

Chief Clerk

# FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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GLASGOW:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
By JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS,  
At "THE CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE.

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1902.





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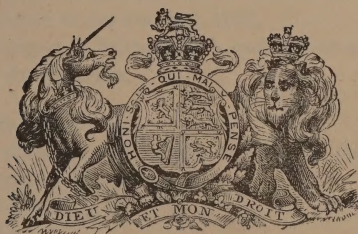
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# FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY  
FOR SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

**February 1902.**

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Forty-fourth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON 1ST JANUARY 1902.

Number of  
Lunatics on  
1st January  
1902.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, is shown in the tabular statement on page xiv.

It appears from this statement that at 1st January, 1902, there were in Scotland 16,288 insane persons of whom we had official cognisance, including the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth. Of these, 2401 were maintained from private sources, 13,841 by parochial rates, and 46 at the expense of the State. As the total number at 1st January, 1901, was 15,899, an increase has taken place during the past year of 389.

## II. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1902.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy  
from 1858 to  
1902.

### CHANGES IN NUMBER AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, the average number in each quinquenniad from 1861 to 1880, and the number at 1st January of each subsequent year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1902.

—  
Increase of  
Number since  
1858.

Table II. of Appendix A shows that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1902, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 16,288, showing an increase of 10,464, which was distributed as follows:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	1122
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	110
2. Pauper Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	7997
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	847
Total, . . .	10,076
Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . . .	388
Total Increase, . . . . .	10,464

Changes in  
Mode of  
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for since that time. The following statement shows the numbers provided for in the various ways at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1902.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal or Public Asylums, . . .	2380	4,287	1907	...	...
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	...	7,002	7002	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	130	...	615	...
„ Parochial Asylums . . . . .	576	550	...	26	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	264	1115	851	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1804	2761	957	...	...
„ H.M. General Prison, . . . . .	26	46	20	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	29	397	368	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	16,288	11,105	641	10,464

These figures show an increase under every head except private asylums, which have long ceased to receive pauper patients and are now few in number, and parochial asylums, which have also decreased in number, owing to the erection of District Asylums.

Increase of  
Lunacy in  
proportion to  
Population.

#### INCREASE OF LUNACY IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Since 1858, the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board has increased 180 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been 49 per cent. Table III. of Appendix A shows from 1858 to the present year the pro-



portions per 100,000 of population of private lunatics, of pauper lunatics, and of both classes combined; and also shows the proportions of each class disposed of respectively in asylums and in private dwellings. The two last columns show further the proportion of ordinary paupers to population and the proportion of pauper lunatics to ordinary paupers. The proportions from 1891 onwards have been recalculated this year on the corrected populations founded upon the results of the Census of 1901, which showed a population somewhat in excess of the estimate.

The Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1902.

—  
Increase of Lunacy in proportion to Population.

The figures in Table I. show that the number of private patients in asylums has increased during the past year by 44 and in private dwellings by 6, an increase of 50 in all. The number of pauper patients in establishments has increased during the year by 358 and in private dwellings has decreased by 38, showing a net increase of the total number of pauper lunatics during the year of 320, excluding the inmates of Training Schools. The average annual increase of pauper patients in establishments during the past ten years has been 274. The increase during the past year has therefore been 84 in excess of the average of the past ten years. The number of pauper patients in establishments has risen during these ten years from 8207 to 10,950, that is, by 2743, a number which it would require five of our larger District Asylums to accommodate. Had the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments to population remained the same in 1902 as it was in 1892 the increase of population would alone have accounted for 910 of the total increase. The proportion to population has, however, been rising steadily throughout the ten years and now stands at 244 per 100,000, instead of 203 as it was in 1892. The increase during the last year alone shows a rise of 5 pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland. The increase of 2743 shown in the ten years, in so far as it is not the result of increase of population, must be due to an increased number of admissions in proportion to population, or to accumulation arising from an excess in the number of admissions over the number of discharges and deaths, or to both these causes combined.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings has increased during the past ten years from 2435 to 2631. This increase of 196 has not been quite sufficient to maintain the proportion to population of ten years ago, which was 60, and is now 59. In 1895 and 1896 the proportion rose as high as 64. The largest actual number of pauper patients under private care was attained in 1900, when it stood at 2703. Both subsequent years show a considerable fall, which will be afterwards referred to (*see* page xlii). The fall in the number of pauper patients provided for under private care accounts to a small extent for the increased number accommodated in asylums.

The proportion per 100,000 of population of private patients in asylums, who, it should be kept in view, include a considerable number of patients drawn from England and Ireland, has risen during the past ten years from 42 to 47. It has remained at the latter figure without change during the past five years. The proportion to population of private patients under care in private dwellings has remained unchanged for many years.

## ADMISSIONS TO REGISTER AND REMOVALS THEREFROM.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1902.

Number placed  
on and  
removed from  
Register.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1902, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1901, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

It will be observed that the average annual excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 348 for the quinquenniad 1895-99, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it was 370 in 1901, being thus 22 above the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

Number  
Registered for  
first time.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1901 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population. In the case of private patients, the proportion to population remains practically the same throughout the 28 years included in the Table. In the case of pauper patients, there has been a fairly steady rise in the proportion throughout the period. A slight fall is shown in the figures for 1901, but, as will be inferred from an examination of those for earlier years, this fall has probably no significance.

Admissions,  
Discharges,  
and Deaths  
in Establish-  
ments.

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to the number of private and of pauper patients admitted to establishments, the number discharged from establishments recovered and unrecovered, and the number removed by transfer or death, for each year since 1858.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
Year 1901.

## III. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on page xiv, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered*\* lunatics at 1st January 1902, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1901.

In Royal Asylums there is an increase of 35 private patients and of 88 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is an increase of 2 private patients and 194 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 4 private patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 6 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 70 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 6 private patients and a decrease of 38 pauper patients.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

The general results during 1901, as compared with 1900, are, in regard to *registered*\* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 370, of whom 50 were private patients and 320 were pauper patients. (2) The total increase of 370 arises from an increase of the number in establishments by 402, and a decrease of the number in private dwellings by 32. (3) Of the increased number of 402 in establishments, 44 were private patients and 358 were pauper patients. As the average increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years from 1st January 1896 to 1st January 1901 was 31, and of pauper patients 327, the increase for both classes during the year 1901 has been above the average increase of that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
Year 1901.

—  
Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1901:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison the number is the same as last year.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was an increase of 19.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.



Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1901.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1902.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1902.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums, . . . . .	2,032	2,255	4,287	856	941	1,797	1,176	1,314	2,490
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	3,510	3,492	7,002	95	112	207	3,415	3,380	6,795
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	44	86	130	44	86	130	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses, . . . . .	268	282	550	...	...	...	268	282	550
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses, . . . . .	583	532	1,115	...	...	...	583	532	1,115
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1,100	1,661	2,761	49	81	130	1,051	1,580	2,631
„ . . . . .	7,537	8,308	15,845	1,044	1,220	2,264	6,493	7,088	13,581
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	39	7	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	246	151	397	88	49	137	158	102	260
TOTALS,	7,822	8,466	16,288	1,132	1,269	2,401	6,651	7,190	13,841

CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS,  
AND *vice versa*.Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1901.Changes from  
Pauper to  
Private Class,  
and *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 1890-94, and 1895-99, and the numbers for the subsequent years :—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895-99		32	45
1900, . . . . .		28	46
1901, . . . . .		20	34

## ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

## ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

- (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

(1) Direct  
Admissions.

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 538, being 5 less

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.

(1) Direct  
Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

than in the preceding year, and 4 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2962, being 63 more than the number during the preceding year, and 223 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

### (2) Admissions by Transfer.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1901 was 477, which is 81 less than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 155 below the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 40 instances by Sheriffs, and in 437 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses,		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	20	11	91	118	...	2	...	...	1	8	101	53	33	372
Private Asylums, . .	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	28
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . .	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
TOTALS, . . . .	23	13	120	142	..	2	...	...	2	21	101	53	38	439

(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1901 was 90. The average number admitted for the ten years 1892-1901 was 82. The number resident at 1st January 1902 was 75.



We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.

—  
(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

#### DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

#### (1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Recovered  
Patients.

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 227 private patients discharged recovered during 1901, which is 12 below the number for the preceding year, and 6 below the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1268, which is 8 below the number for the preceding year, and 59 above the average for the five years 1895-99. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the two subsequent years:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.			
	1890-1894.	1895-1899.	1900.	1901.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	37	38	39
„ Private Asylums, . . .	38	38	44	43
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	43	42	60	51
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	7	5	4	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard would require to be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each in-

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.

dividual establishment, before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

### (2) Discharges of the Unrecovered.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Patients  
Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1901, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 114, which is 19 below the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 403, which is 16 above the number so discharged in the preceding year, and 1 above the average for the five years 1895-99.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1901:—

MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1901.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends, . . . . .	95	...	...	95
„ Minute of Parish Council, . . . . .	...	144	180	324
„ Escape or Absence over 28 days, . . . . .	4	...	24	28
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation, . . . . .	7	14	11	32
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
„ Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries, . . . . .	...	...	26	26
„ Order of Court to undergo Trial, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a King's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . . .	...	...	..	...
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	3	...	3
„ Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	8	...	...	8
„ Defective admission papers, . . . . .	...	...	..	...
„ Determination of Order under Sec. 7 of 29 & 30 Vic. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals, . . . . .	114	161	242	517

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

### DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1901 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 170, which is the same as in 1900, and 25 more than the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients who died was 917, which is 41 less than in 1900, and 98 above the average of the five years 1895-99.

The following statement, derived from Table IX. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the two subsequent years :—

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.  
—  
Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident in all Establishments.			
	1890-94.	1895-1899.	1900.	1901.
Private Patients, .	7·6	7·2	8·2	8·0
Pauper Patients, .	8·7	8·5	9·2	8·5
Both Classes, .	8·5	8·2	9·0	8·4

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99 and for the years 1900 and 1901 is shown in the following statement :—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.	1901.
Royal and District Asylums, . . .	8·8	8·4	9·4	8·8
Private Asylums, . . . . .	6·3	9·0	7·3	4·7
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	9·6	10·5	9·9	9·0
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	4·6	4·5	4·5	5·1

Table X. (Appendix A) gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1901, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

#### REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

Removals  
on Probation.

At 1st January 1901, 68 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 36 have been finally discharged as recovered, 12 were sent back, and 20 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1901, 152 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 23 have been finally discharged as recovered; 14 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 27 have been returned to asylums, and 1 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 87.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1892, and the number so liberated for each of the subsequent nine years :—



Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.

Removals  
on Probation.

Year.	Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72, } Average Numbers, . . . }	130
1873-82, }	118
1883-92, }	122
1893, . . . . .	141
1894, . . . . .	172
1895, . . . . .	138
1896, . . . . .	148
1897, . . . . .	109
1898, . . . . .	123
1899, . . . . .	136
1900, . . . . .	134
1901, . . . . .	152

Of the 4950 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1070 or 22 per cent. were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1901 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	9	Westermains Private Asylum, . . . . .	0
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	6	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	3	Road, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	14	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton	
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	3	bar, . . . . .	1
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	13	Aberdeen East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Aberdeen West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	5	Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch), . . . . .	4	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
" " " (Woodilee), . . . . .	0	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	44	Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	1	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	2	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	26	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	1
Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	5		
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . . . .	0		
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	152

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the

influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred from the figures given above that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

#### LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1902, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. With very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Boards of the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which such Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1901. The number of orders granted during the year was 3457.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1901. The number of licences amounted to 23, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 18 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.  
—  
Removals  
on Probation.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.

Results of  
Treatment in  
Establish-  
ments.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants  
in Establish-  
ments.

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1901, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

## CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1901, was 977, which is 67 less than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 706, which is 97 fewer than last year.

In addition to the 706 who resigned voluntarily, 50 left on account of ill-health, 5 died during their term of service, 29 absconded, 52 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, 6 on account of services not being longer required, and 129 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes, and should endeavour to remove them by offering increased inducements to good attendants to remain, and to a better class to take service. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes no less than 72 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, the service is found on trial to be congenial to a comparatively small number. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. In the case of male attendants, the somewhat similar prison service proves more attractive than asylum employment, on account of the pensions to which prison warders become entitled after long service.



It should further be borne in mind that these figures include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901.  
—  
Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants  
in Establish-  
ments.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums, if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in Scotland in which they re-engage.

#### ESCAPES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Escapes from  
Establish-  
ments.

The whole number of escapes during 1901 was 190. Of these, 96 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 45 within a week, and 19 after a week. There were 30 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 30 patients not brought back, 2 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 11 as relieved, 15 as not improved, 1 died, and the mental state of 1 was unknown.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1892 to 1901:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1892, . . . .	176	15	1	18
1893, . . . .	201	26	4	20
1894, . . . .	236	17	4	18
1895, . . . .	196	21	...	18
1896, . . . .	180	17	2	16
1897, . . . .	177	17	3	15
1898, . . . .	217	33	2	18
1899, . . . .	186	19	...	12
1900, . . . .	190	27	3	15
1901, . . . .	190	26	2	15
Totals, . . .	1,949	218	21	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1901 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before

Statistics of  
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1901.

Escapes from  
Establish-  
ments.

Accidents in  
Establish-  
ments.

the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1901 was 264. Of these, 17 ended fatally, death in 8 of these cases being due to suicide.

Of the deaths by suicide, 2 were caused by strangulation produced by tying, in one case a neckerchief, and in another a sheet, round the neck and fastening the detached portion to the bedpost; 1 by hanging, through suspending a strip of the cover of a mattress from a ventilation aperture in a window shutter; 1 by cutting the throat with a razor which an attendant had omitted to lock up; 1 by swallowing artificial teeth; 1 by swallowing poisonous liniment; 1 by swallowing two pieces of stick; and 1 by escaping from an attendant and being run over by a railway train. One case occurred of attempted suicide through swallowing the greater portion of the contents of a bottle containing chloral, bromide, and Indian hemp. Of the 9 accidental deaths not due to suicide, 1 was that of a patient who absented himself from the asylum by breaking his parole, and died in England from an overdose of morphia, taken, it is believed, without suicidal intention; 2 were caused by suffocation in bed during epileptic fits; 3 by food obstructing the air passages in the case of patients in a feeble condition; 1 by scalding with hot water from a basin; 1 by fracture of the ribs, found after death, and caused in some manner unascertained, in the case of a patient labouring under acute mania and difficult to restrain; and 1 by escape and being run over by a railway train under circumstances which pointed to the occurrence being purely accidental. The circumstances of all the deaths by suicide and accident were investigated by the Crown authorities and ourselves.

In 69 further cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 18 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 53 cases by falls, and in 24 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients. In 6 cases the fractures were unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 4 cases the cause was unascertained. There were reported in addition 15 accidental wounds, contusions, doubtful fractures, &c., of a more or less serious character, and 144 minor injuries. Most, if not all, of these latter were in themselves of a trifling character, such as bruises, scratches, &c., and would probably not have been recorded in the Register of Accidents prior to the Board's circular letter of 14th January 1901, referred to and printed in our last Report, which enjoined their recognition and entry as a protective measure, in view of the significance which might attach to them as bearing upon the general treatment of the insane.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1901. —

Accidents in  
Establish-  
ments.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that enquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the fourth of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875
1901	...	79	1	...	81	51	30	56	819

It will be observed from this Table that at the close of the second year 209 re-admissions had occurred, and at the close of the fourth year the re-admissions numbered 401. Of these, 371 had been re-admitted once during the four years, and 15 twice (the latter number counting as 30 re-admissions). The total number of re-admissions during the four years is equal to 15·8 per cent. of the original number admitted. Calculated on the original number admitted, the recoveries during the first two years amounted to 42·1 per cent., discharges unrecovered 10·2, and deaths 16 per cent., the removals from all causes thus representing 68·3 per cent. during the first two years of the original number admitted. During the succeeding two years the removals from all causes only amounted to 15·3 per cent. of the original admissions.

Calculated on the mean number resident (the mean for the first year being taken at half the number resident at 31st December), the recoveries during the first year amounted to 87·1 per cent., and the deaths to 31·7 per cent. In the fourth year these percentages had fallen respectively to 6·0 and 6·6.



Present Condition of Establishments.

Different Classes of Establishments.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups :—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution was subsequently come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 16 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are three establishments of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

—  
Different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

#### (a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

—  
Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum,  
Aberdeen.

The new hospital divisions of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum afford accommodation for newly admitted cases, for sick and infirm cases, and for convalescent patients. The provision of separate accommodation for the latter class is highly commended because it will tend to prevent, to a large extent, the necessity for placing such cases in the chronic wards of the asylum. The fittings and general equipment of these hospitals are said to be in every respect excellent. When the asylum is relieved of the Aberdeen City patients, it is hoped that the Directors will proceed with their scheme for the reconstruction and renovation of the main asylum. The accommodation for private patients at Elmhill is again favourably commented upon, and it is reported that Elmhill Villa, in its immediate vicinity, has been prepared for the reception of patients and is now occupied by 16 ladies. The general condition of the patients, their freedom from excitement and the small number of complaints made by them are alluded to.

It is understood that owing to the recent drought and the scarcity of water in the Argyll and Bute District Asylum during the past summer, the District Board have ordered arrangements to be made for adding extensively to the present water reservoirs. The filter recently erected is said to work efficiently in freeing the water of peaty matter which formerly gave it a deep brown colour and which interfered with the proper working of the stop-cocks throughout the institution. The recently-constructed additions to the female side are reported to be in occupation. They consist of two large dayrooms, one of which in conjunction with the adjoining dormitory is used as infirmary accommodation. The whole of the work in connection with this extension, with the exception of the slating, was done by the asylum artisan staff and by the patients. The various parts of the institution have been connected by telephone. It is pointed out that the facilities for escape in case of fire from the Argyll and new Cowal male and the Bute female dormitories are incomplete, and it is recommended that fixed outside iron staircases should be erected in connection with these dormitories.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum,  
Lochgilphhead.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Ayr District  
Asylum, Ayr.

It is pointed out that the margin of spare accommodation on the male side of the Ayr District Asylum is now very small, and the District Board are urged to take timely action in providing for the future. The numerous changes among the attendant staff are commented upon, and it is recommended that suitable cottages for married male attendants should be erected. The fatal assault committed by two attendants upon a male patient was made the subject of a special enquiry by the Medical Commissioners and later by the whole Board, who held a conference with the District Board at the asylum in order to discuss various matters connected with its management. This unfortunate case was immediately enquired into by the Procurator-Fiscal, and as a result of his enquiry the two attendants were apprehended, tried at the Ayr Sheriff Court, and sentenced each to three months' imprisonment. The treatment to which this patient was subjected is said to have been of a cruel character. The dayrooms in this asylum are reported to be comfortably furnished and well supplied with objects of interest and decoration.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

It is reported that a night attendant has been appointed to each side of the Banff District Asylum. By this means the needs of the sick are better attended to at night, the safety of the suicidal and epileptic is better secured, and the defective habits of the demented are improved. In view of the unfortunate recurrence of enteric fever in the asylum it is recorded with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of Professor Matthew Hay, the only modification being that in lieu of a system of sewage filtration it is proposed, if leave can be obtained, to have the sewage carried to the sea. Plans for the erection of filters and a reservoir capable of storing 27,000 gallons of water are in course of preparation. This storage will secure an ample supply of pure water to the asylum and as the water will also be supplied to the hydrants around the buildings the means for extinguishing fire will be greatly increased. The male side of the asylum is reported to be much too full, but progress is being made with the erection of a new separate villa for male patients.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

A new separate block for female patients working in the laundry has been opened in connection with the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. The internal arrangements and fittings of the block are reported to be elaborate and elegant in appearance. All the patients who work in the laundry and the paid laundresses reside in this building. This additional accommodation has greatly relieved the wards on the female side of the Second House. In this house it is recorded with satisfaction that an extended system of night nursing and supervision has been introduced, and that there are at present 70 female patients under constant supervision each night. These include new and suicidal cases and those whose habits are faulty. It is hoped that in time as many as possible of the noisy and restless inmates may be placed under the same treatment, and it is recommended that the system should be extended to the male side of the Second House. The provision by which over 20 per



cent. of the patients of this asylum are accommodated in detached houses is again favourably commented upon, and it is suggested that, should further extensions of the institution be at any time required, houses similar to Brownhall, Rosebank, and Rosehall, in which conditions approaching domestic life exist to the fullest possible extent, should be multiplied.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The Directors continue to carry out the charitable function of the institution in a liberal manner. The annual rate of board for patients of limited means belonging to the Southern Counties is £25, the lowest rate for private patients in Scotland. Contributions are also made to the funds of the institution towards reducing this rate when the circumstances of the patients or their relatives are shown to require them. In the case of patients paying the nominal rate of £40 annually, corresponding reductions are made from the funds of the institution. The benefits of this charity are considered to be important and far reaching.

The new block for private patients in connection with the Dundee Royal Asylum is reported to be comfortably and handsomely furnished, and its several departments have been equipped with arrangements of a modern description. Extensive views of the surrounding scenery are obtained from all parts of the building, and the surrounding grounds are being laid out with plants and sheltering belts of trees. All parts of the main asylum were found clean and in good order; several sections of the male side have been repainted and repapered, and the floors of the general bath-room and dressing-rooms have been laid with tiles, and the baths refitted with larger pipes and taps. The reconstruction of the lavatories has been completed, and their arrangements are said to be in every way satisfactory. The drying closets in the laundry are reported to be so inefficient as to interfere with the proper supply of clean linen to the asylum. Changes among the nursing staff are stated to be less numerous than formerly. A recommendation is made that the cottages for married attendants should be increased in number, and that the detached hospital presently used for the accommodation of nurses should be trebled in size and converted into a comfortable nurses' Home.

Dundee Royal Asylum, Dundee.

It is pointed out that about 27 per cent. of the deaths in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum are due to general paralysis of the insane, and that in June upwards of 14 per cent. of the male inmates of the West House were general paralytics. The large number of deaths from senile decay, uncomplicated by any active physical disease, is commented upon, and it is pointed out that in the majority of such cases the residence in the asylum has been short (under two years), from which it is inferred that a large number of feeble and decrepit cases are annually admitted to the institution. It is reported that the number of pauper patients on the male side is now as large as can be accommodated, and that overcrowding exists in the female wards. During the past five years the annual admission of parish patients has increased from 308 to 400. This rise, if it continues, will, it is said, lead to serious

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Royal  
Edinburgh  
Asylum,  
Edinburgh.

overcrowding in the near future, unless the Edinburgh District Board provide speedily their proposed new accommodation at Bangour.

The condition of the case books and the pathological journals is favourably referred to, and attention is directed to the efficient nursing and medical care of acute and physically ailing patients. The individual care bestowed upon the patients in Craig House attracted notice, and it is stated that every advantage is taken of the environment and of the prevailing skilful treatment, efficient nursing and good feeding, to secure recovery and to promote the happiness and well-being of the patients. In each of the gentlemen's dining-rooms a butler has charge of the service of the tables, and a lady-superintendent is in charge of the kitchen and the cooking of the food.

Elgin District  
Asylum,  
Elgin.

The Elgin District Asylum is said to be very nearly full, there being 10 empty beds on the male side and 4 on the female side. It is, however, pointed out that there are in the institution 1 man and 20 women chargeable to Orkney parishes. The changes among the attendants in this asylum have been few, and the length of service of the present staff shows an average duration of 5 years. This is attributed to tactful management, and to the fact that much attention is bestowed upon the comfort of the attendants. It is recorded with satisfaction that the single rooms and corridors are now heated by a system of low-pressure hot-water pipes. The institution is said to be kept in admirable order and scrupulously clean.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Cupar.

It is observed that the numbers resident in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum are slowly increasing, and that there are now only about 7 vacant beds in the institution, 5 on the male side and 2 on the female side. It is therefore understood with satisfaction that plans are being prepared with the object of providing hospital accommodation for acute and recent cases. It is observed that it was possible to pass from end to end of the female division of the asylum without the use of a key, and that, with one exception, the doors of all the female wards were unlocked, so that the great majority of the female patients can pass at will into the open air. Practically the same freedom prevails on the male side. The "open door" system is therefore more in force in this asylum (which was one of the first to introduce it) than in any similar institution in Scotland. It is stated that all the butcher meat, milk, and vegetables consumed by the inmates are supplied from the asylum farm.

Glasgow Royal  
Asylum,  
Gartnavel,  
Glasgow.

The resignation by Dr. Yellowlees of the post of Physician Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Asylum is thus referred to:—

"It is learned with much regret that Dr. Yellowlees' retirement was due to an affection of the eyesight. During a long and successful professional career, wholly devoted to the study and treatment of insanity, Dr. Yellowlees occupied a very distinguished position in the esteem of his fellows, both on account of his wide

"knowledge and his sound judgment; and by his kindly and genial nature he has won the affectionate regard of all with whom he has been associated. His retirement from the more active duties of the management of this asylum creates a notable blank, not only in connection with the institution, but in the specialty of which he was an eminent member."

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Dr. Yellowlees has been succeeded by Dr. L. R. Oswald, Medical Superintendent of the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch. The asylum is reported to be in good order, and the care the patients receive is favourably commented upon.

It is reported that the spare accommodation for patients in the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch has become exhausted. Consequently the District Board have resolved to provide five additional blocks capable of containing in all upwards of 200 patients. The plans for these additions show a house for 45 working patients in the vicinity of the farm steading, a house for 45 chronic male patients, and two houses each to contain 45 chronic female patients; finally, an isolation hospital for the treatment of phthysical patients of both sexes. On the second occasion on which the asylum was visited, during the year the Register of Restraint and Seclusion contained 182 entries, 156 of which referred to the seclusion of one female patient on account of violent excitement. The wards of the asylum are, it is stated, in excellent order, bright and cheerful in appearance, and comfortably furnished. It is reported that Dr. Oswald has resigned the post of Medical Superintendent on his promotion to the similar position of Physician Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Asylum. He has been succeeded in office by Dr. W. A. Parker, the Senior Assistant Physician.

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, near Glasgow.

The need for extension of the accommodation in the Glasgow District Asylum at Woodilee is said to be urgent. It is therefore recorded with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to erect hospital accommodation for 240 patients, and a home for 110 nurses and servants. The hospital is to be of the segregate type, and is to consist of separate blocks for newly admitted cases, for the convalescent, for noisy and restless patients, for epileptics, for phthysical cases, for the physically sick, and for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases. It is also proposed to add an administrative block, a kitchen, a store, a hall and a pathological laboratory. The whole institution is now lighted by electricity. It is reported that Dr. Blair, after 17 years' faithful and conscientious service, has resigned the post of Medical Superintendent. Dr. Hamilton Marr, the Deputy Superintendent, was unanimously appointed his successor. The condition of the asylum is favourably commented upon, and the absence of excitement among the inmates is noted.

Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie.

It is pointed out that the accommodation at the disposal of the Govan District Board is gradually becoming diminished, and it is suggested that timely consideration should be given to this fact in

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead, Paisley.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Govan District  
Asylum,  
Hawkhead,  
Paisley.

order that the District Asylum may not become too full. At the same time it is observed that a comparatively large number of acute alcoholic cases exist among the admissions, and it is suggested that the parochial authorities should consider whether, in some of these cases, appropriate medical treatment could not be given elsewhere than in the asylum for the short time that is often all that is required to complete recovery. It is also suggested that besides testing the control which can in this or other ways be exercised upon the admissions to the asylum, it would also be advisable to deal with the accumulation within the asylum by means of boarding out suitable cases. It is proposed to house from 12 to 14 men in the farm steading, and to accommodate about 20 male patients in the workshop block. It is reported that the District Board has acquired a lease of the adjoining farm, extending to about 145 acres. The asylum is said to be as usual in excellent order, and scrupulously clean.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum,  
Haddington.

Considerable alterations and structural changes are reported to be going on in the Haddington District Asylum. The drainage has been completely renewed, and a new system of heating the asylum by hot water is being introduced. Electric lighting has also been adopted. To provide a sufficiency of steam for heating, cooking, and electric lighting, it was found necessary to provide a new boiler and to enlarge the boiler-house. The laundry has also been enlarged and fitted with modern improvements. The wards and dormitories have been brightened and made comfortable by the addition of arm-chairs and ornaments of various kinds. Much of the flooring in the older apartments is being replaced by new pitch-pine flooring. Night attendants have recently been appointed, and, it is reported, with good effect and benefit to the patients.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum,  
Inverness.

The new female hospital of the Inverness District Asylum is now open, so that ample hospital provision is now made for the population of the asylum. The construction of the hospital, which is similar to that on the male side, is said to be in accordance with the best modern principles, combining the benefits of good classification with efficiency of working and supervision. The finish of the internal construction and the style of the furnishings are said to be in every respect admirable, and the District Board are congratulated on the provision of hospital accommodation, which will compare favourably with that in any asylum in the kingdom. It is pointed out that the asylum is becoming too full, and it is recommended that a serious effort should be made to transfer all those patients to care in private dwellings who have ceased to require care and treatment in a fully-equipped asylum like this. The overcrowding of the dining-hall and the consequent excitement which arises from this cause are referred to, and the suggestion to erect two new dining-halls, one in connection with each hospital, is commended. The asylum, it is said, continues to be managed in an enlightened and progressive manner, and it is evident that no effort is spared to render the care of the patients as efficient as possible.

There is reported to be great need for properly designed and equipped hospital accommodation in the Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell. It is understood that the question of providing better accommodation for nurses and unmarried attendants and of erecting cottages for married attendants is at present being considered by the Committee. The building of the new laundry is making satisfactory progress. Full use is, it is stated, being made of the land recently acquired by the asylum, and it is hoped that the question of permanently acquiring more land for agricultural purposes may not be forgotten. All sections of the establishment are said to be maintained in good order; the day-rooms are well supplied with books, newspapers, and indoor games; the condition of the dormitories and bedding was found satisfactory, and the asylum is stated to be well managed.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

The death of Dr. Campbell Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Lanark District Asylum, is thus referred to by the Visiting Commissioners:—"While writing this report the news of Dr. Clark's death has reached us. On the sad event it is not here fitting to comment beyond expressing the opinions that his life's work in all that concerned the interests of the insane has always been greatly esteemed by his professional brethren, and that by his death the County of Lanark has lost an able and high-minded official."

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood, Shotts.

Dr. Kerr, the Senior Assistant Physician, has been in charge of the asylum during Dr. Clark's long illness. The patients are reported to have been found, as a rule, quiet and contented, with the exception of the women in one of the divisions of the upper ward, who were noisy, which is explained by the fact that this ward is too large for the class of patient presently accommodated in it. The institution was found clean throughout and in excellent order.

The extensive additions and other improvements in the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, such as the heating of the whole asylum by a system of hot-water pipes and radiators, electric lighting, increased water supply, and sewage filtration, all of which have been in progress for a considerable time, are now completed. The new hospitals are said to be admirably suited for their purpose. The day-rooms and dormitories in the extensions are suitably furnished, and the lavatories and bath-rooms attached to them have been equipped with arrangements of the most modern design. The enlargement of the dining and recreation halls is completed, and the ample space provided in these halls is favourably alluded to. The kitchen has been supplied with boilers of the newest and best description, and the dispensary, which adjoins the kitchen, has been converted into a scullery. The laundry has also been renovated and supplied with new machinery. The carrying out of these changes has had the effect of adapting the asylum to the requirements of the district, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the institution in all its departments. The patients, who are now free from overcrowding, bore, it is reported,

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, Roslin.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

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Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

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Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum,  
Montrose.

every evidence of being well cared for. They were found, with few exceptions, tranquil and contented, and the dress of both sexes was good and neat in appearance.

The new villa for 60 male patients in connection with the Montrose Royal Asylum is said to be of a pleasing design, and its internal arrangements are all that could be desired for quiet and convalescent patients. The whole house has been suitably and comfortably furnished, and the day-rooms are enlivened by pictures, plants, and other objects of interest. One of the rooms contains a billiard table. The Managers are congratulated on the excellence of this extension of the asylum, and upon the very moderate cost per bed at which it has been provided. The villa contains only 3 patients less than the number for which it was built, and its opening is calculated to have provided only 6 empty beds on the male side of the main portion of the institution. The female accommodation for pauper patients is said to be still much overcrowded, and it is recorded with satisfaction that the Managers have under consideration a proposal to erect a female villa corresponding to the male villa described above. The wards throughout the main building and hospital are reported to be clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and it is further reported that the condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory.

Murray's  
Royal Asylum,  
Perth.

The Perth Royal Asylum is said to be full, and even overcrowded, in the male division, and it is suggested that the time has now come when the great success of the institution warrants its further extension. Plans of a new detached villa have been prepared by Dr. Urquhart, which it is understood may be approved of by the Directors. The reconstruction of the gallery on the ground floor of the ladies' division has been completed, and the result is stated to be an improvement beyond what was deemed possible. It is now a well lighted, well ventilated, artistically decorated, and comfortably furnished section of the asylum. The bath-room, lavatories, and other arrangements are of the most modern kind, and every detail in the reconstruction has been considered with the view of securing the welfare of the patients. All sections of the institution are stated to be maintained in good order, and the accommodation throughout presented a cheerful and handsomely furnished appearance.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

It is reported that the wards of the Perth District Asylum at Murthly contain 38 men and 34 women in excess of the proper accommodation, and it is understood that the direction which any future extension of the asylum may take is at present occupying the attention of the District Board. It is pointed out that there are manifestly only two methods of extending—namely, the erection of hospital accommodation for acute cases, or the erection of additional villas for the more chronic patients. It is further pointed out that the existing hospital accommodation in the main building might possibly be adapted to the requirements of the



asylum and that villas for chronic patients could then be erected at not much more than half the cost per bed of a new hospital. Reference is made to the valuable scientific researches which are being so systematically and successfully carried on by Dr. Bruce into the causes and treatment of mental diseases.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The male division of the Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to contain 15 patients in excess of the number for which it is constructed, and this, coupled with the fact that there has been an increase in the resident numbers of 40 male patients during the past ten years, shows the need of an extension of the buildings. It is therefore learned with approval that plans for the erection of a male hospital have been prepared. The present sick-room, which can only properly accommodate 10 patients, contains as many as 26 patients, which seriously hampers the care and the treatment of the cases. The building of the new laundry is completed, and contracts for its internal equipment have been accepted. A new boiler-house with workshop and coal store is in course of erection. The condition of the asylum as regards cleanliness and good order, and also as regards the care and condition of the patients, is highly commended. It is, however, pointed out that, while the state of the female wards, the new female hospital, and various apartments such as the dining and recreation halls are modern and in excellent repair, many parts of the male side stand urgently in need of renovation.

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum,  
Melrose.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in the case of any patient in the Stirling District Asylum during the past year. The nursing arrangements in this asylum are said to present many novel and interesting features. There is a trained nurse of considerable experience in charge of the whole male side, and a night superintendent, also a trained nurse, who supervises the whole night staff—male and female. There are, in addition, 3 assistant matrons, who are trained hospital nurses, who are in charge, respectively, of the male hospital and infirmary, of the female hospital and infirmary, and of the division for female chronic patients. The sick and infirm male patients are wholly under the charge of female nurses during the day; and the male infirm dormitory, containing 23 beds, is under the charge of 2 female nurses at night. All the dormitories except three are under continuous supervision at night, and there are, in all, 17 night attendants—9 on the male side and 8 on the female side. The single rooms are all occupied by quiet patients, by whom they are regarded as bedrooms and are looked upon as a privilege. The methods employed in the nursing of the patients receive favourable recognition. The sick and infirm are said to be suitably tended, the accommodation provided for them is sufficiently warm and comfortable, and those of them who required rest or attention in bed were so disposed of. The position of the recent and acute cases is said to have been equally satisfactory. It was judged that every acute case in the asylum requiring bed treatment was being so treated; the number of such cases in bed is said to be much above the average usually met with in asylums.

Stirling Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Larbert.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

## (b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Private  
Asylums.

Mavisbank Pri-  
vate Asylum,  
Polton,  
Midlothian.

The general condition of the patients in the Mavisbank Asylum is very favourably alluded to, and it is stated that their individual requirements are carefully studied and liberally met. A most gratifying form of the medical care was witnessed in the bed treatment of so many of the acute and excited cases. It is understood that all really acute cases of mania and melancholia are systematically treated in bed; and it was also observed that the more excited among the chronic cases were reposing in bed after their forenoon walk and before going out again in the afternoon. It is remarked that a good deal of painting and furnishing is required throughout the institution, more especially on the male side.

Saughton Hall  
Private  
Asylum, near  
Edinburgh.

The care of the patients in Saughton Hall Asylum is, as usual, considered to be very satisfactory. It was observed with particular commendation that so many of the acute, recent, and recurrent cases were being treated by rest in bed—a system which in this asylum has for many years been used as one of the ordinary methods of treatment. The nursing of the patients, their medical care, and the elaborate method of case-taking are referred to. The institution, it is reported, was in excellent order throughout.

Westermains  
Private  
Asylum,  
Kirkintilloch,  
Dumbarton-  
shire.

Westermains Asylum is, it is stated, maintained in very good order; it is comfortably and even handsomely furnished, and the grounds surrounding it presented a pleasant appearance. The patients are considered to be carefully attended to and kindly treated.

Parochial  
Asylums.

## (c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Greenock.

In the Greenock Parochial Asylum two accidents alleged to be caused by the rough usage of attendants are referred to. The first case was one of fracture of the ulna. The matter was reported to the criminal authorities, and the attendant, who had to deposit £10 in bail, absconded. The second case was one of fracture of two ribs, and although the evidence was found insufficient for legal conviction, the attendant was dismissed. With a few exceptions the patients were found well-behaved and free from excitement, and the state of good order and cleanliness of the asylum is noticed.

Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Craw Road,  
Paisley.

It is observed with satisfaction that the numbers resident in the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, show a tendency to diminish. The number of acute cases was also fewer, so that the patients presented a quieter and more orderly appearance. The wards and dormitories are said to be nicely painted and decorated, and the day-rooms, dormitories, and bedding were found to be in good order.

Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Riccartbar,  
Paisley.

The whole of the female division of the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar, has, it is reported, been tastefully repainted, and consequently the appearance of the wards has been greatly

improved. Fire-escape staircases from the first floor at each end of the main building are in course of construction. The excellence of the arrangements for the care of the patients in the new male hospital block again attracted favourable attention. The land in connection with the institution is fully taken advantage of and affords ample outdoor work for the male patients, while the supply of farm produce to the asylum is abundant. It is believed that the pecuniary interests of the asylum have in no way suffered, but on the contrary probably benefited, by the possession and cultivation of this land.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

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Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton, Paisley.

#### (d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The dietary of the patients in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen East Poorhouse is commented upon in very favourable terms. The state of the wards, which are old, is said to be as good as could be expected. The patients were found well-conducted, free from excitement, and generally contented.

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Aberdeen East Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the Aberdeen West Poorhouse were found in good order, but the floors of the dormitories are said to stand greatly in need of re-staining and re-varnishing. All the inmates who are able to work are daily employed in useful occupations.

—  
Aberdeen West Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

It is reported that vacant accommodation exists in the lunatic wards of the Buchan Poorhouse for 4 men and 4 women, and it is recommended that these beds should be filled as soon as possible. The impression produced by the appearance of the patients was a very favourable one, and their dress is described as being neat, clean, and in good repair. The opinion is expressed that a female attendant who was allowed to resign should have been dismissed on account of her unkindness to some of the patients.

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Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The condition of the Cunninghame Poorhouse lunatic wards is, as usual, favourably commented upon, but it is pointed out that the dress of the male patients does not compare favourably with that of the females. The attention of the Committee is directed to the state of the lavatories adjoining the dormitories on the first floor, and it is suggested that the relaying of the floors and the introduction of slop sinks would be an improvement. It is reported that operations are in progress for heating these wards in conjunction with the rest of the poorhouse by means of water heaters supplied by steam from a central boiler.

—  
Cunninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

Many improvements are said to have recently been effected in the lunatic wards of the Dumbarton poorhouse. The day-rooms and dormitories have been tastefully repainted; woven spring mattresses have been fitted into the majority of the beds, and the lavatory and bathing arrangements are said to be now satisfactory. A square of linoleum has been laid in the female day-room, and easy-chairs have been provided for both day-rooms.

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Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Dundee East  
Poorhouse,  
Dundee.

The accommodation provided for patients in the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse is said to be in every respect satisfactory; the day-rooms and dormitories are clean and in admirable order; the beds are comfortable, and their coverings sufficiently warm and commendably clean. The employment of night attendants in each division has, it is stated, exercised a beneficial effect upon the mental condition and habits of several of the inmates.

Dundee West  
Poorhouse,  
Dundee.

It is pointed out that the large day-rooms of the lunatic wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse are dingy, low in the ceilings, and not well furnished. The patients are reported upon as being free from excitement and as being apparently contented. It is understood that an addition, consisting of a sick-room with four beds, and two bedrooms for attendants, is to be constructed in connection with the male side.

Edinburgh  
Poorhouse,  
Craiglockhart.

The lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse at Craiglockhart have been extended by the acquirement on lease of the mansion-house of Middleton Hall, situated in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire. This house has undergone various internal alterations in order to adapt it to its purpose. It is said now to provide excellent accommodation and plenty of outdoor garden work for the male inmates. There are 50 men and 10 women resident in the house, and their general care has produced a favourable impression on the Visiting Commissioners. The removal of so many patients from Craiglockhart has necessitated the transference of 16 male epileptic patients from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to the wards of the poorhouse, and for the supervision of these at night a special attendant has been engaged.

Govan  
Poorhouse,  
Govan,  
Glasgow.

The lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse are said to present a very commendable state of good order and cleanliness. The furnishings are of a modern description and suitably chosen. With the exception of the corridor of communication and the renovation of the general bath-room, the extensive alterations which have been proceeding for the past two or three years are finished, and upon the result the Committee and Mr. Thomson may, it is said, be justly congratulated.

Inveresk  
Poorhouse,  
Inveresk.

The lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse were found generally in satisfactory order, and the condition of the inmates, judged by the state of their personal clothing, their general appearance, and the absence of excitement, is taken as an indication of adequate and conscientious care.

Kincardine  
Poorhouse,  
Stonehaven.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse are said to be suitably dressed, to be free from excitement, and to exhibit indications of efficient care and an adequate dietary. Six men and five women enjoy the privilege of a day's pass from time to time, which they occupy in visiting their friends. The practice is commended.

The care of the patients in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse is favourably referred to. The removal of the partition in the male dormitory, and the erection at one end of the dormitory of a room for the male attendant, is said to afford greater comfort to the attendant, and more light and air to the dormitory.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Linlithgow  
Poorhouse,  
Linlithgow.

The lunatic wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse are stated to be maintained in excellent order. The day-rooms, dining-halls, and corridors have been repainted, and the beds in the dormitories have been furnished with wire mattresses. The patients are said to have presented a satisfactory appearance, and the dietary is stated to be abundant and nutritious.

Old Monkland  
Poorhouse,  
Coatbridge.

The personal clothing of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse is reported to be satisfactory, and their wants appear to be properly attended to in every respect. The day-rooms and dormitories were found bright and clean. It is suggested that the erection of wooden porches at the outer doors of the male and female wards, respectively, would preserve the floors of the corridors and increase the comfort of the patients.

Perth Poor-  
house, Perth.

The general health of the patients in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse is stated to be satisfactory. It is reported that a much-needed addition to the supply of butter to the patients has been given effect to. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in good order.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse,  
Stranraer.

#### (e) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

Relief to the overcrowding of the Baldovan Institution is, the reports state, much required, but notwithstanding the overcrowding, every part of the house was found in good order, and the training of the children who are capable of useful work is carried on assiduously. As no restrictions are imposed as to the class of children received, the proportion of feeble and helpless ones is said to be large. Since these reports were written the overcrowding has been relieved by the occupation of the new buildings.

Baldovan  
Institution,  
Dundee.

The Larbert Institution is reported to be doing excellent work in the education and training of feeble-minded children. There is reported to be an increase of over 20 in the numbers resident during the year, and it is pointed out that the Directors must sooner or later face the question of further extension. It is learned with satisfaction that there is a prospect of acquiring a small piece of land immediately to the west of the institution. This will, it is pointed out, enable the Directors to increase the accommodation without having to add to the present buildings, which are sufficiently large for the area of ground they cover. The personal clothing of the pupils, their general health, and the management of the institution by Mr. Skene are favourably commented upon.

Larbert  
National  
Institution.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

## (f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
H.M. General  
Prison at Perth.

The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1901, 6 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

## H.M. General Prison, Perth—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1901.

C/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused is Convicted.
197/1901	Glasgow, . . . .	21 Feb. 1889	A. R.	26 Jan. 1901	Con. Act 10 Geo. IV., cap. 32, sec. 2.
395/1901	Aberdeen, . . . .	29 March 1889	J. H.	30 March 1901	Murder.
407/1901	Dundee, . . . .	30 do.	G. G.	2 April 1901	Do.
(F) 171/1901	Main Prison, Perth, . .	27 do.	C. K. or M'P.	4 May 1901	False registration and theft.
1105/1900	Do. do. . . .	28 Oct. 1897	J. M'S.	5 June 1901	Theft and p.c.
951/1901	Aberdeen, . . . .	24 June 1897	W. S.	25 do.	Murder.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1901:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38.5	7.5	5	1	3	1	1	1	—	—

The inmates at 31st December 1901 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 31
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 11
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . . 1
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, . . . . . —
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . . —
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 3
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . —

The reports on the Department state that the inmates were found in good health, that with a few exceptions they were quiet and free from excitement, and that the wards were found in good order. The house now occupied by the female inmates approaches, it is said, closely to the ideal of a private residence; the rooms are nicely decorated, comfortably furnished, and well lighted, and while everything has been done to ensure detention, the methods employed to this end are as inconspicuous as possible and in no



way interfere with the home-like character of the building. Any similar modification in the direction of improving the accommodation for the male inmates would, it is suggested, greatly add to their comfort and react favourably on their mental health.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All Pauper  
Lunatics but  
not all Private  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwell-  
ings are under  
jurisdiction of  
Board.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

## NUMBERS FOR 1901.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1902, was 130. Of these, 54 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 44 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 86 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence.

Number of  
Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

The relations of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of pauper patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1902 was 2631, showing a decrease of 38 compared with the preceding year. Of these, 954 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1677 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 254, which is 6 more than last year. Of these, 94, or 6 less than last year, were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 160, or 12 more than last year, were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 23 were certified sane during the year, 26 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 115 were removed to asylums, and 128 died—the death-rate being equal to 49 per 1000.

#### DECREASE IN NUMBER OF PAUPER PATIENTS IN PAST TWO YEARS.

Decrease in  
Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

As this is the second successive year in which a fall appears in the number of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings, it may be advisable to call attention to the progress of the number of this class of the insane during past years, and to consider whether any special significance is to be attached to the decrease.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients so provided for at 1st January 1881, and at 1st January of each subsequent fifth year to 1896, and for each of the following six years to 1902, distinguishing between those resident with related guardians and those resident with unrelated guardians.

[TABLE.]

Years.	Resident with Relatives.	Boarded with Strangers.	Total.	Lunatics in Private Dwellings.  Decrease in Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.
1881	906	610	1,516	
1886	967	1,091	2,058	
1891	1,043	1,446	2,489	
1896	1,009	1,691	2,700	
1897	1,009	1,658	2,667	
1898	1,009	1,645	2,654	
1899	1,039	1,663	2,702	
1900	1,020	1,683	2,703	
1901	987	1,682	2,669	
1902	954	1,677	2,631	

It will be observed that the total number rose throughout the period embraced in the Table, and sometimes with great rapidity, from 1516 in 1881 to 2700 in 1896, an increase during these fifteen years of 118½, or 78 per cent. Since 1896 the total number has fluctuated somewhat, but attained the highest point it has ever reached in 1900, when it was 2703. At 1st January 1901, however, a fall is recorded of 34, and at 1st January of the present year a further fall of 38.

On examining the column of the Table giving the number resident with relatives, it will be seen that a rise occurred in the ten years from 1881 to 1891, from 906 to 1043, which was mostly contributed by the Highland counties, and that during the succeeding eleven years a fall has taken place to an almost equal extent. During the year 1899, a fall occurred of 19, during 1900 of 33, and during 1901 of 33. It is important to note, therefore, that the fall during the past two years in the total number of patients in private dwellings occurred almost wholly among those residing with relatives.

The pauper insane boarded with unrelated guardians are those to whom alone the term "boarded out" is properly applicable. With few exceptions, they are patients who have been formerly inmates of asylums, from which they have been removed and placed as boarders under the private care of strangers while still in a condition of insanity.

An examination of the column dealing with those boarded with strangers shows that in the five years from 1881 a rise occurred of 481; in the five years to 1891 a rise of 355; and in the five years to 1896 a rise of 245—an increase during the fifteen years of 1081, or 177 per cent. The highest point yet reached of patients boarded with strangers is shown at 1st January 1896, and on the whole this



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Decrease in  
Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

point has been substantially maintained. In the following two years a fall occurred, succeeded by a rise in the three subsequent years. The figures for the last three years, as compared with those of 1896, show falls of 8, 9, and 14 respectively, which are in themselves unimportant considering the large total number of patients, and are quite insufficient to justify the conclusion that this mode of care is in any way losing favour with the parishes which have systematically followed it.

It must be borne in mind that the rate of increase which occurred between 1881 and 1896 could not possibly have been maintained. The number of patients in asylums suitable for being boarded out in private dwellings is not unlimited, and if the number had been maintained after 1896 at the same rate as before, a class of patient of doubtful fitness for that mode of care would soon have been reached, especially in the case of patients from the large parishes such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee, which have shown the greatest activity in taking advantage of that manner of providing for their patients. There is indeed reason to believe that the arrested increase since 1896 is due to the fact that in the case of certain parishes the number of patients who are obviously suitable for that mode of care is to some extent temporarily exhausted. It is not doubted, however, that there are still patients in establishments connected with some of these large parishes who might with safety and propriety be removed to private care, and it is certain that among the patients in establishments chargeable to the smaller parishes there are a great many patients who might be removed to private care with advantage to themselves and to the ratepayers. The failure to remove such patients to private dwellings must be attributed to some or all of the following causes :—(1) The absence of energetic pressure for removal on the part of the asylum authorities ; (2) the unwillingness of parochial officials to take a step which involves the effort to find guardians and future personal trouble in supervising the patients ; (3) the fact that the difference between the cost of maintaining patients in private dwellings and in asylums is not quite so emphatic as it formerly was, though it is still in the case of most asylums considerable.

In considering the changes in the number of pauper patients in private dwellings, it cannot be overlooked that the fall or arrested increase shown has taken place notwithstanding an ever increasing number of patients in establishments, and that the proportion of patients in private dwellings both to the total number of the insane and to population is becoming smaller at a rate which the actual fall in their number does not disclose. This is a consideration to which due weight should be given ; but at the same time it should be borne in mind that the increased number of patients sent to, or kept in, asylums does not necessarily imply a corresponding growth of the number fitted for private care. So far as such increased number may consist of persons suffering from transitory attacks of acute insanity, or of persons broken down through old age or disease, they would not add to the number from which patients suitable for private care could be drawn.

In 1858, of the total number of registered pauper patients in private dwellings, 1335, or 79 per cent., were resident with relatives, and 358, or 21 per cent., with strangers. The proportion resident with relatives has ever since decreased, and the position of the two classes is now reversed, the number residing with relatives being 954, or 36 per cent. of the whole, while 1677, or 64 per cent., are resident with strangers. This change has in part occurred through the death, or removal following on the death of relatives, of patients who were not really suitable for private care, but whose residence at home was permitted either because the relatives would not part with them, or because the greater comforts of an asylum would probably not have compensated for the devoted care bestowed upon them at home. The gradual falling off in the number of pauper patients cared for in their own families is probably due to much the same causes as those which have led to an increase in the number of patients sent to asylums, such as the growing unwillingness among the poorer classes to submit to all that is involved in keeping at home insane and useless relatives who require constant attention for their proper care, and who may have peculiarities more or less unfitting them for home life. The tendency of the population throughout Scotland to migrate from country districts to towns must also have had an influence in reducing the number of patients cared for by their relatives, as insane persons who could easily be cared for by their families in the country would not be found suitable for such a mode of care in towns.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.  
—  
Decrease in Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

#### PRIVATE DWELLINGS SPECIALLY LICENSED.

The tabular statement below shows the number of private dwellings specially licensed for pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1901 :—

Private Dwellings specially Licensed.

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1901.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.
		M.	F.	
Two Patients, . . .	338	234	373	607
Three Patients, . . .	97	70	209	279
Four Patients, . . .	42	46	122	168
Totals, . . .	477	350	704	1054

It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, nearly two-thirds are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than two-thirds are females.

## GENERAL REPORTS ON THE VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

We present as usual in Appendix C the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. John Macpherson, Commissioner, who visited the patients in private dwellings in Fifeshire, writes as follows of the impression left upon him by his inspection :—

“Considering that the boarded-out patients in Fife number nearly 500, and that they are widely spread over the county, it was both surprising and gratifying to find an almost uniformly satisfactory standard of care prevailing throughout the houses in which the patients live.”

He adds further :—“The uniformity in the care of the insane in this county is probably due to the long period of time during which the system of boarding out has been organised there, to the liberal and uniform allowance for maintenance paid by the two parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow, to which the majority of the patients are chargeable, and to the regular supervision of the houses by the officials of these parishes, as well as by the Dundee Parish Council, which also boards out extensively in this county.”

Dr. Sutherland in his report gives useful statistics for the districts visited by him with regard to the proportion of the resident insane to the populations of certain villages, rural localities, and parishes in five counties in which the boarded-out insane are unusually numerous. Speaking of the percentages of the insane in these localities he says :—“The percentages in certain villages may be regarded as already sufficiently high ; but it cannot be said that the capacity to receive patients in all the rural districts and most of the villages in these counties has been exhausted. In the villages and rural districts of these five counties, in order to bring the percentage of either sex or both up to 5, a percentage by no means excessive or likely to give a colour to the population, 2340 additional patients would require to be boarded out. This calculation gives a fair conception of what might be done to extend boarding out in rural districts, in villages already to a slight extent utilised, and in parishes in Scotland not yet made use of in that way, provided sufficiently encouraging pecuniary inducements were held out to suitable guardians, inducements much below the cost of patients in asylums.”

He further, speaking of the relative fitness of male and female patients for being placed under private care, and of the surroundings in which the patients of each sex may be expected to do best, makes the following remarks :—

“In alluding to certain villages with somewhat high percentages to population, and in suggesting that the maximum had been reached, it is proper to qualify this expression of opinion by observing that in two of them, including the largest village colony—that of Gartmore, with 58—the patients are all females with the exception of two, and in seven more villages with 122 patients the females far outnumber the males. There need be little doubt that the percentage in villages of females may safely, and with regard to all interests, be double that of males, having regard to the facts that unmanageable habits are less common among females than males,



“and also that female patients adapt themselves more readily to the  
 “kinds of employment, multifarious and light, which are to be met  
 “with in village dwellings. On the other hand, the percentage of  
 “patients, whether male or female, in rural districts may, in the  
 “interests of patients, their guardians and families, and without  
 “injury to the public, be double that of the villages, the dwellings  
 “or farmhouses being, as a rule, so far apart as to bar the suggestion  
 “of patients mingling with each other, or with sane neighbours who  
 “may or may not take in insane boarders. The difficulty of finding  
 “suitable work for many men in village homes too often leads to en-  
 “forced idleness and inactivity, and induces a condition of discontent  
 “which not unfrequently ends in return to the asylum. Thus it is  
 “that men do better in farming districts, to which they are sent in  
 “numbers almost identical with females, the ratio being 100 to 100.  
 “Females do equally well in village or country, some adapting them-  
 “selves to the small field and farm work, others to domestic duties.  
 “Of course farmers have a preference for males with a certain  
 “capacity for work.”

Lunatics in  
 Private  
 Dwellings.  
 —  
 General  
 Reports on  
 Visitation of  
 Patients.

Dr. Charles Macpherson, Deputy Commissioner, makes in his report the following observations on the condition of pauper lunatics in the Western Isles which he inspected for the first time this year:—

“I was very agreeably surprised with the condition of matters  
 “found generally in the Western Isles. One hears so often of the  
 “poverty of the people there that I feared, judging by the usually  
 “very small alimentary allowances given for the patients, that I  
 “would find many indications of defective care and diet. I, however,  
 “found that these patients generally would compare favourably as  
 “regards robust appearance with any in Scotland. The great  
 “majority of them are living with relatives in what has always been  
 “their home, and they share everything equally with the family.  
 “There may be a want of variety, but there is always plenty of food,  
 “such as porridge and milk, potatoes, fish, eggs, etc. The  
 “impression left on my mind was that while the money allowance  
 “could not as a rule repay the guardians anything like the cost of  
 “the food supplied, still the patients were as well fed as they would  
 “be if the allowance were doubled or trebled. As a contrast to the  
 “small money allowance, the supply of clothing—especially in the  
 “Lewis parishes—is very generous. Both bed and body clothing are  
 “of excellent quality and are liberally supplied. The small money  
 “allowance has, however, this disadvantage. It often makes it  
 “difficult for an Inspector of Poor to induce the relatives of an  
 “asylum patient to take him home; and when patients prove in any  
 “degree troublesome the guardians are very apt to demand their  
 “immediate removal; whereas, if the money paid as aliment was  
 “such as to form an important item of the household income they  
 “would put up with a certain amount of inconvenience rather than  
 “lose it.”

He speaks as follows of the favourable conditions of a small colony of male patients from Paisley boarded in Benderloch, a district of Argyllshire lying to the north of Loch Etive, and of the excellence of the provision made for them by Paisley Parish Council:—

Lunatics in  
Private  
Asylums.  
—  
General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

"The guardians are small farmers or large crofters. The houses  
"are in a good state of repair. The patients were all in good physical  
"condition, usefully employed, and none of them had any complaint  
"to make as to the diet or their treatment by the guardians. They  
"were all well clad in good tweed suits, and had ample supplies of  
"underclothing. Each man was provided with a warm overcoat, a  
"sailor's oilskin coat, and leggings, so that they are thoroughly pro-  
"tected during wet weather. In addition to the statutory visits of  
"the Inspector of Poor, the colony is visited once a year by a  
"deputation from the Parish Council, and the Medical Officer  
"immediately after each of his quarterly visits sends a report to the  
"Inspector of Poor on each patient."

Dr. Macpherson was furnished with a list of patients in the  
Inverness District Asylum who, it was believed, would be found  
suitable for private care, and he gave what assistance was possible  
to induce parochial authorities to find homes for them. Speaking  
of the general success and usefulness of this work, and of the diffi-  
culty in finding guardians alleged to exist in some cases, he says :—  
"A home may not be obtainable among the patient's friends, or even  
"possibly in his native parish, but any Inspector who chooses to take  
"some trouble, and to pay a suitable rate of maintenance, need have  
"no difficulty in finding homes for quiet, inoffensive patients. The  
"result of the work, while not as great as one could wish, has been  
"on the whole a success. Thirty of these patients have been dis-  
"charged on twelve months' probation since the month of September,  
"and I know that arrangements are in progress for providing homes  
"for a considerable number more. As far as I at present know, none  
"of these probationary patients has as yet had to be returned to the  
"asylum. I am strongly of opinion that if time could be found for  
"such work much good could be done by the visitation of parishes  
"in many districts for the special purpose of calling attention to  
"cases suitable for being boarded out, and my experience has  
"clearly shown me that more can be done by a few minutes'  
"talk than by any amount of letter-writing."

Position of  
Districts.

List of Dis-  
tricts and  
Counties  
which form  
them.

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the  
following Districts:—

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geo- graphically.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland District.
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.
	9. Kincardine District.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geographically.	Position of Districts.
Forfar, . . . . .	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Perth, . . . . .	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan, . . . . .	12. Perth District.	
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	13. Stirling do.	
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	14. Fife and Kinross District.	Consisting respectively of the parishes of the same names.
Haddington, . . . . .	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.	
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk . . . . .	16. Leith District, consisting of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston.	
	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.	
	18. Haddington District.	Consisting of parishes of Renfrewshire, including entire parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood which are partly within Lanarkshire.
Lanark, . . . . .	19. Roxburgh do.	
	20. Glasgow do.	
	21. Govan do.	
	22. Lanark do.	Consisting of parishes of Renfrewshire, including entire parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood which are partly within Lanarkshire.
Renfrew, . . . . .	23. Renfrew do.	
Argyll, . . . . .	24. Argyll do.	
Bute, . . . . .	25. Bute do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	26. Ayr do.	Consisting of parishes of Renfrewshire, including entire parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood which are partly within Lanarkshire.
Dumfries, Kirkeudbright, and Wigtown, . . . . .	27. Dumfries do.	

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Shetland Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.  
No formal agreement with that asylum exists at present, but such an agreement is under consideration.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District who require removal from home are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. Orkney District.  
A considerable number of lunatics from parishes in Orkney who cannot at present be received into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum are temporarily accommodated in other asylums, but not under formal agreement.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Caithness Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment. District.  
A fresh agreement with the Montrose Asylum is under consideration.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes Inverness the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue District.  
to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness.



Position of Districts. The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

Elgin District.

Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Banff District are accommodated in the asylum at Ladysbridge. A plan of a new separate building to accommodate 50 male patients has been approved of.

Aberdeen  
County  
Lunacy  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.

Aberdeen  
City District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Aberdeen Poorhouses. The District Board have entered into an agreement with the Directors of the Royal Asylum for the temporary accommodation of their lunatics until the completion of a District Asylum, to which eventually all their patients, both in the Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses, will be removed. We have approved of plans for a District Asylum of the village type at Kingseat,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from Aberdeen, and its erection is now considerably advanced.

Kincardine  
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum remains in force. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in that Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. A new agreement with the Montrose Asylum is under consideration.

Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Montrose and Dundee. On 21st March 1900, notice was given by us of the termination of the existing agreements within twelve months. New agreements with the Montrose and Dundee Royal Asylums are under consideration.

Dundee  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dundee Lunacy District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. On 21st March 1900, notice was given by us of the termination of the existing agreements within twelve months. New agreements with the Dundee and Montrose Royal Asylums are under consideration.

Perth District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Stirling  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are adequately accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for adequately in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

Position of  
Districts.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District.

The Edinburgh District is at present supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, which have been extended by our licensing in connection with them the house known as Middleton Hall, near Uphall, for 50 men and 15 women. In consequence of the overcrowded condition of the Royal Asylum pauper lunatics of the District are also boarded in the Lanark and Stirling District Asylums. The District Board purchased in 1897 the lands of West Bangour, in the parish of Ecclesmachan and county of Linlithgow, about fourteen miles to the west of Edinburgh, with a view to the erection on them of a District Asylum of the village type. A private Act was obtained for the construction of a railway line to the asylum grounds and for other purposes, and this line it is understood has been almost completed.

Edinburgh  
District.

Plans of many of the proposed buildings of this asylum were submitted to us in the early part of the past year for our general approval. These plans afforded ample evidence that they had been prepared with much care and thought and they seemed to us, subject to a few suggested changes of a minor character, to be well adapted in their internal arrangements to the special purposes for which they were designed. Their cost, however, so far as could be judged from a probable estimate by the Architect, appeared to us to be unusually high, judging from our experience of the cost of similar buildings erected elsewhere in Scotland. We were therefore only able to give a general approval to some of the buildings, and even as regards these such approval was given subject to our being ultimately satisfied with regard to their cost. Whether or to what extent the high estimated expense of these buildings may be due to local circumstances which are beyond control we are unable at present to say, but we thought it our duty to point out that the buildings generally presented certain external features which, however good they might be from an architectural point of view, did not seem to us to be called for in the case of a district asylum, and we suggested that if these features were found to add materially to the cost of the buildings they should be omitted. No plans or estimates have been subsequently submitted to us, and in consequence we regret to have to report that beyond the making of roads, and the digging out of some foundations in the process of doing so, no progress has been made with the erection of buildings.

We understand that serious and unexpected difficulties have been found to exist in the construction of reservoirs owing to the porous nature of the only ground suitable from its elevation as a site for them.

The complete occupation of all the accommodation available in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and the rapidly approaching exhaustion of the spare accommodation in all other asylums in Scotland throws a very grave responsibility upon the District Board. It is now nearly five years since that Board purchased

Position of  
Districts.  
Edinburgh  
District.

Bangour estate with a view to the erection of an asylum, and they have already allowed a time to elapse which is usually considered as sufficient for the purchase of a site and the erection and occupation of a completed asylum, without so much as a single building having been begun. Looking to the great increase in the number of pauper lunatics and the present want of accommodation throughout the country, it is plain that unless the District Board take prompt measures a state of matters fraught with the most serious consequences must arise. Indeed, the District Board may be said to be already face to face with a difficulty which it is doubtful whether the utmost promptitude in proceeding with the erection of an asylum will enable them to meet, and which may have to be met by the adoption of some measure of a temporary nature to supply the most pressing of the requirements of the next four or five years.

Leith District.

Leith District is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The large addition to the District Asylum recently begun has now been completed.

Haddington  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

Roxburgh  
District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The male side is overcrowded, and an extension similar to what has been carried out on the female side is under consideration.

Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of the parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lenzie (formerly the Barony Parochial Asylum) and in the District Asylum at Gartloch.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse.

Lanark  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated chiefly in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley, at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. The Parish



Council of Paisley has, however, terminated all agreements for the boarding in its asylums of patients from other parishes. These asylums and also the Greenock Asylum are full and the newly elected Renfrew District Lunacy Board are taking steps towards the purchase of a site for a District Asylum. The Order and Regulations fixing the boundaries of the Renfrew Lunacy District, providing for the election of a District Lunacy Board, and exempting the parishes of Paisley and Greenock from liability to assessment for lunacy purposes, so long as they continue as heretofore to provide asylum accommodation for their pauper lunatics to our satisfaction, will be found at page 167 of the Appendix to this Report.

Position of  
Districts.  
Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is inadequate for an asylum of its size.

Argyll and  
Bute District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. New accommodation of a hospital character for the pauper patients who are provided for in the Second House is considerably advanced towards completion, and a handsome separate building for the accommodation of patients working in the laundry and their attendants is now completed.

Dumfries  
District.

#### VII.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Want of Ac-  
commodation  
for the Poorer  
Class of Private  
Patients.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

#### VIII. INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNACY IN LEWIS, ROSS-SHIRE.

Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
in Lewis,  
Ross-shire.

We have more than once had occasion to remark in former Reports that what has taken place and is still taking place in regard to the increase of registered pauper lunacy in Scotland can best be shown by the examination of the figures relating to limited areas. This can be done with special ease in the case of

Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
in Lewis,  
Ross-shire

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localities which do not form parts of great commercial and industrial centres, and are therefore not subject to the complicated considerations arising not only from migration or emigration, but from the constant influx in large numbers of adult persons drawn from other districts of Scotland or from other countries. A district as free from such complicated considerations as possible is that of Lewis in Ross-shire, consisting of the parishes of Stornoway, Lochs, Uig, and Barvas, having a present population of 28,949. The statistics of this area during the last twenty years show an increase of pauper lunacy so great that, if the figures were taken by themselves, without examination of the special circumstances connected with their production, and without comparison with what has happened in other parts of Scotland, they might well be held to indicate a widespread breakdown of the mental health of the community and to afford scope for almost any theory which might be formed to account for them. A consideration of the facts will, however, show that such conclusions and theories would be baseless, so far as they might rest only upon these figures.

The following two Tables are submitted:—

TABLE I. Showing in quinquennial periods from 1881 to 1901 the number and disposal of the pauper lunatics of each parish in Lewis and the population of each parish.

TABLE II. Showing for the quinquennial periods in Table I. the proportion to population of pauper lunatics, in asylums and private dwellings respectively, of each parish of Lewis, and the like proportions in all Scotland.

TABLE I.

Showing in Quinquennial Periods from 1881 to 1901 the Number and Disposal of the Pauper Lunatics of each Parish in Lewis, and the Population of each Parish.

YEAR.	1				2		3		4		5		6							
	POPULATION.				STORNOWAY.		LOCHS.		UIG.		BARYAS.		THE FOUR PARISHES.							
	Storno- way.	Lochs.	Uig.	Barvas.	Total.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.								
						In Asylums.	In Private Dwell-ings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell-ings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell-ings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell-ings.							
1881	10,389	6,284	3,489	5,325	25,487	11	4	15	3	9	12	2	3	5	1	2	3	17	18	35
1886	11,094	6,358	3,574	5,512	26,538	16	3	19	6	10	16	2	1	3	3	3	6	27	17	44
1891	11,799	6,432	3,660	5,699	27,590	14	12	26	10	15	25	2	3	5	4	7	11	30	37	67
1896	12,391	5,583	4,078	6,218	28,270	16	18	34	8	13	21	6	12	18	5	11	16	35	54	89
1901	12,983	4,733	4,49	6,736	28,949	11	15	26	11	13	24	12	11	23	8	16	24	42	55	97





It will be seen from these Tables that the actual number of registered pauper lunatics chargeable to the four parishes has increased during the past twenty years from 35 to 97. Calculated per 10,000 of the sane population, this represents an increase from 13·7 to 33·5, or 145 per cent. The number of pauper lunatics from the four parishes provided for in asylums has risen from 17 to 42, and in private dwellings from 18 to 55. In proportion to 10,000 of population this represents a rise of from 6·7 to 14·5 of asylum patients and from 7·0 to 19·0 of patients in private dwellings, an increase during the past twenty years of 116 and 171 per cent. respectively. A further examination of the figures will show that those relating to Stornoway differ greatly from those referring to the other three parishes. The increase in Stornoway during twenty years has been 38 per cent. only, and the increase is due altogether to the larger number receiving relief under private care, the proportion of those in asylums to population having fallen from 10·6 in 1881 to 8·5 in 1901. The increases shown by Lochs, Uig, and Barvas have, on the other hand, been very great. The actual increase in Barvas, for instance, has been from 3 to 24—1 to 8 of asylum patients and 2 to 16 of patients in private dwellings. In proportion to population the number of registered insane poor was thus in Barvas seven times greater in 1901 than in 1881, the number being about equally contributed by patients in asylums and in private dwellings. Increases little less remarkable are shown by the figures relating to Lochs and Uig. If, however, the figures of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas are compared with those for all Scotland it will be seen that they merely trace the course in the case of these parishes of a rapid approximation within the last few years to standards which have for long been common in Scotland. Barvas, in which the increase has been specially great, has at the present time only a proportion, per 10,000 of population, of lunatics provided for in asylums of 11·9 as compared with 24·6 so provided for in all Scotland. Only in the parish of Uig has the proportion (26·7) risen within the last few years beyond that of pauper patients in asylums in Scotland as a whole. This, as well as the high proportion shown also in Lochs (23·2), is in all likelihood due to an accumulation of patients in the Inverness District Asylum which possibly might have been prevented by energetic parochial management, seeing that the results shown by the parish of Stornoway (8·5 per 10,000 of population) are so very different. The proportion to population of pauper lunatics in the parishes of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas provided for in private dwellings is four times as high as the like proportion for all Scotland. This is in accordance with the truth that when the number of lunatics receiving relief in their own homes is large in any area the standard of wealth in that area will be found to be low. In other words, the presence of a large number of such patients resident within a locality is not a proof that insanity is unusually prevalent in it, but merely that it is poor. Were the income of the inhabitants of these Lewis parishes doubled or trebled the pauper lunatics in private dwellings would disappear, so far as the official register is concerned. The same things cannot, however, be said of patients in asylums. In all parts of Scotland,

Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
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Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
in Lewis,  
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no less than in Lewis, removal to an asylum means pauperism even to the most highly paid workmen. In very few parts of Scotland will there be found more than 10 per cent. of the population able to obtain asylum treatment otherwise than through application to the Parish Council, and in Lewis that class of the population must be exceedingly small. Leaving this class of the population out of account, the only effect upon the number of pauper lunatics in asylums coming from poor as compared with rich localities is that the numbers sent from poor localities, with a rental perhaps so low as to be sensitive to the charge of even a single lunatic in an asylum, are apt to be restricted, owing to reasons of economy which in richer districts are not so pressing. The proportion of all patients on the pauper lunatic roll per 10,000 of population is for Stornoway 20·0, for Lochs 50·7, for Uig 51·1, and for Barvas 35·6; with which may be compared the similar figures for all Scotland 30·8, for Ross (as a whole) 51·6, for Sutherland 48·7, for Caithness 56·1, for Orkney 39·7, and for Shetland 39·4. Of patients in Asylums, the proportions are Stornoway 8·5, Lochs 23·2, Uig 26·7, Barvas 11·9; with which may be compared the similar figures for all Scotland 24·6, Ross 29·0, Sutherland 31·1, Caithness 32·2, Orkney 25·8, and Shetland 22·0.

It is often, however, assumed that figures such as those in Table I. prove a growing prevalence of mental defect among the communities of isolated localities such as Lewis, and this assumption is naturally followed by speculation as to the causes of such growth, among which may be mentioned the following:—

1. The evil effects of intermarriage.
2. The fact that the healthiest and most active members of the community migrate, leaving behind them the imbecile, who thus appear as the product of the population which remains, but are really the product of a potentially larger population.
3. The leaving of the production of a future population to those who have not migrated, who are assumed to be of inferior mental and bodily physique.
4. Poor food and clothing, unhealthy houses, deficient education, and the assumed mental stagnation due to a retired life and remoteness from centres of mental activity.

It is not believed that there is any reason to attribute weight in the case of Lewis to the class of suggested causes last named. The condition of the population of Lewis in respect to most, if not all, of these matters, has in all probability improved and not deteriorated during the past twenty years. At all events that is the case judging from the reports on the condition of the insane in the island.

With regard to the effects of intermarriage, it must be kept in view that intermarriage must have been at least as common hundreds of years ago in Lewis as it is to-day. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably supposed, whatever evil effects may be held to be due to it, that such effects should have first manifested themselves between the year 1881 and the year 1901, as must be assumed, if it is sought in that way to account for the difference between the figures of these years.

With respect to the leaving behind of the mentally incapable during a process of migration, there is undoubtedly a truth in this



which applies to all the country districts of Scotland. But in this respect Lewis presents a peculiarity not common to other rural districts of Scotland, which as a rule show a falling off in population notwithstanding a sustained birth-rate. In other parts of rural and insular Scotland in which no such remarkable increase of registered pauper lunacy is recorded, the migration during the past twenty years has been so great as to reduce the population materially. In Lewis also, which adds to its population almost altogether through its birth-rate, it would appear that during that period between 4,000 and 5,000 persons have left the Island; but the Census Returns show that in Lewis, notwithstanding the considerable migration which has taken place, the population has increased during the twenty years by 3,462. The fact that the population of Lewis has been increasing throughout the last twenty years shows that arguments founded upon migration apply with less force to it than to most rural and insular parts of Scotland, where, notwithstanding a high birth-rate and a falling population due to migration, no increase approaching what has taken place in Lewis has occurred during the past twenty years in the proportion to population of the registered insane.

Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
in Lewis,  
Ross-shire.

The same consideration comes into force with regard to the suggestion that the propagation of the population is left to those least likely to produce a healthy stock. It is no doubt true that the young men and women who leave Lewis are likely to be, as a rule, among the most healthy and intelligent of the community, but it would be quite unsafe to conclude that the bulk of those left behind are not healthy and intelligent. There is no reason to think that the crofter's son who remains at home to carry on the croft is, as a rule, less intelligent and capable of producing healthy and intelligent children than his brothers who enter the Army or join the Glasgow police. But in any case as the rising population shows that the amount of migration taking place from Lewis is much below what is occurring in other insular and rural districts of Scotland, arguments founded upon migration cannot account for the exceptional rise during the last twenty years in the number of registered pauper lunatics belonging to that island.

It is not possible to say whether the mass of imbecility and other forms of mental unsoundness has increased or decreased in Lewis during the past twenty years, but it has been shown above that there is an inherent improbability that such possible causes of mental deterioration as are above alluded to should have withheld their effects in Lewis from time immemorial until 1881, and have from that time onwards manifested themselves in a great and growing wave of insanity. There is, in fact, no reason to doubt that the insane (as distinguished from the registered insane) in Lewis were as numerous in proportion to population in 1881 as in 1901. The increase shown in the Tables submitted is believed to be sufficiently accounted for by the reasonable supposition that a great many persons were recognised as lunatics and sent to the asylum for treatment in 1900 who would not have been so recognised and treated in 1881. This change, though much less recent in most places than in Lewis, is

Increase of  
Pauper Lunacy  
in Lewis,  
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common to all Scotland, and is believed by the Board to account for the general growth of pauper lunacy in Scotland. It has its chief source primarily in (a) the more widely-spread and strong desire—often eagerness—to look to the parish as bound to provide for the mentally defective members of a family; and (b) the increased willingness of Parish Councils to recognise claims for assistance founded upon mental defect. These causes would probably have operated had there been no Pauper Lunatic Grant; but there can be no doubt that the Grant, especially in the poorer areas of the country, has greatly stimulated both causes. An examination of the Board's registers shows that in the parishes of Lewis persons were often formally certified and intimated as pauper lunatics in batches at one date. Many of these were already in receipt of relief as ordinary paupers; many, both of paupers and non-paupers, were at the time of formal certification as lunatics old or middle-aged persons who had been imbecile from birth. Such things as a change of Inspector of Poor in Highland parishes has often resulted in the sudden appearance of a large number of pauper lunatics in a parish which up to that time had presented a comparatively clean register. The gradual change in views and circumstances which has led to an increase in the number of registered lunatics throughout Scotland has been, as might be expected, longer in taking effect in Lewis and similar outlying districts, and the effect in such districts has been more marked than in the wealthier parts of the country because the great bulk of the people are poor, and claims to relief on account of mental defect are therefore general and difficult to resist. It will be seen from the figures relating to the growth of registered lunacy in the Parish of Stornoway, as compared with the growth in the three other parishes of Lewis, that even in Lewis itself the increase of registered pauper lunacy is much less marked where the standard of wealth and other social conditions approaches more nearly the standard prevailing in other parts of Scotland.

It further cannot be asserted on the authority of the figures given that imbecility and other forms of mental unsoundness are at the present time either more or less prevalent in Lewis than elsewhere in Scotland; because neither in Lewis nor elsewhere in Scotland have the Board any trustworthy guide as to the extent of mental defect in the community. The mere fact of a low standard of wealth in any area is certain of itself to bring eventually on the register a larger number of pauper lunatics than would be so brought in a richer area. Had the statistics relating to pauper lunacy in Lewis been examined twenty years ago, it will be seen by comparing the figures in Sections 5 and 6 of Table II. that the figures referring to 1881 might have been used to prove that insanity was much less prevalent in Lewis than in Scotland generally, though the figures relating to subsequent years show that any such conclusion would have been quite unjustified.

#### IX. COST PER PATIENT IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS OF LAND, BUILDING, &c.

The annual assessments for lunacy purposes have been used as the basis for the figures in the following Tables, which relate to the

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

cost of land and building. These assessments are levied on lands and heritages within lunacy districts which possess district asylums. They include interest on all sums borrowed to purchase land, and to build or add to asylums, together with instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed (which must be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing), and also such smaller outlays in connection with the building as it is thought desirable to pay off year by year. In the following Table the amount of these assessments in all Scotland, for each year included in the Table, has been divided by the average number of patients resident during that year in district asylums, and the result shows in column 2 the average amount assessed for per occupied bed. In making the calculations in this Table no assessment of the kind made at any time has been omitted. For instance, assessments for debt incurred by the original Glasgow District Board have been included, though the money raised by them did not result in the erection of a district asylum.

TABLE I.

Showing for all District Asylums in Scotland (1) the average number of patients resident in each year named, (2) the amount of assessment for providing accommodation per head of patients resident, (3) the expenditure for the maintenance of each patient, and (4) the total cost per patient:—

Years.	Average Number of Patients Resident in District Asylums.	Annual Assessment per Patient to provide Land and Buildings.	Net Annual Cost per Patient of Food, Clothing, Management, &c.	Total cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1868-1869	1132	£ s. d. 27 8 2	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
1878-1879	2553	12 3 2	...	...
1888-1889	2996	10 16 2	23 10 0	34 6 2
1889-1890	3057	12 5 4	24 2 8	36 8 0
1890-1891	3148	13 4 3	23 8 8	36 12 11
1891-1892	3223	12 15 11	23 11 4	36 7 3
1892-1893	3290	13 1 9	23 14 10	36 16 7
1893-1894	3346	15 2 7	22 10 4	37 12 11
1894-1895	3462	14 5 1	23 1 10	37 6 11
1895-1896	3951	14 18 8	23 11 4	38 10 0
1896-1897	4319	14 15 8	23 7 10	38 3 6
1897-1898	4898	15 6 4	24 12 6	39 18 10
1898-1899	5304	14 15 8	25 1 10	39 17 6
1899-1900	6353	15 18 9	25 5 7	41 4 4
1900-1901	6561	16 6 8	26 18 1	43 4 9

The first of the District Asylums which may be regarded as having been erected as an immediate consequence of the passing of



Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

the Lunacy Act of 1857 was opened in 1863, and the last of that original group in 1874. Expenses in connection with the erection of these asylums were necessarily incurred for many years before they were ready for the reception of patients, and even after they were opened, several years would elapse during which the accommodation provided would only be partially occupied. It is therefore not surprising to find that in 1868-69, the earliest year embraced in the Table, there were only 1132 patients resident in district asylums, and that the outlay on asylum lands and buildings, when calculated on the number of patients resident, shows the high average of £27 8s. 2d. Ten years after this period the expenses connected with providing asylums had fallen to £12 3s. 2d. per head of the patients resident, and ten years subsequent to that, in 1888-89, to £10 16s. 2d., though during these periods many additions to the accommodation must have been made. Soon, however, after the last-mentioned year the figures begin to be affected by the first steps towards providing a new group of large and expensive asylums. Up to 1888, and for many years later, the patients of the populous county of Lanark, including the city of Glasgow, were provided for chiefly in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and in parochial asylums belonging to the large parishes connected with Glasgow. In 1888 the county, which until then had been one lunacy district, was divided into several districts, and expenses immediately began to be incurred through steps being taken towards the erection of district asylums. The last of the three large and costly asylums subsequently founded was only fully completed after May 1898. Many of the parts and adjuncts of these asylums will be able to provide eventually for a larger population than the buildings as at first completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, farm buildings, roads, superintendents' houses, kitchens, amusement halls, &c., will not require to be provided afresh to meet all future extensions. It may therefore be hoped that as the population grows the expense per bed will fall, as has happened in the case of the older asylums, even apart from the fall which may be expected eventually to occur to some extent through extinction of debt. The Table shows, however, that at May 1901 the pauper lunatics of Scotland maintained in district asylums were costing the country a yearly rent per bed of £16 6s. 8d., which, added to the average cost for the food, clothing, and management of the patients at that date, gives the total cost of pauper lunatics in all district asylums as £43 4s. 9d. per patient.

The Edinburgh and the Aberdeen City District Boards have taken steps towards the erection of new asylums, and assessments for preliminary expenses incurred by them are included in Table I.

The providing expenses (land, building, &c.) of most of the older district asylums for the past twenty years, as shown in the following Table, may in some respects, perhaps, convey a truer view of the facts with regard to the cost of asylums, when stated apart from the cost of the newer asylums which have not yet reached the limit of their capacity. We omit from this Table the Elgin District Asylum and the Kirklands Asylum,

because they were not erected by the District Boards to which they belong, and the Stirling District Asylum, because, unlike the other district asylums, the earlier debts incurred on account of it were not spread over a series of years but were paid off at once by large assessments.

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

TABLE II.

ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed) per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named.

Years.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																			
	All the Asylums named.		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1869.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)		Fife. (Opened 1866.)		Haddington. (Opened 1866.)		Inverness. (Opened 1864.)		Midlothian. (Opened 1874.)		Perth. (Opened 1864.)		Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
1881-82 .. ..	2353	10 18 5	366	8 9 5	259	9 13 1	129	12 11 0	344	8 14 5	102	7 12 11	419	7 12 9	221	20 7 3	267	11 4 9	246	16 5 2
1882-83 .. ..	2301	10 17 3	351	5 11 1	280	8 18 7	122	13 16 1	327	10 7 11	99	7 13 6	421	9 10 0	207	19 6 6	253	12 13 0	241	14 10 5
1883-84 .. ..	2285	11 13 1	327	13 3 0	300	8 6 8	126	13 8 3	327	10 11 0	101	7 6 6	437	9 3 1	215	18 12 1	251	10 15 2	201	15 18 5
1884-85 .. ..	2358	11 8 5	341	12 0 6	301	8 6 1	129	14 15 10	349	8 11 11	109	6 12 1	433	9 4 9	230	17 7 10	260	10 7 8	206	19 8 4
1885-86 .. ..	2368	11 14 9	356	11 7 6	300	11 13 4	137	10 8 4	358	8 18 9	100	7 4 0	427	8 7 2	223	17 18 9	266	12 8 1	201	19 18 0
1886-87 .. ..	2377	11 6 11	381	12 4 1	286	8 14 6	136	11 7 2	362	6 18 1	102	7 1 2	431	8 14 0	205	19 10 3	272	12 2 8	202	19 16 0
1887-88 .. ..	2385	10 12 8	394	10 18 3	289	8 13 0	141	8 19 2	367	6 16 3	102	6 7 5	431	8 4 9	203	19 14 1	269	11 10 6	189	18 10 4
1888-89 .. ..	2428	10 18 2	365	12 6 7	297	8 8 4	143	7 18 2	378	7 18 9	106	6 2 8	450	7 4 5	204	23 0 9	285	10 10 6	200	18 15 0
1889-90 .. ..	2505	10 8 9	354	12 8 7	312	6 8 2	141	7 15 11	388	7 16 8	114	6 2 10	457	7 13 1	231	19 9 7	303	10 11 3	210	17 17 2
1890-91 .. ..	2500	9 14 0	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7	400	7 10 0	118	5 18 8	477	7 10 12	239	12 11 1	312	11 4 4	209	17 18 10
1891-92 .. ..	2649	9 7 11	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2	426	7 0 10	126	5 11 1	486	6 19 11	235	12 15 4	315	9 16 10	210	17 17 2
1892-93 .. ..	2683	9 0 10	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6	442	6 15 9	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8	233	23 12 1	310	7 1 11	227	16 10 5
1893-94 .. ..	2689	9 9 4	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0	446	6 14 6	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2	231	21 12 11	316	6 19 3	237	15 16 5
1894-95 .. ..	2750	9 1 4	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	3 16 5	443	9 0 7	130	5 0 0	433	6 7 0	223	19 1 2	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1895-96 .. ..	2822	8 15 1	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5	448	6 13 11	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7	236	16 1 11	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1896-97 .. ..	2939	8 0 3	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1	471	6 7 5	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5	233	14 16 7	333	6 0 9	259	15 8 11
1897-98 .. ..	3009	8 8 7	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4	488	6 14 0	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10	229	15 5 8	342	6 8 8	264	17 19 10
1898-99 .. ..	3160	8 16 10	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10	515	6 15 11	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10	234	17 1 11	362	6 1 7	286	17 9 8
1899-1900 .. ..	3244	9 13 5	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10	522	7 1 9	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0	243	20 11 6	364	6 0 11	303	16 10 0
1900-1901 .. ..	3240	9 7 9	434	8 7 6	488	7 3 5	163	3 5 8	533	6 11 4	135	5 18 10	583	9 1 10	248	24 3 10	358	6 14 1	298	15 18 10
Average Assessment per Patient during 20 Years—1881-1901	..	9 19 8	..	11 3 1	..	7 2 5	..	8 8 10	..	7 14 0	..	6 0 1	..	7 13 0	..	18 13 2	..	9 1 2	..	17 3 5



It appears from this Table that the average yearly cost per bed of all the asylums included in the Table has been, during the last twenty years, throughout which period they may all be regarded as having been in full occupation, £9 19s. 8d., and that in the case of individual asylums the average cost during that period ranges from £6 0s. 1d. in the Haddington Asylum to £18 13s. 2d. in the Midlothian Asylum.

The following Table shows for the District Asylums included in Table II. the average number of patients resident during the year 1900-1901, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient.	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	434	£ s. d. 8 7 6	£ s. d. 27 5 1	£ s. d. 35 12 7
2. Ayr, . . . . .	488	7 3 5	27 4 6	34 7 11
3. Banff, . . . . .	163	3 5 8	17 17 9	21 3 5
4. Fife, . . . . .	533	6 11 4	25 13 2	32 4 6
5. Haddington, . . . . .	135	5 18 10	24 0 4	29 19 2
6. Inverness, . . . . .	583	9 1 10	25 18 1	34 19 11
7. Midlothian, . . . . .	248	24 3 10	34 17 3	59 1 1
8. Perth, . . . . .	358	6 14 1	28 0 9	34 14 10
9. Roxburgh, . . . . .	298	15 18 10	29 8 7	45 7 5
Averages, . . . . .	..	9 13 11	26 13 11	36 7 10

It will be seen from this Table that in the group of District Asylums included in it, which have all been opened for periods ranging from 39 to 28 years, and which have all been during that period more or less extensively added to and altered, the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £9 13s. 11d., varying from £3 5s. 8d. in the Banff Asylum to £24 3s. 10d. in the Midlothian Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £26 13s. 11d., varying from £17 17s. 9d. in the Banff Asylum to £34 17s. 3d. in the Midlothian Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £36 7s. 10d., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £21 3s. 5d. and Midlothian with a total cost of £59 1s. 1d. It will be observed that the cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it

Cost per Patient in District Asylums of Land, Building, &c.

is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made therefore include private patients.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

## X. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure by Parish Councils—Increase.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1901. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 15,987 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £345,660 was paid; of which £265,602 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £24,142 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £46,672 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9244 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £19,127 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,849 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1859–1863 and ending with 1895–1899, and for the years 1899–1900 and 1900–1901, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number\* of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1859–1863	2,587	£61,735	836	£14,695	1,706	£14,763	£4,081	5,129	£95,224
1864–1868	3,007	73,416	979	19,241	1,547	15,157	4,400	5,533	112,214
1869–1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874–1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880–1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885–1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890–1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895–1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899–1900	9,527	253,541	900	17,446	2,706	45,883	9,246	13,134	326,116
1900–1901	9,731	265,602	1,057	24,142	2,650	46,672	9,244	13,437	345,660

\* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £265,602, or 62 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £24,142, or 75 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £46,672, or 107 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £345,660, or 67 per cent.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient. The following quinquenniad, however, and each subsequent year shows a progressive rise in the cost per head:—

	Expenditure per Patient.			
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1859-1863	£ s. d. 23 17 3	£ s. d. 17 11 7	£ s. d. 8 13 1	£ s. d. 18 11 6
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1895-1899	25 6 5	18 7 1	16 12 0	23 13 7
1899-1900	26 12 3	19 7 8	16 19 1	24 16 7
1900-1901	27 5 11	22 16 10	17 12 3	25 14 6

We repeat here the following summary of facts to which attention has been drawn at greater length in former Reports:—

Summary of Remarks on Expenditure by Parish Councils.

(1) The increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor maintained in asylums, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) The rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to such causes as increased price of food, and also to



Expenditure  
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Lunatics.

Summary of  
Remarks on  
Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils.

the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

(3) The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics rose until 1874-79, whence it fell until the year 1895-96, when a rise, which still continues, is again shown. The expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings has risen gradually throughout the whole period.

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
only slightly  
represented in  
Expenditure  
Table.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure on the purchase of land, and the erection of asylums. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages lx-lxvi. In the case of patients boarded in Royal Asylums, or in District or Parochial Asylums not connected with the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Repayments  
by relatives.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the second last column of Table XXIII. These contributions show a steady increase. In 1859 they amounted to £1877, in 1880-1 to £9290, in 1890-1 to £11,687, and in 1900-1901 to £19,127.

Contributions  
from State  
Funds.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,060 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. The State contribution for the year 1900-1901 was equal to about 3s. 8d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of

pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty-six years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following Statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.		Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.	
For the year ending		For the year ending	Contributions from State Funds.
14th May 1875,	£59,483	14th May 1889,	91,335
" 1876,	62,637	" 1890,	90,474
" 1877,	65,470	" 1891,	90,450
" 1878,	68,533	" 1892,	115,574
" 1879,	71,272	" 1893,	115,717
" 1880,	73,833	" 1894,	115,789
" 1881,	76,856	" 1895,	115,407
" 1882,	79,711	15th May 1896,	115,761
" 1883,	81,495	" 1897,	115,778
" 1884,	83,089	" 1898,	115,786
" 1885,	85,111	" 1899,	115,885
" 1886,	87,164	" 1900,	115,920
" 1887,	88,258	" 1901,	115,849
" 1888,	£89,072		

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1891–92 to 1900–1901 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 5d. a day, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. above that for the previous year.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1901, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 9d $\frac{1}{4}$ , which, calculated for the year, would be £18 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £32 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10d. and the highest is 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., or £15 4s. 2d. and £23 19s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or £9 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £22 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £33, which is the rate in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £18 5s. in the Banff Asylum to £34 in the Midlothian District Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £26 18s. 5d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road, a small establishment, to £28 3s. 4d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar.

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for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15 17s. 5d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £27 1s. 8d. in the Govan Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Cost of Pro-  
viding District  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1900–1901, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.\* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column .11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1900–1901 for land, building, and furnishings, &c., was £150,963.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1901, was £1,190,682; and Column 13 shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1901 to £107,162.

Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients  
in District  
Asylums.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1900–1901, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1900–1901 is £27 12s. 10d., and after a deduction of farm profits the average net cost is £26 17s. 7d.,† which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of £1 12s. 8d. per patient, food, clothing, salaries and wages, and miscellaneous expenses all contributing to this rise. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the

\* See pages lx–lxvi of this Report.

† These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.



value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1900-1901, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.  
—  
Cost of Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums.

No.	YEAR 1900-1901.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.
	DISTRICT ASYLUM.							
1	Argyll,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Ayr,	11 14 6	0 11 11	0 0 9	1 11 5	7 10 7	6 5 11	27 9 4
3	Banff,	10 18 3	0 12 7	0 6 3	1 14 9	6 14 7	8 0 8	28 0 2
4	Elgin,	9 13 5	0 8 8	0 3 1	1 0 7	4 15 0	5 13 1	20 19 9
5	Fife,	9 10 2	0 13 5	0 5 7	1 15 10	5 0 9	6 4 6	23 2 5
6	Glasgow	12 5 1	0 8 6	0 3 8	1 18 0	6 0 1	6 5 8	26 16 4
	(Gartloch),	10 6 6	0 7 7	0 0 10	2 4 0	7 13 6	8 14 7	29 3 6
7	Glasgow	9 15 7	0 10 6	0 1 0	2 4 6	7 4 0	6 3 11	25 14 3
	(Woodilee),							
8	Govan,	11 14 4	0 13 9	0 1 6	1 11 8	8 14 0	11 0 4	33 8 5
9	Haddington,	9 13 3	0 13 7	0 7 8	1 5 6	8 1 4	5 7 7	25 1 4
10	Inverness,	10 12 8	0 13 1	0 3 7	2 1 10	6 17 2	6 11 8	26 13 7
11	Kirklands,	9 16 7	0 9 1	0 5 2	1 10 10	8 2 8	6 1 0	26 0 11
12	Laarak,	9 7 0	0 10 2	0 2 6	1 10 11	7 6 0	6 9 4	25 1 4
13	Midlothian,	11 7 6	0 9 5	0 5 3	1 13 3	9 10 7	10 0 11	33 2 1
14	Perth,	10 6 2	0 8 1	0 2 9	1 16 10	6 19 5	8 19 6	23 8 11
15	Roxburgh,	11 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	1 9 8	7 15 3	8 19 10	30 9 2
16	Stirling,	11 1 4	0 12 8	0 5 2	2 6 1	6 18 4	8 3 2	29 0 6
	Average,	10 13 4	0 10 10	0 3 2	1 17 1	7 4 1	7 9 11	27 12 10

This statement shows that in the year 1900-1901 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12 5s. 1d. per patient, in the Fife Asylum; and the lowest £9 3s. 5d., in Banff Asylum, which is £1 9s. 11d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the eighteen years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883-84	11 15 0	0 9 3	0 5 7	1 14 5	6 4 0	5 1 4	25 4 8
1884-85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885-86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886-87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887-88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888-89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889-90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890-91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891-92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892-93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893-94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9
1894-95	9 14 6	0 9 6	0 4 6	1 15 1	6 6 5	5 15 8	24 0 11
1895-96	9 16 1	0 10 3	0 4 8	1 16 2	6 12 3	5 8 9	24 2 10
1896-97	9 11 2	0 10 1	0 4 1	1 16 3	6 11 8	5 17 1	24 5 2
1897-98	10 4 4	0 10 2	0 4 2	2 5 8	6 19 6	5 16 1	25 14 11
1898-99	10 6 2	0 10 2	0 4 1	1 15 2	7 1 9	6 4 2	25 16 6
1899-1900	10 4 10	0 10 2	0 3 10	1 15 10	7 1 11	6 7 8	25 19 0
1900-1901	10 13 4	0 10 10	0 3 2	1 17 1	7 4 1	7 9 11	27 12 10

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Expenditure  
on Mainte-  
nance of Patients  
in District  
Asylums dur-  
ing past  
eighteen  
years.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles con-  
sumed in  
District  
Asylums.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farms  
and Gardens  
of District  
Asylums.

Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts of  
District  
Asylums.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been a rise, the total expenses in the first year dealt with being £25 4s. 8d. per patient, and in the last £27 12s. 10d. The main decrease has occurred under the head 'Food.' 'Salaries and Wages' and unclassified expenses have risen since 1883-84.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1900-1901; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1900-1901 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

## XI. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1892-1901, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1892,	.	.	14	1897,	.	.	13
1893,	.	.	5	1898,	.	.	5
1894,	.	.	4	1899,	.	.	8
1895,	.	.	13	1900,	.	.	1
1896,	.	.	10	1901,	.	.	5

The figures in this statement, however, do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary

way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics' do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as 'dangerous lunatics' does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

## XII. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1901, 26 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 10 were sent to England and 16 to Ireland.

## XIII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors

At the end of December 1901 there were 1025 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

635 were in asylums in Scotland;

321 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and

69 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.



Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

Of the 69 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 28 were in asylums in England, 26 were in private dwellings in England, 1 in asylum in Ireland, and 2 were in private dwellings in Ireland. Of the remainder, 4 were resident in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 1 in Belgium, 1 in Ceylon, 2 in New Zealand, and 1 in West Indies.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

#### XIV.—ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT.

We have issued with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland an Order and Regulations altering the Renfrew and Lanark Lunacy Districts, and providing for the election of a Renfrew District Lunacy Board, and for the conditional exemption from assessment for lunacy purposes of the Parishes of Paisley and Greenock. The Order and Regulations will be found on page 167 of the Appendix to this Report.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN CHEYNE.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

T. W. L. SPENCE,

*Secretary.*

*Edinburgh, 20th March 1902.*

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1902.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years, 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
Average of the 5 Years, 1876-80.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years, 1886	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1887	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1888	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1889	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1890	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1408	2297	1767	9897	11664
Average of the 5 Years, 1891	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
1892	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1893	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1894	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
Average of the 5 Years, 1895	785	948	1733	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1896	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1897	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years, 1898	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783
1899	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1900	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
Average of the 5 Years, 1901	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492
1902	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1089	1613	2702	2130	12799	14979
1903	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229
Average of the 5 Years, 1904	928	1077	2005	40	77	117	4681	5010	9691	1083	1602	2685	2122	12376	14498
1905	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475
1906	995	1139	2134	49	81	130	5442	5508	10,950	1051	1580	2631	2264	13581	15845

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1902 will be found in the Table following.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1902.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5324
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	34	6419
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	69	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of } 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of } 5 Years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898.....	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906
1899.....	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900.....	10696	121	679	905	2823	15229	52	382	15663
Average of } 5 Years. }	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901.....	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899
1902.....	11289	130	550	1115	2761	15845	46	397	16288



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1902.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865.		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870.		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880.		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881 .....	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882 .....	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883 .....	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884 .....	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885 .....	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886 .....	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887 .....	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888 .....	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889 .....	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890 .....	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891 .....	4,036,245	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892 .....	4,078,910†	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1399	18,847
1893 .....	4,122,029	43	3	46	204	62	266	312	1443	18,413
1894 .....	4,165,606	44	2	46	206	62	268	314	1451	18,455
1895 .....	4,209,645	45	3	48	212	64	276	324	1465	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	205	62	267	313	1439	18559
1896 .....	4,254,153	46	3	49	213	64	277	326	1474	18,786
1897 .....	4,299,132	46	2	48	220	63	283	331	1497	18,884
1898 .....	4,344,589	47	3	50	225	62	287	337	1504	19,121
1899 .....	4,390,530	47	3	50	233	62	295	345	1496	19,691
1900 .....	4,436,958	47	3	50	235	62	297	347	1469	20,204
Av. of 5 Yrs.		46	3	49	225	63	288	337	1488	19,337
1901 .....	4,483,880	47	3	50	239	60	299	349	1457	20,520
1902 .....	4,531,299	47	3	50	244	59	303	353	1443	20,997

\* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1902 are made on the Population for 1901—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

† The proportions from 1892 onwards have been recalculated this year on the corrected populations founded upon the census of 1901.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1902, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years. }		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years. }		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years. }		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years. }		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 Years. }		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901	15475	15660·0	3481	1892	1219	3111	370	7·8
1902	15845							

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1901, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.	
		Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1874	8,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	34.5
1875	8,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	38.6
1876	8,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	41.6
1877	8,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	41.9
1878	8,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	40.1
1879	8,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	38.2
1880	8,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	42.6
1881	8,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	52.2
1882	8,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	44.2
1883	8,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	1798	47.6
1884	8,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	53.1
1885	8,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	50.3
1886	8,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	48.2
1887	8,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	46.6
1888	8,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	48.1
1889	8,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	40.3
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2081	41.1
1891	4,036,245	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	41.7
1892	4,078,910	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2159	43.1
1893	4,122,020	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2255	43.8
1894	4,165,606	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2303	44.9
1895	4,209,645	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2437	45.6
1896	4,254,153	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2437	49.2
1897	4,299,132	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	45.2
1898	4,344,589	459	11	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204	2599	46.9
1899	4,390,530	456	6	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197	2659	48.0
1900	4,436,958	442	15	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240	2697	50.7
1901	4,483,880	444	10	454	2144	90	2234	454	2234	2688	50.5
											49.8

\* The proportions from 1891 onwards have been recalculated this year on the corrected populations founded upon the census of 1901.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1901; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.																		
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.															
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.	495	512	1637	1900	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161																				
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.	49	569	1926	2168	225	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186																				
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.	592	635	2304	2596	226	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227																				
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235																			
1880.	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285																			
1881.	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280																			
1882.	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275																			
1883.	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	39	311	311																			
1884.	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275																			
Average of 5 Years.	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	463	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285																			
1885.	715	747	3401	3747	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	306	286																			
1886.	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288																			
1887.	708	781	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	392	443	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282																			
1888.	728	813	3612	3774	233	272	1168	1275	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	385	14	22	190	185	49	296	312																				
Average of 5 Years.	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	408	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290																			
1889.	773	908	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	427	15	16	162	159	82	58	334	304																			
Average of 5 Years.	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1264	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	398	427	16	18	152	198	68	58	338	378																			
1890.	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1385	1492	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	17	17	168	195	70	63	382	341																			
1891.	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	441	17	17	168	195	70	63	382	341																			
1892.	681	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356																			
Average of 5 Years.	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344																			
1893.	910	1025	4282	4675	264	317	1562	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	10	15	385	335	66	59	424	390																			
1894.	910	1025	4282	4675	264	317	1562	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	10	15	385	335	66	59	424	390																			
1895.	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1732	1753	114	117	562	606	73	95	418	458	14	12	222	245	70	89	411	405																			
1896.	919	1099	4700	5007	277	330	1674	1729	123	136	640	649	73	93	427	436	25	18	213	237	86	79	508	426																			
Average of 5 Years.	923	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1730	1888	117	133	679	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	71	71	422	396																			
1897.	919	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1667	1666	0	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	71	71	422	396																			
Average of 5 Years.	969	1110	5049	5282	284	298	1722	1698	103	136	622	646	71	81	476	432	22	15	280	241	98	73	466	472																			
1900.	969	1121	5197	5895	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	476	432	22	15	280	241	98	73	466	472																			
1901.	969	1121	5197	5895	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	476	432	22	15	280	241	98	73	466	472																			

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1901.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2137
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of } 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of } 5 Years. }	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897.....	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898.....	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899.....	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of } 5 Years. }	254	287	542	1370	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900.....	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442
1901.....	255	283	538	1516	1446	2962	1771	1729	3500

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1901.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of } 5 Years. }	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897.....	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898.....	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899.....	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of } 5 Years. }	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900.....	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161
1901.....	227	1268	114	403	170	917	511	2588	3099



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1901.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	468	917	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	35.8	33.6	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
“ 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	35.9	32.1	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1424.8	444.0	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	50	161	11	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1870-1874.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1875-1879.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	239	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	29.5	41.1	40.9	7.4	7.9	7.7
“ 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	321	639	239	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
“ 1882.....	3035.5	3159.5	6195.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	220	520	30.6	34.8	32.7	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
“ 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	410	510	919	346	385	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.1	34.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
“ 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.9	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	338	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	339	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
“ 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33.1	32.7	32.9	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
“ 1887.....	3119.0	3268.5	6387.5	993	1101	2094	336	452	838	369	399	628	257	246	503	31.1	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.5	7.5	7.9
“ 1888.....	3224.0	3305.5	6529.5	1369	1161	2530	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	503	33.3	34.6	33.5	35.4	40.3	37.9	7.6	7.4	7.6
“ 1889.....	3224.0	3470.5	6694.5	1053	1162	2215	353	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.3	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3168.6	3315.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	362	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
“ 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1197	1347	2544	399	464	879	316	268	636	329	339	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
“ 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1298	2508	473	532	1025	325	334	677	382	318	671	33.7	33.7	33.8	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
“ 1893.....	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	289	663	34.6	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
“ 1894.....	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1301	1306	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34.4	32.4	32.5	38.3	36.9	39.0	9.3	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3827.4	7403.8	1203	1287	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	303	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
YEAR 1895.....	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	869	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.8	33.0	36.9	35.0	9.6	7.4	8.4
“ 1896.....	4194.0	4494.0	8688.0	1506	1499	2905	492	566	1048	445	338	683	336	218	654	37.3	35.3	35.4	37.8	36.1	36.0	8.2	7.1	7.6
“ 1897.....	4355.5	4709.0	9027.5	1601	1586	3187	530	603	1142	469	399	868	367	270	746	37.7	37.3	37.8	33.7	38.0	36.8	8.5	8.1	8.3
“ 1898.....	4325.5	4826.0	9151.5	1606	1680	3286	643	684	1307	445	385	730	384	288	772	35.9	34.1	34.3	40.0	39.5	39.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
“ 1899.....	5102.5	5465.5	10568.0	1807	1710	3517	655	722	1377	455	448	903	535	446	981	35.4	31.3	33.3	36.2	42.2	39.5	10.5	8.2	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	4416.0	4768.3	9184.3	1570	1590	3161	558	620	1178	416	393	809	440	369	769	35.1	33.3	34.4	35.6	39.0	37.3	9	7.7	8.4
YEAR 1900.....	5221.0	5580.5	10801.5	1803	1801	3604	662	720	1382	495	438	933	512	506	1018	34.3	32.3	33.3	36.7	40.0	38.3	9.1	9.4	9.4
“ 1901.....	5429.5	5698.0	11127.5	1779	1738	3517	650	709	1349	430	429	869	481	496	977	32.8	30.5	31.6	36.5	40.8	38.6	8.9	8.7	8.8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1901.  
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.						Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.						Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0						
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	32.1	43.0	38.9	39.3	39.1	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1	8.1							
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	24.3	35.0	30.5	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0						
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	34.1	33.6	33.6	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7						
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8						
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	6	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7						
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1						
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	26.2	52.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8						
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5							
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4						
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1						
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1						
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8						
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	5	8	5	12	20	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1						
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	23.8	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1						
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5						
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	4	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4						
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0						
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	12	28	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8						
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1						
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	3	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5						
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	52.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7						
" 1894.....	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2						
Average of 5 Years.....	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3						
YEAR 1895.....	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	6	10	16	23.1	24.0	23.6	28.6	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8						
" 1896.....	54.0	80.5	134.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	45.8	40.0	5.6	6.9	6.4						
" 1897.....	51.0	88.5	139.5	15	26	41	4	9	13	6	7	13	5	5	10	29.4	29.4	29.4	26.7	34.6	31.7	9.8	5.6	7.2						
" 1898.....	49.0	86.5	135.5	16	21	37	6	9	17	5	6	10	6	6	12	32.7	24.3	27.3	37.5	42.9	40.5	12.2	6.9	8.9						
" 1899.....	45.0	79.5	124.5	17	15	32	9	8	15	5	10	15	8	7	15	37.8	18.9	25.7	52.9	53.3	53.1	17.8	8.8	12.0						
Average of 5 Years.....	51.9	85.7	137.6	15	21	36	5	8	13	8	8	16	5	7	12	28.1	25.0	26.2	35.6	39.3	37.8	10.8	7.9	9.0						
YEAR 1900.....	45.5	78.0	123.5	21	20	41	5	13	18	5	4	7	3	3	6	46.2	26.6	33.2	23.8	65.0	43.9	17.6	1.2	7.3						
" 1901.....	45.5	82.5	128.0	8	22	30	3	8	13	5	4	7	3	3	6	17.6	20.7	23.4	62.5	36.4	43.3	6.6	3.6	4.7						

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1901.  
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
 (Lunatic *Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.*)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.				Admissions (Including Transfers).				Recoveries.				Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).				Deaths.				Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.				Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.				Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0		131	166	297		47	95	152		16	18	34		37	37	74		43.5	52.4	48.6		19.7	15.1	17.1		18.5	8.5	12.8	
" 1859.....	139.5	268.5	468.0		131	162	293		57	95	152		22	22	44		37	23	60		40.5	58.6	51.9		19.5	13.7	15.7		13.7	8.9	12.8	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0		124	133	257		62	72	134		28	34	62		33	28	61		49.8	54.1	52.1		16.3	10.1	12.6		16.3	10.1	12.6	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4		89	120	209		44	54	98		26	33	59		20	21	41		49.4	44.7	46.9		10.3	8.2	8.9		10.3	8.2	8.9	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	253.0	373.2	626.2		139	168	307		64	78	142		36	42	78		27	38	65		46.4	46.4	46.3		10.7	10.2	10.4		10.7	10.2	10.4	
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7		356	357	713		119	127	246		131	132	263		58	54	112		33.4	35.6	34.5		12.3	9.5	10.8		12.3	9.5	10.8	
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5		365	419	784		162	153	315		130	127	247		48	61	109		44.4	36.5	40.2		8.3	8.7	8.5		8.3	8.7	8.5	
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0		323	381	685		122	170	292		138	124	262		57	66	123		34.5	51.4	42.6		9.2	9.1	9.1		9.2	9.1	9.1	
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5		325	319	651		139	140	279		153	97	250		44	51	95		36.9	43.9	42.9		7.1	7.0	7.1		7.1	7.0	7.1	
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5		315	348	663		137	145	282		76	145	221		73	66	139		43.5	41.7	43.5		11.3	8.9	10.0		11.3	8.9	10.0	
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5		310	293	603		132	127	259		85	89	174		75	57	132		42.6	43.3	43.0		11.2	7.6	9.3		11.2	7.6	9.3	
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2		335	342	677		138	147	285		114	116	230		59	60	119		40.9	43.0	42.1		9.5	8.2	8.8		9.5	8.2	8.8	
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0		270	312	582		108	133	241		103	111	214		64	53	117		39.9	40.9	40.4		9.5	8.9	8.1		9.5	8.9	8.1	
" 1886.....	687.5	757.5	1444.5		279	286	565		116	135	251		71	124	195		66	54	120		40.6	37.8	39.1		9.6	7.1	8.3		9.6	7.1	8.3	
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0		254	321	575		92	131	223		81	114	195		89	69	141		36.3	42.7	39.6		11.7	7.8	9.7		11.7	7.8	9.7	
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5		263	348	611		109	164	273		86	84	170		62	74	136		37.5	44.9	41.4		8.8	9.6	9.2		8.8	9.6	9.2	
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0		305	339	644		125	147	272		91	126	217		83	54	137		43.1	42.7	42.9		11.7	6.8	9.1		11.7	6.8	9.1	
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0		274	321	595		110	142	252		86	112	198		71	59	130		39.4	41.8	40.7		10.3	7.7	8.9		10.3	7.7	8.9	
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0		304	322	626		147	141	288		84	114	198		77	57	134		42.8	40.0	41.3		10.9	7.1	8.9		10.9	7.1	8.9	
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5		329	325	654		136	141	277		74	103	177		116	77	193		46.4	40.1	43.0		16.3	9.5	12.7		16.3	9.5	12.7	
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0		299	313	612		126	139	265		86	85	171		67	63	130		37.9	39.6	42.1		9.3	7.6	8.4		9.3	7.6	8.4	
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0		344	340	684		152	152	304		80	101	181		93	63	156		46.4	40.0	43.0		12.6	7.4	9.8		12.6	7.4	9.8	
" 1894.....	783.0	887.0	1670.0		394	447	841		150	188	338		119	130	249		61	81	142		50.4	38.1	42.1		7.8	9.1	8.5		7.8	9.1	8.5	
Average of 5 Years.....	732.8	835.9	1568.7		334	349	683		142	152	294		88	107	195		83	68	151		45.6	41.8	43.6		11.3	8.2	9.6		11.3	8.2	9.6	
YEAR 1895.....	782.5	887.5	1670.0		350	381	731		162	171	333		168	161	329		85	96	181		44.7	42.9	43.8		10.9	10.8	10.8		10.9	10.8	10.8	
" 1896.....	733.0	826.5	1559.5		353	312	665		130	142	272		172	172	344		85	73	158		48.2	37.7	42.6		11.6	8.8	10.1		11.6	8.8	10.1	
" 1897.....	699.0	773.5	1472.5		348	334	682		129	107	236		158	121	370		95	67	162		49.8	43.2	46.3		13.6	8.7	11.0		13.6	8.7	11.0	
" 1898.....	672.0	731.5	1403.5		278	286	564		116	118	234		106	103	209		76	76	152		41.4	39.1	40.2		11.3	10.4	10.8		11.3	10.4	10.8	
" 1899.....	323.5	350.0	673.5		140	103	243		67	69	136		24	12	36		28	32	60		43.3	29.4	36.1		8.7	9.1	8.9		8.7	9.1	8.9	
Average of 5 Years.....	642.0	713.8	1355.8		294	283	577		121	121	242		126	132	258		74	69	143		45.8	39.7	42.6		11.5	9.6	10.5		11.5	9.6	10.5	
YEAR 1900.....	265.0	282.0	548.0		88	95	183		53	56	109		12	16	28		23	21	54		33.1	33.4	33.4		8.6	11.0	9.9		8.6	11.0	9.9	
" 1901.....	267.0	280.0	547.0		103	121	224		60	55	115		20	34	54		21	28	49		38.6	43.2	50.0		7.9	10.0	9.0		7.9	10.0	9.0	



APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1901.  
(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	138.5	314.5	21	35	56	5	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	133.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	25.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	...	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	8.0	6.3
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	34	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	53	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	19	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	13.1	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	3.8	4.4
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1
" 1893.....	433.5	440.5	874.0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.5
" 1894.....	418.5	442.0	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	5.2	4.1
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6
YEAR 1895.....	437.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.8	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.9	5.7
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
" 1897.....	430.5	450.0	880.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20.0	27.2	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2
" 1898.....	430.5	448.5	871.0	51	72	133	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11.4	15.3	13.4	3.9	5.6	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.3
" 1899.....	447.0	460.5	907.5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	20	43	14.8	14.3	14.5	9.1	4.5	6.8	5.1	4.3	4.7
Average of 5 Years.....	431.4	450.4	881.8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14.5	17.0	15.8	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	4.5
YEAR 1900.....	528.5	521.0	1049.5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	58	106	21	26	47	17.8	15.0	16.4	5.3	1.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.5
" 1901.....	559.0	521.0	1080.0	127	79	206	3	1	6	45	29	71	30	25	55	22.7	15.2	19.1	2.4	6.3	3.9	5.4	4.8	5.1

## APPENDIX A. - TABLE X

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1901.

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YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.								THORACIC AFFECTIONS.				ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.					
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.				Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.										Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1870	2816.5	3154.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	62	26	32	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3	.
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1870-1874.	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	26.6	33.8	52.0	32.4	27.4	16.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	5.6	8.6	5.8	9.8	7.4	10.4	28.0	42.2	7.6	5.6	0.6	0.6
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5	2.3	5.9	12.3	9.8	12.8	19.2	12.2	10.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	10.6	15.6	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
1875	3129.9	3311.5	294	267	136	102	46.3	38.2	29	17	20	15	63	9	9	11	23	20	41	41	27	32	11	15	2	7	8	13	7	12	9	15	30	51	15	6	.	
1876	3239.0	3745.9	297	288	148	118	47.8	41.0	33	25	13	15	37	11	16	17	20	20	44	47	36	1	16	27	5	14	7	3	5	7	8	14	27	53	10	4	.	
1877	3422.5	3846.0	290	271	124	100	47.8	35.9	27	20	22	16	64	14	6	19	32	24	30	47	34	20	2	17	8	11	8	15	2	5	16	14	24	49	5	5	.	
1878	3568.7	3974.0	295	283	146	122	45.5	43.5	22	20	12	17	56	10	11	25	27	15	37	43	24	30	26	21	9	6	16	4	9	12	9	33	44	6	4	.		
1879	3710.5	4071.2	337	282	137	85	49.7	31.2	28	22	35	18	41	4	10	17	34	15	39	48	58	37	28	29	11	9	7	4	4	9	9	12	29	57	4	1	.	
Absolute Annual Average	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	278.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	27.2	18.8	38.2	45.2	37.8	30.0	20.6	22.4	7.0	9.4	7.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	10.8	12.8	28.6	50.8	8.0	4.0	.	
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.0	6.8	12.6	16.2	12.5	10.8	6.8	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.6	9.5	18.3	2.6	1.4	.	
1880	3883.0	4167.0	287	323	119	119	41.5	36.8	31	25	19	12	47	12	5	18	30	23	29	51	36	35	27	32	18	17	7	13	5	14	12	27	38	4	6	.		
1881	4001.1	4296.6	316	323	139	128	44.0	39.6	42	29	17	10	51	11	10	14	35	28	36	51	38	46	18	32	6	10	9	8	6	7	16	15	26	66	8	3	.	
1882	4019.5	4384.5	351	322	134	121	43.2	37.6	39	29	27	14	68	13	7	16	33	27	37	65	42	32	30	25	7	11	12	8	5	6	12	21	34	55	8	.		
1883	4047.0	4429.3	343	354	150	128	43.7	36.2	39	31	21	18	68	15	7	21	31	35	42	55	62	31	24	41	9	14	7	7	2	3	10	19	31	67	10	7	.	
1884	4098.0	4488.5	358	324	141	137	39.6	42.3	27	20	20	11	55	10	17	16	35	42	42	40	55	44	36	36	7	12	9	11	5	5	11	27	31	46	6	4	.	
Absolute Annual Average	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2	9.2	17.0	32.8	31.0	37.2	52.4	44.2	37.6	27.0	33.2	8.4	12.8	8.8	9.4	4.6	7.0	12.2	21.8	28.8	52.4	7.2	4.0	.	
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	9.4	11.2	15.9	13.4	11.4	8.2	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	15.9	2.2	1.2	.	
1885	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14	7	18	36	29	37	48	48	35	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	23	28	52	8	1	.	
1886	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10	8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	39	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	22	28	49	8	7	.	
1887	4296.0	4650.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17	9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	31	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	23	18	46	7	4	.	
1888	4411.5	4675.0	348	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	20	8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	49	17	9	14	14	.	1	15	21	21	52	4	6	.	
1889	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	52	23	11	19	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5	.	
Absolute Annual Average	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8	8.6	18.6	41.2	36.8	40.6	48.6	45.6	39.6	30.6	39.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	12.4	1.2	3.4	12.4	23.4	24.6	47.2	7.0	4.6	.	
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9	2.4	5.5	11.7	10.8	11.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	8.7	11.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	3.5	6.9	7.0	13.9	2.0	1.3	.	
1890	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	19	14	90	18	13	21	43	34	44	49	56	56	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	19	26	29	42	8	1	.	
1891	4708.0	5082.0	466	402	191	183	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	28	17	18	57	55	57	71	63	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4	.	
1892	4777.5	5222.5	473	333	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	25	97	12	14	21	65	47	68	59	61	53	41	49	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24	40	13	5	.	
1893	4871.0	5320.5	458	409	194	148	42.4	36.2	24	30	33	22	104	22	19	22	58	58	62	51	45	50	35	44	8	18	13	6	1	1	26	27	30	54	5	4	.	
1894	5039.5	5448.0	416	402	174	168	41.8	41.8	22	24	22	15	97	18	11	30	57	62	52	59	48	40	44	51	13	18	12	14	1	2	9	28	16	39	12	2	.	
Absolute Annual Average	4800.0	5202.7	445.8	405.6	181.6	160.8	40.7	39.6	26.4	28.0	25.0	17.4	96.0	19.6	14.8	22.4	55.0	55.2	52.6	57.8	52.6	51.6	41.4	47.0	11.4	15.2	12.6	9.8	1.8	2.6	21.2	31.2	25.6	44.6	9.4	3.2	.	
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									5.9	6.9	5.6	4.3	21.5	4.8	3.3	5.5	12.3	13.6	11.8	14.3	11.8	12.7	9.3	11.6	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.6	4.8	7.7	5.7	11.0	2.1	0.8	.	
1895	5252.5	5664.0	490	449	213	180	43.5	40.1	26	41	37	15	103	16	12	30	44	46	68	55	58	62	42	57	19	15	7	13	1	6	30	38	35	50	8	4	.	
1896	5306.5	5839.0	438	414	183	189	41.8	45.7	29	30	14	16	115	24	16	19	43	51	67	63	36	34	39	49	12	26	8	17	1	4	11	30	32	46	15	5	.	
1897	5506.0	6020.0	483	472	210	190	43.5	40.8	29	31	26	21	115	21	18	15	59	49	51	69	58	63	57	55	12	18	13	18	1	2	27	44	17	61	12	5	.	
1898	5623.5	6212.5	481	491	209	204	42.1	41.3	31	41	20	17	103	27	12	22	39	61	81	60	54	62	44	77	10	16	13	19	1	.	30	46	34	40	7	6	.	
1899	5918.0	6355.5	594	505	259	206	43.6	40.8	44	40	27	17	119	26	17	27	33	54	90	73	65	43	71	69	131													





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Forty-four Years, 1858–1901.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										On Roll at 31st December of each year.					Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.					Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.						
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.					Transferred from Asylums.					Total.					Recovered.																				Removed from Roll by Friends.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
During 1858 .....	163	237	394	161	243	404	18	13	31	11	16	27	31	56	87	43	55	98	838	1039	1877	11	5	8	43	55	98	838	1039	1877	11	5	8	43	55	98	
" 1859 .....	63	113	176	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4	3	4	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4	3	4	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864 .....	43	54	97	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5	7	5	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5	7	5	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869 .....	46	63	109	61	83	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5	5	6	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5	5	6	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874 .....	27	39	66	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5	7	5	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5	7	5
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879 .....	43	65	108	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6	2	5	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6	2	5	
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884 .....	53	74	127	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5	1	5	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5	1	5	
During 1885 .....	49	73	122	160	249	409	8	16	24	12	21	38	44	59	103	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	5	0	3	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	5	0	3	
" 1886 .....	50	57	60	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	69	103	76	122	837	1303	2140	7	4	5	5	5	5	876	1303	2140	7	4	5	5	5	5	
" 1887 .....	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	16	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	5	3	4	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	5	3	4	
" 1888 .....	48	67	76	88	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	5	0	4	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	5	0	4
" 1889 .....	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	3	7	5	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	3	7	5	
Average of 5 Years .....	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4	6	4	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4	6	4	
During 1890 .....	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	4	4	4	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	4	4	4	
" 1891 .....	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2435	6	8	7	5	9	7	1462	2435	6	8	7	5	9	7	
" 1892 .....	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	4	4	4	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	4	4	4	
" 1893 .....	52	68	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1552	2565	8	9	8	4	8	4	1013	1552	2565	8	9	8	4	8	4	
" 1894 .....	56	78	107	122	163	200	363	7	13	20	17	29	53	58	111	26	68	94	1073	1604	2677	4	6	6	2	4	2	1073	1604	2677	4	6	6	2	4	2	
Average of 5 Years .....	50	71	94	116	144	187	331	9	15	24	15	14	29	56	57	44	75	119	100	1527	2537	6	8	7	4	3	4	100	1527	2537	6	8	7	4	3	4	
During 1895 .....	56	74	83	104	139	178	317	8	15	23	6	11	17	44	57	101	54	99	153	1100	1600	2700	6	8	7	4	9	6	1100	1600	2700	6	8	7	4	9	6
" 1896 .....	44	72	49	87	93	159	252	15	15	30	14	13	27	57	61	118	41	69	110	1066	1601	2667	16	9	12	3	8	4	1601	2667	16	9	12	3	8	4	
" 1897 .....	61	63	58	77	119	140	259	6	16	21	8	6	14	52	57	109	41	87	128	1078	1576	2654	5	11	8	3	8	5	1078	1576	2654	5	11	8	3	8	5
" 1898 .....	57	75	65	110	122	185	307	9	16	25	12	7	19	51	59	111	39	66	105	1089	1613	2702	7	9	8	3	6	4	1089	1613	2702	7	9	8	3	6	4
" 1899 .....	57	62	77	103	134	165	299	6	9	15	11	7	18	64	45	109	58	98	156	1084	1619	2703	4	5	5	5	4	6	1084	1619	2703	4	5	5	5	4	6
Average of 5 Years .....	55	69	66	96	121	165	296	9	14	23	10	9	19	53	56	109	46	84	130	1083	1602	2685	7	8	8	4	3	5	1083	1602	2685	7	8	8	4	3	5
During 1900 .....	42	58	61	87	103	145	248	4	8	12	10	22	47	46	93	46	93	160	95	155	1064	1605	2669	4	6	5	5	6	5	1605	2669	4	6	5	5	6	5
" 1901 .....	49	45	64	96	113	141	254	10	13	23	16	10	25	62	115	47	81	128	1051	1580	2631	9	9	9	4	5	4	1580	2631	9	9	9	4	5	4	5	

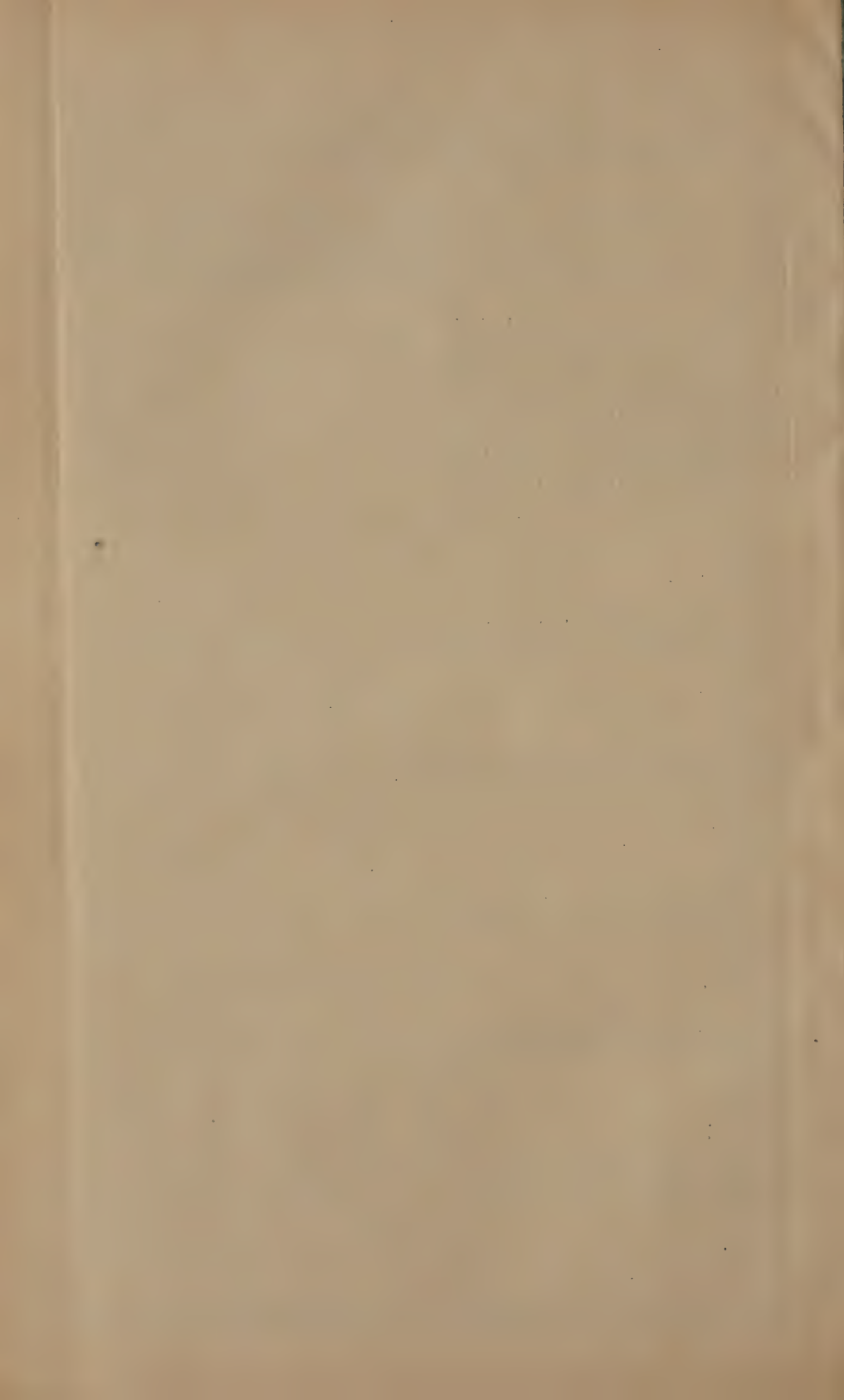


The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1901.











The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1902



TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1902; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.





## Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1902, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1901.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1902.			In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			With Strangers and Alone.		
					In Asylums and in Warfts of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.						With Relatives.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	313,806	461	526	987	316	358	674	100	93	193	19	26	45
2. Argyll, . . . . .	73,685	214	215	429	171	167	338	..	..	..	16	47	63
3. Ayr, . . . . .	254,486	311	360	671	228	272	500	56	50	106	27	24	51
4. Banff, . . . . .	61,487	110	120	230	85	80	165	..	..	..	13	25	38
5. Berwick, . . . . .	80,816	53	55	108	40	40	80	..	..	..	7	6	13
6. Bute, . . . . .	18,786	32	41	73	29	28	57	..	..	..	3	10	13
7. Caithness, . . . . .	33,859	81	108	189	49	56	105	2	5	7	25	3	28
8. Clackmannan, . . . . .	82,019	38	39	77	30	28	58	2	2	4	1	3	4
9. Dumfriesshire, . . . . .	113,870	110	130	240	77	82	159	25	27	52	1	7	8
10. Dundee, . . . . .	72,569	101	92	193	89	81	170	..	..	..	6	6	12
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist., . . . . .	487,912	562	621	1,183	299	348	647	131	87	218	15	166	283
Mid-Lothian Dist., . . . . .	44,808	127	114	241	113	92	205	7	4	11	5	10	12
Elgin (or Moray), . . . . .	218,843	270	323	593	239	264	503	..	..	..	10	12	22
13. Fife, . . . . .	284,078	457	605	1,062	314	373	687	84	96	180	13	16	29
14. Forfar, . . . . .	38,662	67	81	148	57	66	123	5	5	10	13	6	19
15. Haddington, . . . . .	90,752	242	257	499	151	139	290	..	..	..	55	70	125
16. Inverness, . . . . .	31,532	33	54	87	25	42	67	5	9	14	1	2	3
17. Inverurie, . . . . .	6,980	6	21	27	4	19	23	..	..	..	..	1	1
18. Kinross, . . . . .	39,407	45	66	111	40	51	91	..	..	..	4	9	13
19. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	1,314,772	1,741	1,734	3,475	1,394	1,269	2,663	121	109	230	44	62	106
20. Lanark, . . . . .	66,434	82	57	139	63	42	105	14	9	23	2	4	6
21. Linlithgow, . . . . .	8,721	22	16	38	18	14	32	..	..	..	1	5	6
22. Nairn, . . . . .	28,698	56	69	125	33	45	78	..	..	..	2	1	3
23. Orkney, . . . . .	15,066	19	18	37	18	16	34	..	..	..	13	14	27
24. Peebles, . . . . .	123,262	261	247	508	187	182	369	..	..	..	2	2	4
25. Perth, . . . . .	296,451	309	343	652	272	292	564	17	15	32	16	11	27
26. Renfrew, . . . . .	76,421	195	203	398	114	113	227	..	..	..	6	5	11
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	48,793	69	98	167	64	85	149	..	..	..	64	69	133
28. Roxburgh, . . . . .	23,339	28	37	65	26	36	60	..	..	..	8	8	16
29. Selkirk, . . . . .	28,185	56	66	122	35	36	71	..	..	..	2	2	4
30. Shetland, . . . . .	142,338	167	164	331	154	125	279	3	6	9	16	23	39
31. Stirling, . . . . .	21,550	43	59	102	31	35	66	..	..	..	5	9	14
32. Sutherland, . . . . .	32,683	46	46	92	29	22	51	10	10	20	10	18	28
33. Wigtown, . . . . .	4,472,000	6,498	7,088	13,581	4,859	4,976	9,835	583	592	1,115	7	11	18
Totals, . . . . .		6,498	7,088	13,581	4,859	4,976	9,835	583	592	1,115	404	550	954
											647	1,030	1,677

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register of the Board during 1901, were disposed of, and the Charges that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1901.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1901.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*				B. Disposal of Single Patients.										
	In Establishments.						Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	389	436	43	79	91	92	89	90	4	44	18	2	2	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	3
2. Argyll	180	162	30	42	27	26	25	24	1	18	7	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	4	
3. Argyll	281	316	42	48	68	64	66	62	1	35	21	2	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	4	
4. Banff	84	78	30	41	20	19	18	18	3	9	13	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	
5. Berwick.	38	39	14	16	5	4	5	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
6. Bute	31	26	3	16	4	1	11	9	1	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	
7. Cathness	47	62	30	51	14	11	11	9	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	
8. Clackmannan	31	31	6	11	8	10	8	9	1	5	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	
9. Dumbarton	91	100	7	21	46	31	45	31	2	21	18	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	
10. Dumfries	83	87	12	10	23	16	22	15	..	9	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Edinburgh—																					
Urban District	396	428	146	189	153	152	151	151	9	36	72	2	1	4	7	1	3	1	7	5	
Midlothian	116	99	8	18	24	28	24	24	1	13	19	1	2	6	6	..	..	..	2	5	
12. Elgin	70	82	16	23	14	18	14	18	1	9	4	1	5	10	12	..	..	..	2	7	
13. Fife	239	261	34	49	56	44	56	44	3	16	19	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	
14. Forfar	371	451	61	130	98	109	93	105	5	7	28	3	7	40	43	1	6	2	3	5	
15. Haddington	57	71	8	10	12	13	12	13	1	7	4	5	4	..	2	3	2	2	1	2	
16. Inverness	144	128	94	117	44	33	41	25	1	20	11	4	2	2	8	..	..	..	1	2	
17. Kincardine	33	44	3	3	5	10	5	10	..	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	..	..	5	9	
18. Kinross	4	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
19. Kirkcudbright	38	54	4	15	12	10	10	10	..	5	9	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	
20. Lanark	1420	1355	214	355	519	418	511	411	11	26	119	8	7	23	40	1	1	14	3	14	
21. Linlithgow	70	49	3	7	22	15	22	15	..	6	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	
22. Nairn	32	11	4	2	5	2	6	7	..	4	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Orkney	22	18	2	2	9	10	6	7	..	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Peebles	17	22	..	2	4	3	4	3	..	1	2	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	
25. Perth	202	181	60	52	34	53	34	53	5	14	25	4	..	8	2	..	..	..	3	2	
26. Renfrew	270	283	30	49	96	99	101	96	99	58	58	7	7	21	29	1	1	2	3	2	
27. Ross & Cromarty	108	114	81	91	86	24	30	22	4	20	15	1	2	5	6	2	1	2	4	6	
28. Roxburgh	60	57	4	14	12	9	11	9	..	4	5	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	
29. Selkirk	28	31	2	5	4	9	4	4	9	1	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	
30. Shetland	29	33	21	28	7	15	7	12	1	2	4	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
31. Stirling	150	133	13	32	39	44	29	44	1	13	26	6	3	13	16	1	1	2	3	1	
32. Sutherland	32	35	13	25	4	8	4	6	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	
33. Wigtown	34	34	8	15	12	8	12	8	1	4	6	1	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTALS	5197	5895	1064	1605	1514	1427	1465	1382	53	622	646	49	45	64	96	10	13	16	47	81	

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County, per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1892-1901, also of those at 1st January 1902 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1892-1901.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1902.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st Jan. 1902.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1902.	
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	50	2	52	315	215	61	276	38	1421
2. Argyll, . . .	73	6	79	582	445	...	445	124	2282
3. Ayr, . . . .	55	2	57	264	196	42	238	26	1333
4. Banff, . . .	54	6	60	374	269	...	269	106	1843
5. Berwick, . .	38	5	43	350	260	...	260	91	1473
6. Bute, . . . .	55	1	56	389	303	...	303	85	1315
7. Caithness, .	49	17	66	558	310	21	331	227	2921
8. Clackmannan,	49	3	52	240	181	13	194	47	1012
9. Dumbarton, .	49	1	50	211	139	46	185	25	1169
10. Dumfries, . .	49	1	50	266	234	...	234	32	1386
11. Edinburgh, .	67	2	69	292	175	47	222	70	1270
12. Elgin, . . .	83	5	88	406	324	...	324	83	2265
13. Fife, . . . .	46	1	47	271	230	...	230	41	1025
14. Forfar, . . .	68	2	70	374	242	63	305	69	1470
15. Haddington, .	76	2	78	383	318	34	352	31	1596
16. Inverness, .	76	15	91	550	320	...	320	230	2785
17. Kincardine, .	50	...	50	276	213	44	257	19	1119
18. Kinross, . .	66	3	69	387	330	...	330	57	1017
19. Kirkcudbright,	44	3	47	231	231	...	231	51	1850
20. Lanark, . . .	57	2	59	264	203	17	220	44	1326
21. Linlithgow, .	43	1	44	209	158	35	193	17	1085
22. Nairn, . . . .	34	5	39	436	367	...	367	69	2007
23. Orkney, . . .	47	15	62	436	272	...	272	164	2178
24. Peebles, . .	40	1	41	246	226	...	226	20	962
25. Perth, . . .	67	2	69	412	299	26	325	87	1330
26. Renfrew, . .	63	...	63	222	192	...	192	30	1208
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	61	18	79	521	297	...	297	224	3154
28. Roxburgh, . .	58	3	61	342	305	...	305	37	1357
29. Selkirk, . . .	65	5	70	279	257	...	257	21	1230
30. Shetland, . .	50	12	62	433	252	11	263	170	2310
31. Stirling, . . .	56	2	58	233	196	6	202	30	1255
32. Sutherland, .	77	7	84	473	306	...	306	167	3452
33. Wigtown, . .	48	3	51	281	156	61	217	64	2350
SCOTLAND, . . .	58	3	61	304	220	25	245	59	1446

\* Calculated on Populations of 1901.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . .	245 1	246
2. Argyll . . . . .	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	48	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	4 1 126	131
4. Banff . . . . .	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	39	
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . . Do. Roxburgh . . . . .	1 6	7
6. Bute . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, . . . . . Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . Private Asylum, Saughton Hall . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	1 1 1 10	
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	17	17
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	District Asylum, Fife . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . .	1 10	
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . Private Asylum, Westermains . . . . . District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . .	1 2 9 25	37
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, . . . . .	138	
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . . Do. Saughton Hall . . . . . District Asylum, Haddington . . . . . Do. Midlothian . . . . .	396 16 8 2 56	478
12. Elgin . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	1 33	
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . . Private Asylum, Saughton Hall . . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	2 1 101	104
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . . Do. Murray's, Perth . . . . .	139 132 2	
15. Haddington . . . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	24	24
16. Inverness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . . Do. Inverness . . . . .	1 2 101	
17. Kincardine . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	6	104
Carry Forward . . . . .			6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought Forward . . . . .	.	1,710
18. Kinross . . . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	1 2	3
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	8	8
20. Lanark . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . . Do. Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . . Do. Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . . Do. Govan . . . . . Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . . District Asylum, Lanark . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . . Parochial Asylum, Paisley (Riccartbar) . . . . .	2 99 2 1 253 235 230 77 185 2 1	1,087
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . .	1 15	16
22. Nairn . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	1 7	8
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	8 1	9
24. Peebles . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . .	1 5 1	7
25. Perth . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . Do. Murray's, Perth . . . . . District Asylum, Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . . Do. Perth . . . . .	1 1 28 91 1	122
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . . Do. Govan . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . . Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . . . . Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . . Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . . . .	3 5 1 3 1 63 27 98	201
27. Ross . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	1 27	28
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	37	37
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	1
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	21	21
31. Stirling . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	1 174	175
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	4	4
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	19 1	20
	TOTAL, . . . . .	.	3,457



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1901.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	3	...	...	3
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . .	18	...	...	18
TOTAL . . . . .	23	...	...	23

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1901.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	121.5	134.0	39	26	16	16	12	13	11	11	13.0	13.5	9.1	8.2
	{ Pauper do.	300.5	350.5	100	37	40	43	16	16	18	15	40.0	51.5	6.0	5.4
	Total,	422.0	484.5	139	123	56	65	28	29	29	26	53.0	65.0	6.9	6.2
2. Argyll District Asylum,		220.5	214.0	36	34	24	10	6	7	11	9	68.7	29.4	5.0	4.2
3. Argy District Asylum,		228.5	269.5	76	69	35	23	23	10	17	22	48.1	33.3	7.5	10.8
4. Banff District Asylum,		85.0	80.5	18	22	9	12	6	8	3	3	50.0	54.5	3.5	3.7
5. Graceton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	{ Private patients,	200.5	221.5	54	51	18	18	3	3	12	14	33.3	45.1	6.0	6.3
	{ Pauper do.	150.0	158.5	46	35	13	26	4	4	12	17	28.3	74.3	8.0	10.7
	Total,	350.5	380.0	100	86	31	49	7	7	24	31	61.6	119.4	14.0	17.0
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	42.0	46.0	14	14	3	3	3	3	7	5	21.4	35.7	16.7	10.9
	{ Pauper do.	134.5	134.5	52	57	10	13	9	9	21	16	19.2	22.8	15.6	8.7
	Total,	176.5	170.5	66	71	13	16	12	12	28	21	40.6	58.5	32.3	19.6
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	191.5	178.5	97	40	8	14	18	16	12	9	21.6	35.0	6.3	5.2
	{ Pauper do.	287.0	302.5	175	181	36	71	98	58	51	51	20.6	39.2	17.8	16.9
	Total,	478.5	481.0	272	221	44	85	114	74	63	60	42.2	74.2	24.1	22.1
8. Elgin District Asylum,		74.5	104.0	16	22	6	4	14	9	11	12	37.5	18.2	8.7	8.0
9. Fife District Asylum,		242.0	288.0	50	64	17	21	14	14	24	21	34.0	37.5	13.6	4.3
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,		376.5	328.5	123	58	14	19	14	14	24	10	26.9	32.8	13.6	4.3
11. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch,		288.0	266.0	133	165	44	43	31	31	31	32	40.6	32.6	10.8	12.0
12. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodlee,		425.0	410.5	161	117	98	43	24	42	40	34	36.0	41.0	9.4	8.3
13. Govan District Asylum,		231.0	231.0	140	106	56	56	42	42	33	29	39.3	52.4	14.3	12.5
14. Haddington District Asylum,		62.5	75.5	15	15	6	6	2	2	3	7	33.3	37.5	4.8	9.3
15. Inverness District Asylum,		312.0	294.0	81	69	44	33	12	10	21	10	54.3	47.8	6.7	3.4
16. Kirkcaldy District Asylum,		39.5	38.0	40	47	13	15	19	17	17	11	32.5	31.9	17.1	11.8
17. Lanark District Asylum,		134.0	127.0	33	49	14	24	7	5	18	27	44.1	46.2	4.8	8.2
18. Midlothian District Asylum,		47.0	66.5	29	35	8	10	3	1	6	8	42.4	59.5	4.5	11.0
19. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	265.5	269.5	69	84	20	20	5	7	20	40	29.0	23.8	7.6	13.4
	{ Pauper do.	310.5	364.5	109	109	34	34	8	8	28	48	31.5	31.2	9.0	13.2
20. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,		68.0	61.0	18	30	8	9	6	10	2	8	44.4	45.0	2.9	4.9
21. Perth District Asylum,		184.0	176.0	43	62	13	24	12	15	13	5	31.7	38.7	7.1	2.8
22. Roxburgh District Asylum,		141.5	169.0	22	34	10	16	6	6	7	4	45.5	41.7	4.9	2.4
23. Stirling District Asylum,		344.5	350.0	130	129	50	57	32	26	31	44	38.5	44.2	9.0	13.3
GENERAL RESULTS,		5429.5	5698.0	1779	1798	650	709	430	429	481	496	36.5	40.8	8.9	8.7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1901

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	20·5	24·5	5	12	5	7	2	4	3	2	100·0	58·3	14·6	8·2
2. Saughton Hall,.....	23·0	46·0	3	8	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	12·5	...	2·2
3. Westermains,.....	2·0	12·0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	45·5	82·5	8	22	5	8	3	4	3	3	62·5	36·4	6·6	3·6

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Greenock,.....	118·0	116·5	42	44	27	21	3	3	12	13	64·3	47·7	10·6	11·2
2. Paisley, Craw Rd.	47·5	61·0	9	20	4	7	6	7	2	4	44·4	35·0	4·2	6·6
3. „ Riccartonbar,	106·5	102·5	52	57	29	27	11	24	7	11	55·7	47·4	6·6	10·7
GENERAL RESULTS,	267·0	280·0	103	121	60	55	20	34	21	28	58·3	45·5	7·9	10·0



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1901.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (East),.....	41·5	39·5	5	5	...	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	2·4	5·1
2. Aberdeen (West),.....	26·5	26·0	1	4	1	2	5	1	...	...	100·0	50·0	...	...
3. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3·8	...
4. Cumbernagh (Irvine),..	48·0	45·0	3	5	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	4·2	8·
5. Dumbarton,.....	25·0	27·5	11	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3·6
6. Dundee East,.....	44·0	55·5	7	9	...	...	7	7	2	1	...	...	4·5	1·8
7. Dundee West, .....	37·0	37·0	8	6	...	1	3	4	5	1	...	16·7	13·5	2·7
8. Edinburgh (City),.....	103·0	76·0	65	15	2	...	7	2	6	3	3·1	...	5·8	3·9
9. Govan (Glasgow),.....	93·0	78·5	8	16	...	...	6	...	4	5	...	...	4·3	6·4
10. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	15·5	15·5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·0	20·5	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	5·0	14·6
12. Linlithgow,.....	17·0	17·0	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Old Monkland, .....	24·0	22·5	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	33·3	4·2	13·3
14. Perth,.....	19·5	19·5	7	4	...	1	5	2	3	2	...	25·0	15·4	10·3
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	19·0	15·0	5	1	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	21·1	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	559·0	521·0	127	79	3	5	45	29	30	25	2·4	6·3	5·4	4·8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1901.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	68·5	44·0	16	10	...	...	5	...	14	10
Larbert, .....	170·5	105·0	36	24	...	...	12	8	7	12
TOTAL, ...	239·0	149·0	52	34	...	...	17	8	21	22

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1901.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																													
		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . .		422-0	484-5	29	30	14	17	1	2	2	...	6	3	1	1	4	2	1	4	5	4	4	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll . .		220-5	214-0	11	9	6	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr . .		226-5	269-5	17	29	12	17	4	3	1	2	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff . .		85-0	80-5	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crichton Royal . .		350-5	380-0	24	31	8	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee . .		176-5	240-5	28	21	14	10	4	2	1	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh . .		478-5	476-0	63	60	40	32	4	2	1	2	1	26	8	4	7	9	11	3	13	3	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin . .		74-5	104-0	11	12	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife . .		242-0	288-0	21	23	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	1	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal . .		176-5	233-5	24	10	12	4	1	1	1	1	13	...	1	2	1	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District (Gartloch) . .		288-0	266-0	31	32	13	19	1	9	3	14	5	...	1	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District (Woodilee) . .		425-0	410-5	40	34	26	9	1	3	3	5	12	2	2	...	9	4	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan . .		231-0	231-5	33	29	18	21	4	5	1	2	7	...	2	2	7	5	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington . .		62-5	75-5	3	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness . .		312-0	294-0	21	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirklands . .		99-5	93-0	17	11	8	6	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	2	2	2	4	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark . .		376-5	329-5	18	27	7	14	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlothian . .		134-0	127-0	6	14	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose . .		310-5	364-5	28	48	11	20	2	2	1	4	13	4	1	4	2	3	3	5	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray's Royal . .		68-0	61-0	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth . .		184-0	176-0	13	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh . .		141-5	169-0	7	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling . .		344-5	330-0	31	44	18	27	3	4	...	...	10	3	...	4	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.		5429-5	5698-0	481	496	237	238	34	42	22	131	31	19	31	55	50	50	47	47	82	7	19	10	10	1	31	6	28	81	49	11



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued*.  
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1901.  
 (b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																									
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.			General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank . . . . .	20·5	24·5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saughton Hall . . . . .	23·0	46·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westermains . . . . .	2·0	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, . . . . .	45·5	82·5	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS	(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i> (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																									
Greenock . . . . .	113·0	116·5	12	13	7	4	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .	47·5	61·0	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Riccartonbar) . . . . .	106·5	102·5	7	11	4	9	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, . . . . .	267·0	280·0	21	28	12	14	1	2	5	3	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	..

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Aberdeen East	41.5	39.5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Aberdeen West	26.5	26.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Buchan	26.0	26.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Cunninghame	48.0	45.0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dumbarton	25.0	27.5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dundee East	44.0	55.5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dundee West	37.0	37.0	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Edinburgh	103.0	76.0	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Govan	93.0	78.5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Inveresk	15.5	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Kincaidine	20.0	20.5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Linlithgow	17.0	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Old Monkland	24.0	22.5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Perth	19.5	19.5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Wigtown	19.0	15.0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTALS.	559.0	521.0	30	25	4	6	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	5	1	2	4	3	2	7	8	2	...	1	...	4	2	2	1	...







## RETURN of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.		Number of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.								Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			
				In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	
									With Relatives.	With Strangers.					
1	Aberdeen, ... ..	M. 523	F. 608	228,195	2,440	...	70,152	5,709	17,447	27,119	351,062	67·3	20·0	12·7	
2	Argyll, ... ..	248	230	...	125,464	37	...	649	16,483	16,831	159,464	79·1	...	20·9	
3	Ayr, ... ..	390	416	67	180,286	115	38,203	3,241	14,150	13,944	250,006	73·5	15·3	11·2	
4	Banff, ... ..	125	136	311	58,592	48	...	730	10,655	14,631	84,967	70·2	...	29·8	
5	Berwick, ... ..	56	59	...	27,976	...	...	133	6,103	4,605	38,817	72·4	...	27·6	
6	Bute, ... ..	36	37	65	21,094	82	...	156	1,460	5,137	27,994	76·4	...	23·6	
7	Caithness, ... ..	92	120	36,309	1,267	1,424	2,065	6,805	18,510	3,809	70,189	65·3	2·9	31·8	
8	Clackmannan, ... ..	46	49	...	19,937	...	1,586	365	1,460	4,654	28,002	72·5	5·7	21·8	
9	Dumbarton, ... ..	142	151	165	55,074	559	15,353	774	1,481	8,523	81,929	69·0	18·8	12·2	
10	Dumfries, ... ..	115	113	60,622	99	28	6	361	4,537	4,004	69,657	87·7	...	12·3	
11	Edinburgh, ... ..	822	893	198,301	107,717	313	66,311	9,206	17,638	114,271	513,757	61·4	12·9	25·7	
12	Elgin, ... ..	105	122	102	55,689	...	...	365	8,178	6,109	70,443	79·7	...	20·3	
13	Fife, ... ..	322	373	421	183,351	...	239	3,063	11,360	23,629	222,063	84·1	0·1	15·8	
14	Forfar, ... ..	530	708	235,956	2,477	111	65,657	11,530	14,145	55,554	385,480	64·9	17·0	18·1	
15	Haddington, ... ..	79	98	389	43,116	...	4,709	1,095	4,694	1,216	55,219	80·8	10·7	8·5	
16	Inverness, ... ..	275	273	...	99,009	...	...	433	48,107	29,156	176,755	56·3	...	43·7	
17	Kincardine, ... ..	42	56	22,044	393	...	5,757	365	919	1,460	30,938	73·7	18·6	7·7	
18	Kinross, ... ..	8	26	...	8,708	...	...	48	365	1,081	10,202	85·8	...	14·2	
19	Kirkcudbright, ... ..	55	72	32,117	125	...	...	1,137	4,958	2,225	40,612	82·3	...	17·7	
20	Lanark, ... ..	2,101	2,118	1,143	914,897	519	84,487	39,248	38,300	165,692	1,244,291	76·8	6·8	16·4	
21	Linlithgow, ... ..	82	63	35	34,524	...	7,580	365	1,679	2,741	46,924	74·4	16·2	9·4	
22	Nairn, ... ..	27	15	...	11,634	...	...	...	1,095	1,195	13,924	83·6	...	16·4	
23	Orkney, ... ..	54	73	14,138	13,091	...	...	...	9,224	5,493	41,996	65·0	...	35·0	
24	Peebles, ... ..	19	30	...	12,666	...	...	333	1,242	426	14,567	88·5	...	11·5	
25	Perth, ... ..	302	285	397	130,077	...	11,496	3,465	10,582	29,717	185,674	72·1	6·2	21·7	
26	Renfrew, ... ..	391	428	447	4,280	198,542	...	1,078	1,955	27,017	233,919	87·6	...	12·4	
27	Ross, ... ..	213	226	...	77,985	100	...	641	52,005	12,560	143,291	54·9	...	45·1	
28	Roxburgh, ... ..	75	110	133	51,497	...	...	...	3,696	2,927	58,253	88·6	...	11·4	
29	Selkirk, ... ..	36	40	240	20,243	...	...	...	2,160	365	23,008	89·0	...	11·0	
30	Shetland, ... ..	56	64	21,919	...	...	922	...	14,419	3,394	40,654	53·9	2·3	43·8	
31	Stirling, ... ..	193	202	...	97,883	...	2,920	1,974	4,291	11,727	118,795	84·1	2·4	13·5	
32	Sutherland, ... ..	51	71	157	23,559	...	365	...	10,894	2,968	37,943	62·5	1·0	36·5	
33	Wigtown, ... ..	52	59	15,982	441	...	7,913	730	7,041	1,694	33,751	50·7	23·4	25·9	
Totals and Averages, ...		7,663	8,324	869,660	2,385,591	201,878	385,721	94,639	361,233	605,874	4,904,546	72·4	7·9	19·7	

## TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1901.

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## Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.

In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.	COUNTIES.
					With Relatives.	With Strangers.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19,968 13 4	152 1 7	...	3,659 10 6	403 7 1	696 14 8	1,236 2 5	421 7 2	26,537 16 9	1,006 17 9	8,397 6 11	1. Aberdeen.
...	8,638 1 6	3 6 0	...	51 10 1	650 16 8	801 14 10	434 7 3	10,629 16 4	212 8 11	3,859 9 2	2. Argyll.
5 19 4	12,338 11 6	8 19 7	1,751 9 1	274 2 1	530 14 2	618 11 10	476 8 1	16,004 15 8	1,636 7 5	5,601 17 8	3. Ayr.
37 6 6	2,963 16 9	4 2 4	...	50 2 0	405 14 10	626 10 9	131 4 9	4,218 17 11	196 2 3	1,741 1 4	4. Banff.
...	1,919 18 11	...	...	9 5 3	212 1 10	257 5 5	55 15 5	2,454 6 10	136 0 3	895 3 9	5. Berwick.
2 10 6	1,469 5 11	3 16 9	...	10 16 0	64 14 10	253 10 1	46 8 8	1,851 3 6	160 19 0	641 0 9	6. Bute.
3,083 16 10	86 12 2	91 8 11	133 10 3	199 5 0	679 19 6	176 7 5	190 4 1	4,641 4 2	25 0 8	1,518 17 5	7. Caithness.
...	1,499 10 2	...	93 3 1	33 0 0	52 4 2	267 18 9	53 7 7	1,999 3 9	172 13 0	667 19 2	8. Clackmannan.
15 6 6	4,216 14 9	43 0 0	639 19 7	70 13 0	70 16 6	485 0 0	290 19 10	5,832 10 2	529 9 9	1,902 11 6	9. Dumbarton.
3,993 9 3	7 9 7	2 10 0	0 12 4	25 8 6	205 11 0	190 16 8	136 5 2	4,562 2 6	99 8 6	1,743 7 5	10. Dumfries.
17,889 15 6	9,203 13 7	28 14 11	6,680 5 5	748 11 4	779 14 4	7,213 2 5	1,140 0 4	43,683 17 10	2,311 7 3	12,451 10 11	11. Edinburgh.
9 6 3	3,032 5 5	...	...	33 0 0	332 4 10	278 0 7	129 8 4	3,864 5 5	168 8 2	1,594 3 0	12. Elgin.
38 15 6	13,620 14 6	...	14 17 5	225 14 0	497 10 1	1,257 2 0	332 1 10	16,036 16 1	1,566 16 1	5,173 18 11	13. Fife.
20,660 2 2	182 6 0	9 18 2	3,433 18 4	799 14 0	631 4 3	3,021 6 9	665 7 8	29,406 17 4	564 0 6	9,590 17 7	14. Forfar.
35 10 8	2,583 9 0	...	193 19 0	75 0 0	209 4 1	69 9 4	105 2 5	3,271 14 6	192 10 5	1,304 17 11	15. Haddington.
...	7,174 19 9	...	...	43 18 0	1,480 7 8	1,264 8 10	424 13 10	10,388 8 1	140 4 8	3,784 12 8	16. Inverness.
1,868 2 11	34 11 6	...	256 16 5	25 0 0	45 7 9	62 12 5	49 19 2	2,342 10 2	114 17 8	735 0 9	17. Kincardine.
...	652 13 11	...	...	3 5 9	17 12 0	55 19 8	18 14 10	748 6 2	125 4 9	219 0 1	18. Kinross.
2,140 12 0	8 0 5	...	...	88 16 3	206 4 7	119 0 0	43 2 3	2,610 15 9	53 15 7	992 7 6	19. Kirkcudbright.
83 18 6	65,347 0 7	44 11 1	5,472 19 11	2,952 19 8	1,453 10 11	9,594 7 1	1,762 1 9	86,711 9 6	4,956 6 6	30,328 6 8	20. Lanark.
2 19 8	2,533 9 11	...	499 7 5	30 0 0	64 1 0	149 4 7	114 18 3	3,444 0 10	200 13 3	1,144 14 10	21. Linlithgow.
...	832 3 10	...	...	...	50 1 5	53 19 2	28 10 1	964 14 6	87 14 0	321 13 3	22. Nairn.
1,288 10 8	1,105 19 1	...	...	...	289 12 9	228 7 4	222 7 5	3,134 17 3	135 14 2	924 7 8	23. Orkney.
...	1,080 14 1	...	...	20 1 6	53 10 3	29 18 9	26 5 0	1,210 9 7	72 10 6	357 14 2	24. Peebles.
33 2 8	9,395 5 4	...	673 1 10	236 17 2	492 0 7	1,697 19 6	342 3 1	12,870 10 2	1,194 14 5	4,284 14 3	25. Perth.
41 10 4	347 0 10	13,995 9 11	...	115 11 2	93 18 8	1,601 17 4	388 0 4	16,533 8 7	1,383 16 7	5,653 8 4	26. Renfrew.
...	5,643 1 7	9 13 5	...	45 17 10	1,553 13 2	570 6 0	357 9 11	8,180 1 11	121 16 9	2,924 2 9	27. Ross.
7 2 5	3,515 19 8	...	...	...	169 10 8	190 8 1	113 16 11	3,996 17 9	403 4 7	1,370 11 11	28. Roxburgh.
23 12 9	1,406 13 7	...	...	...	83 5 6	20 10 8	53 13 7	1,588 1 1	171 4 3	533 16 4	29. Selkirk.
1,892 7 0	...	...	54 4 1	...	376 0 9	110 13 11	149 10 2	2,582 15 11	83 11 3	781 11 4	30. Shetland.
...	7,469 0 6	...	153 10 5	176 7 3	195 12 5	651 9 4	245 14 6	8,896 14 5	672 3 7	2,882 12 3	31. Stirling.
14 6 3	1,703 17 8	...	23 14 10	...	339 4 5	120 4 8	129 9 2	2,330 17 0	181 12 9	759 4 4	32. Sutherland.
1,070 15 6	26 15 7	...	402 15 1	58 1 10	322 17 0	88 14 5	109 18 6	2,079 17 11	44 0 1	766 10 4	33. Wigtown.
74,207 13 0	170,342 4 2	14,245 11 1	24,142 15 0	6,806 6 6	13,305 17 3	33,366 1 0	9,243 17 4	345,660 5 4	19,126 15 3	115,848 12 10	Totals and Averages.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1859 to 1900–1901.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859–1863 ..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
Average of 5 Years .....	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869 .....	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870 .....	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871 .....	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872 .....	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873 .....	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years .....	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874–75 .....	124,663	11,758	17,098	4288	157,807
1875–76 .....	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876–77 .....	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877–78 .....	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878–79 .....	161,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years .....	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879–80 .....	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880–81 .....	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881–82 .....	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882–83 .....	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883–84 .....	166,938	14,148	26,449	6730	214,265
Average of 5 Years .....	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884–85 .....	169,681	14,641	28,184	6241	213,747
1885–86 .....	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886–87 .....	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887–88 .....	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888–89 .....	170,688	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years .....	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889–90 .....	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890–91 .....	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92 .....	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93 .....	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94 .....	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years .....	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894–95 .....	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895–96 .....	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896–97 .....	215,349	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897–98 .....	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,878
1898–99 .....	237,514	17,265	44,832	9,745	309,556
Average of 5 Years .....	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899–1900 .....	253,541	17,446	45,883	9,246	326,116
1900–1901 .....	265,602	24,142	46,672	9,244	345,660

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in  
each of the Ten Years 1891–92 to 1900–1901.

ASYLUMS.	1891–2	1892–3	1893–4	1894–5	1895–6	1896–7	1897–8	1898–9	1899– 1900	1900– 1901
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles, . . .	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 6
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 0 11¾	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 ½	s. d. 1 0¾	s. d. 1 3
In Private Dwellings,	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10¾	s. d. 0 10¾	s. d. 0 10¾	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11½	s. d. 0 11½
GENERAL AVERAGES,	s. d. 1 3¼	s. d. 1 3¼	s. d. 1 3¼	s. d. 1 3¼	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4¾	s. d. 1 5

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1901.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·3	20·0	12·7
2. Argyll, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·1	...	20·9
3. Ayr, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	78·5	15·3	11·2
4. Banff, . . .	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	70·2	...	29·8
5. Berwick, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	72·4	...	27·6
6. Bute, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·4	...	23·6
7. Caithness, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65·3	2·9	31·8
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1	6	...	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	72·5	5·7	21·8
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	69·0	18·8	12·2
10. Dumfries, . . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	87·7	...	12·3
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·4	12·9	25·7
12. Elgin, . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	79·7	...	20·3
13. Fife, . . .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	1 0	84·1	0·1	15·8
14. Forfar, . . .	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	64·9	17·0	13·1
15. Haddington, . . .	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	80·8	10·7	8·5
16. Inverness, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·3	...	43·7
17. Kincardine, . . .	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	73·7	18·6	7·7
18. Kinross, . . .	1	6	...	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	85·8	...	14·2
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1	4	...	...	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·3	...	17·7
20. Lanark, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	76·8	6·8	16·4
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1	6	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·4	16·2	9·4
22. Nairn, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 11	83·6	...	16·4
23. Orkney, . . .	1	9	...	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·0	...	35·0
24. Peebles, . . .	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1 0	88·5	...	11·5
25. Perth, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	1 1	72·1	6·2	21·7
26. Renfrew, . . .	1	5	...	...	1 2	87·6	...	12·4
27. Ross, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 8	54·9	...	45·1
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1 1	88·6	...	11·4
29. Selkirk, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 10	89·0	...	11·0
30. Shetland, . . .	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53·9	2·3	43·8
31. Stirling, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	84·1	2·4	13·5
32. Sutherland, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 8	62·5	1·0	36·5
33. Wigtown, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	50·7	23·4	25·9
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . .	1	6	1	3	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	72·4	7·9	19·7

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.*	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 32 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 30 0 0
Crichton " " . . .	24 0 0	...	25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	32 10 0	...	32 10 0	32 10 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	33 0 0	33 0 0	...	31 0 0
Glasgow " " . . .	...	...	...	40 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	32 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " " . . .	...	...	30 0 0	84 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.				
Argyll & Bute District Asylum,	27 14 8	...	27 14 8	39 0 0
Ayr " " "	27 6 0	...	...	...
Banff " " "	18 5 0	...	...	...
Elgin " " "	22 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " "	27 0 0	...	35 0 0	...
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)	26 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " " (Woodilee)	26 0 0	...	...	...
Govan " " "	31 4 0	...	...	32 0 0
Haddington " " "	23 0 0	...	30 0 0	40 0 0
Inverness " " "	26 0 0	...	35 0 0	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	24 14 0	...	...	...
Lanark District Asylum,	22 15 0	32 0 0	...	32 0 0
Midlothian " " "	34 0 0	...	34 0 0	40 0 0
Perth " " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " "	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " "	28 0 0	31 10 0	35 0 0	40 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.				
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.
Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 27 1 8	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Paisley (Riccartonbar),	£ s. d. 28 3 4
Paisley (Craw Road),	26 18 5	32 10 0		32 10 0
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.				
Aberdeen (East), . . .	22 8 6	23 8 0	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. (Continued.)	
Aberdeen (West), . . .	21 6 10	23 8 0	Govan, . . .	27 1 8
Buchan, . . .	15 17 5	...	Inveresk, . . .	19 13 3
Cunninghame, . . .	21 12 4	...	Kincaidine, . . .	17 17 2
Dumbarton, . . .	20 10 7	...	Linlithgow, . . .	22 12 10
Dundee, East, . . .	23 10 2	...	Old Monkland, . . .	21 11 2
Dundee, West, . . .	20 6 3	...	Perth, . . .	20 13 10
Edinburgh, . . .	23 0 7	...	Wigtown, . . .	18 5 0
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.				
Baldovan . . . . .	Rates charged for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	
Larbert . . . . .	£25		£ s. d. 25 0 0	
	£27 10 0 and £30		42 0 0	

\* Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

† The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1900–1901, in Providing, Building, Reparing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1900 to 15th May 1901.																												
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Land.			Buildings, Improve- ments, Altera- tions, and Fur- nishings.		Expendi- ture on Farm (Erection of Build- ings and Im- provements).		Furni- ture and Fur- nishings.		Miscel- laneous Expenses.		Interests on Monies Borrowed.		Total Ex- penditure under Heads 1 to 8.		† Deduct Proportion pay- able to the Pro- viding Account of Profit on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.		Net Providing Expenditure excluding instruments repaid. (See col. 14.)		Amount of Monies Borrowed during the 15th May 1901.		Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1901.		Amount of Assess- ment raised for, or applied to, Reduction of Debt.				
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	* Rent or Fen-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.									
1. Aberdeen.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Argyll, §	.	21	21	4,315	165	.	.	.	252	949	457	5,907	380	5,627	13,593	2,150	487	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Bute, §	.	177	177	3,010	.	.	.	.	487	487	534	4,460	179	4,282	{ 15,011 1,879 }	3,000	1,161	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. Banff.	.	149	149	4,718	.	.	.	.	108	157	658	5,790	103	5,687	25,000	3,400	1,460	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. Dundee.	.	24	24	4,993	.	.	.	.	.	87	43	5,147	103	5,044	300	555	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. Edinburgh, §	525	127	652	1,895	.	.	.	.	7	4,975	1,564	9,086	725	8,360	82,643	5,289	1,523	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7. Elgin.	.	32	32	1,441	.	.	.	.	34	625	1,372	3,494	437	3,007	35,124	1,000	414	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. Fife.	.	.	.	1,004	459	.	.	34	625	1,372	3,494	3,494	437	3,007	35,124	1,000	414	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9. Glasgow	.	.	21	13,658	.	21	14,633	1,463	1,988	6,901	22,641	22,641	374	22,267	209,083	15,316	1,708	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10. (Gartloch)	.	19	19	9,080	2,171	.	1,018	1,393	4,117	17,798	13,995	16,403	1,395	16,403	140,855	16,184	7,973	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11. Govan.	.	4	4	4,953	.	.	379	784	5,480	11,600	394	11,206	394	11,206	183,157	12,701	7,389	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12. Haddington.	.	2	2	292	.	.	772	101	226	1,393	107	1,286	107	1,286	6,154	802	314	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13. Inverness.	.	354	354	9,822	.	.	1,320	693	1,450	13,639	1,02	13,637	1,02	13,637	52,495	5,500	1,729	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14. Lanark.	.	110	110	6,584	94	.	1,177	693	1,450	13,639	1,02	13,637	1,02	13,637	218,021	17,700	3,145	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15. Midlothian.	.	168	168	22,774	148	.	1,809	148	1,809	16,882	1,264	18,146	1,264	16,882	67,602	2,000	4,122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16. Perth.	.	15	15	2,015	31	.	425	108	491	26,886	93	26,886	93	26,886	23,728	2,400	1,255	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17. Roxburgh.	.	.	.	6,272	409	.	130	666	303	1,101	8,101	8,101	169	7,932	38,224	4,750	2,810	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18. Stirling.	.	107	107	3,407	.	.	7,804	14,857	666	2,221	3,494	6,940	379	6,561	68,744	6,400	2,546	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals.	525	1,330	1,855	95,243	3,407	.	7,804	14,857	666	2,221	34,796	157,492	6,529	150,963	1,190,682	107,162	54,316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

\* Rents or feu-duties of farm lands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.

† Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The Current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

§ The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 6 inclusive is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the transactions of each Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.





# APPENDIX A.—

## The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

### MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
1. Argyll, . . .	434	£ 1414	£ s. d. 3 5 2	£ 265	£ s. d. 0 12 3	£ 786	£ s. d. 1 16 3	£ 747	£ s. d. 1 14 5	£ 968	£ s. d. 2 4 7	£ 452	£ s. d. 1 0 10	£ 126	£ s. d. 0 5 10	£ 2	£ s. d. 0 0 1	£ 226	£ s. d. 0 10 5	£ 17	£ s. d. 0 0 9	£ 101	£ s. d. 0 4 8	£ 132	£ s. d. 0 11 11	£ 111	£ s. d. 0 5 1
2. Ayr, . . .	488	1189	2 8 9	183	0 7 6	582	1 3 10	1049	2 3 0	1268	2 12 0	528	1 1 8	120	0 4 11	20	0 0 10	283	0 11 7	153	0 6 3	102	0 4 2	141	0 12 7	79	0 3 3
3. Banff, . . .	163	346	2 2 5	30	0 3 8	307	1 17 8	168	1 0 7	434	2 13 3	103	0 12 8	31	0 3 10	4	0 0 6	47	0 5 9	25	0 3 1	25	0 3 1	37	0 8 8	23	0 2 10
4. Elgin, . . .	182	492	2 14 1	51	0 5 7	228	1 5 1	231	1 5 5	383	2 2 1	113	0 12 5	46	0 5 1	7	0 0 9	101	0 11 1	51	0 5 7	78	0 8 7	51	0 13 5	82	0 9 0
5. Fife, . . .	533	2237	4 3 11	121	0 4 6	850	1 11 11	792	1 9 9	1546	2 18 0	395	0 14 10	130	0 4 11	2	0 0 1	188	0 7 1	98	0 3 8	268	0 10 1	103	0 8 6	316	0 11 10
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	522	1626	3 2 4	211	0 8 1	826	1 11 8	573	1 1 11	1000	1 18 4	519	0 19 11	112	0 4 3	16	0 0 7	266	0 10 2	21	0 0 10	242	0 9 3	103	0 7 7	261	0 10 0
7. Glasgow (Woodilee),	818	2359	2 17 8	407	0 9 11	1493	1 16 6	881	1 1 6	1464	1 15 10	538	0 13 2	208	0 5 1	3	0 0 1	470	0 11 6	40	0 1 0	178	0 4 4	216	0 10 6	106	0 2 7
8. Govan, . . .	452	1659	3 13 5	134	0 5 11	966	2 2 9	683	1 10 6	811	1 15 10	375	0 16 7	180	0 8 0	6	0 0 3	282	0 12 6	34	0 1 6	194	0 8 7	148	0 13 9	84	0 3 9
9. Haddington, . . .	135	348	2 11 7	39	0 5 9	184	1 7 3	130	0 19 3	350	2 11 10	97	0 14 4	34	0 5 0	1	0 0 2	57	0 8 5	52	0 7 8	65	0 9 8	40	0 13 7	64	0 9 6
10. Inverness, . . .	583	1960	3 7 3	179	0 6 2	818	1 8 1	738	1 5 4	1595	2 14 9	292	0 10 0	121	0 4 2	8	0 0 3	28	0 9 8	104	0 3 7	205	0 7 0	196	0 13 1	353	0 12 1
11. Kirklands, . . .	179	478	2 13 5	38	0 4 3	268	1 9 11	197	1 2 0	394	2 4 0	138	0 15 5	58	0 6 6	.	.	97	0 10 10	46	0 5 2	92	0 10 3	41	0 9 1	68	0 7 7
12. Lanark, . . .	690	1532	2 4 5	483	0 14 0	1043	1 10 3	704	1 0 4	1294	1 17 6	641	0 18 7	228	0 6 7	.	.	347	0 10 1	87	0 2 6	181	0 5 3	186	0 10 2	309	0 8 11
13. Midlothian, . . .	248	682	2 15 0	75	0 6 1	522	2 2 1	353	1 8 8	661	2 13 4	204	0 16 5	75	0 6 1	.	.	115	0 9 3	66	0 5 3	131	0 10 7	57	0 9 5	138	0 11 2
14. Perth, . . .	358	1148	3 4 2	92	0 5 2	460	1 5 8	467	1 6 1	918	2 11 3	269	0 15 0	93	0 5 2	.	.	132	0 7 4	49	0 2 9	113	0 6 4	75	0 8 1	196	0 10 11
15. Roxburgh, . . .	298	853	2 17 3	148	0 9 11	741	2 9 9	430	1 8 10	735	2 12 8	234	0 15 8	76	0 5 1	2	0 0 2	147	0 9 10	52	0 3 6	102	0 6 10	69	0 10 0	107	0 7 2
16. Stirling, . . .	657	2231	3 7 11	259	0 7 11	1071	1 12 7	1040	1 11 8	1313	2 0 0	446	0 13 7	207	0 6 4	30	0 0 11	389	0 11 10	171	0 5 2	281	0 8 7	212	0 12 8	544	0 16 7
Totals and Averages,	6740	20554	3 1 0	2715	0 8 1	11145	1 13 1	9189	1 7 3	15184	2 5 1	5344	0 15 10	1845	0 5 6	101	0 0 4	3430	0 10 2	1066	0 3 2	2358	0 7 0	1807	0 10 10	2841	0 8 5

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned

2 The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1900-1901.<sup>1</sup>

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15TH MAY 1900 TO 15TH MAY 1901.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Light, and Water.		Salaries and Wages								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE:—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	
£ 73	£ s. d. 0 3 4	£ 682	£ s. d. 1 11 5	£ 105	£ s. d. 0 4 10	£ 1676	£ s. d. 3 12 7	£ 1222	£ s. d. 2 16 4	£ 1676	£ s. d. 3 17 3	£ 370	£ s. d. 0 17 0	£ 3268	£ s. d. 7 10 7	£ 495	£ s. d. 1 2 10	£ 374	£ s. d. 0 17 3	£ 11920	£ s. d. 27 9 4	— 91		£ 11829	£ s. d. 27 5 1	1. Argyll.
158	0 6 6	847	1 14 9	160	0 6 7	2087	4 5 6	1379	2 16 6	1644	3 7 5 <sup>1</sup>	261	0 10 8	3284	6 14 7	645	1 6 5	791	1 12 5	13669	28 0 2	— 383		13286	27 4 6	2. Ayr.
73	0 8 11	168	1 0 7	44	0 5 5	496	3 0 10	390	2 7 10	384	2 7 2	.	.	774	4 15 0	112	0 13 9	174	1 1 4	3421	20 19 9	— 505		2916	17 17 9	3. Banff.
46	0 5 1	326	1 15 10	42	0 4 7	586	3 4 5	383	2 2 1	534	2 18 8	.	.	917	5 0 9	172	0 18 11	205	1 2 6	4208	23 2 5	— 252		3956	21 14 9	4. Elgin.
212	0 7 11	1013	1 18 0	129	0 4 10	1534	2 17 7	1198	2 4 11	1745	3 5 6	257	0 9 8	3200	6 0 1	713	1 6 9	446	0 16 9	14293	26 16 4	— 618		13675	25 13 2	5. Fife.
156	0 6 0	1149	2 4 0	119	0 4 7	2761	5 5 9	1542	2 19 1	2270	4 6 11	196	0 7 6	4008	7 13 6	1034	1 19 7	227	0 8 8	15230	29 3 6	— 276		14954	28 12 11	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).
227	0 5 7	1821	2 4 6	262	0 6 5	2503	3 1 4	2245	2 14 11	3223	3 18 9	422	0 10 4	5890	7 4 0	723	0 17 8	1240	1 10 4	21034	25 14 3	— 563		20471	25 0 6	7. Glasgow (Woodilee).
161	0 7 1	715	1 11 8	139	0 6 2	3180	7 0 8	1336	2 19 1	2485	5 10 0	111	0 4 11	3932	8 14 0	1153	2 11 0	264	0 11 8	15106	33 8 5	— 662		14444	31 19 1	8. Govan.
23	0 3 5	172	1 5 6	44	0 6 6	291	2 3 1	705	5 4 5	352	2 12 2	32	0 4 9	1089	8 1 4	218	1 12 4	86	0 13 9	3384	25 1 4	— 142		3242	24 0 4	9. Haddington.
205	0 7 0	1219	2 1 10	107	0 3 8	1706	2 18 6	1409	2 8 4	2327	3 19 10	262	0 9 0	3998	6 17 2	594	1 0 5	874	1 10 0	15555	26 13 7	— 454		15101	25 18 1	10. Inverness.
53	0 5 11	276	1 10 10	64	0 7 2	468	2 12 3	664	3 14 2	654	3 13 1	138	0 15 5	1456	8 2 8	249	1 7 10	131	1 0 3	4662	26 0 11	— 16		4646	25 19 1	11. Kirklands.
142	0 4 1	1067	1 10 11	211	0 6 1	2413	3 9 11	1993	2 17 9	2802	4 1 3	241	0 7 0	5036	7 6 0	815	1 3 7	578	0 16 9	17295	25 1 4	— 711		16584	24 10 8	12. Lanark.
51	0 4 1	412	1 13 3	84	0 6 9	1048	4 4 6	1154	4 13 1	1005	4 1 1	204	0 16 5	2363	9 10 7	888	3 11 7	283	1 3 10	8210	33 2 1	+ 436		8646	34 17 3	13. Midlothian.
136	0 7 7	660	1 16 10	113	0 6 4	1138	3 3 7	1032	2 17 8	1190	3 6 6	273	0 15 3	2495	6 19 5	637	1 15 7	993	2 13 6	10184	28 8 11	— 147		10037	28 0 9	14. Perth.
116	0 7 9	442	1 9 8	59	0 4 0	1452	4 17 5	1161	3 17 11	975	3 5 5	178	0 11 11	2314	7 15 3	497	1 13 4	450	1 10 2	9076	30 9 2	— 306		8770	29 8 7	15. Roxburgh.
248	0 7 7	1315	2 6 1	280	0 8 6	2092	3 3 8	1495	2 5 6	2355	3 11 8	694	1 1 2	4544	6 18 4	1246	1 17 11	951	1 3 11	19070	29 0 6	— 467		18603	28 6 4	16. Stirling.
2080	0 6 2	12484	1 17 1	1962	0 5 10	25336	3 15 2	19308	2 17 3	25621	3 16 0	3639	0 10 10	48568	7 4 1	10191	1 10 3	8117	1 4 1	186317	27 12 10	— 5157		181160	26 17 7	Totals and Averages.

connection with land, buildings, furnishings, &amp;c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

as 1d.

out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.



# APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Argyll,	434	62	496	109	2 8 5	3	3 4 8	16	2 14 9	(2).	.	19	0 12 7	36	1 6 9	47	0 0 8	.	.	18	5 11 10	5	1 16 1	7	4 11 4	10	2 6 7	.	.	300	0 10
2. Ayr,	488	76	564	77	2 8 0	(2).	.	17	2 13 4	(2).	.	20	1 10 7	4	1 12 2	35	0 0 7	.	.	23	5 16 9	4	1 13 5	4	5 11 11	13	3 4 0	93	0 15 3	207	0 9
3. Banff,	163	19	182	71	2 16 10	(2).	.	1	2 14 10	5	2 2 0	16	0 18 0	3	1 10 6	40	0 0 10	.	.	12	5 9 4	3	2 18 1	5	2 16 0	9	1 18 3	428	0 7 7	9	0 11
4. Elgin,	182	25	207	85	3 0 0	2	5 4 9	.	.	1	2 16 8	23	0 18 9	5	1 5 8	33	0 0 8	.	.	11	5 16 1	5	2 11 1	5	3 3 2	14	2 6 11	337	0 8 9	18	1 0
5. Fife,	533	73	606	125	2 19 4	(2).	.	12	3 5 0	(2).	.	32	0 11 11	3	1 4 3	37	0 0 9	.	.	13	5 3 0	5	2 12 0	6	3 13 9	17	2 11 6	396	0 9 11	25	0 9
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	522	85	607	95	2 13 5	3	3 5 4	13	2 11 3	2	3 2 9	31	0 19 3	7	1 5 4	34	0 0 10	1	0 0 2	23	3 3 10	.	.	6	3 9 3	5	2 14 6	301	0 9 1	13	0 8
7. Glasgow (Woodilee),	818	122	940	86	2 15 6	3	3 5 2	13	2 8 1	(2).	.	36	0 19 1	13	1 2 11	38	0 0 10	.	.	20	3 6 2	3	1 19 7	7	3 9 10	4	2 11 11	13	0 13 5	288	0 8
8. Govan,	452	86	538	120	2 13 2	8	3 2 5	.	.	(2).	.	5	1 14 8	15	1 4 9	48	0 0 9	.	.	24	3 9 1	4	1 14 5	10	3 16 7	5	2 16 2	41	0 10 9	231	0 9
9. Haddington,	135	16	151	92	2 14 3	(2).	.	2	2 18 6	(2).	.	37	0 15 3	(2).	.	29	0 0 10	.	.	7	8 1 1	4	3 0 4	6	2 9 3	4	2 14 1	324	0 10 3	20	0 11
10. Inverness,	533	90	623	115	2 13 9	1	5 2 11	2	2 15 6	1	3 9 2	32	0 18 6	(2).	.	36	0 0 8	.	.	17	5 2 0	2	3 8 5	3	3 17 8	7	2 11 5	333	0 9 11	29	0 10
11. Kirklands,	179	34	213	86	2 6 4	3	5 3 10	13	2 13 8	(2).	.	6	1 2 8	15	0 17 9	36	0 0 8	.	.	18	3 13 10	3	1 4 8	3	3 19 6	7	2 17 4	300	0 9 4	29	0 11
12. Lanark,	690	105	795	91	2 5 1	(2).	.	3	2 10 5	(2).	.	38	1 4 1	18	1 4 0	37	0 0 8	.	.	18	3 15 5	8	1 13 3	2	4 7 2	3	3 4 2	.	.	245	0 9
13. Midlothian,	248	39	287	96	2 6 2	2	4 2 2	11	3 6 3	(2).	.	34	0 16 7	(2).	.	44	0 0 10	.	.	15	5 12 1	4	2 6 8	3	5 0 0	11	2 14 7	361	0 9 8	14	0 10
14. Perth,	358	55	413	93	2 9 3	1	4 13 5	29	2 13 6	(2).	.	24	0 17 9	3	1 3 5	31	0 0 9	.	.	11	4 18 9	4	1 13 11	10	3 7 0	15	2 3 1	330	0 10 2	21	0 9
15. Roxburgh,	298	37	335	97	2 10 9	1	4 3 1	10	2 19 2	(2).	.	42	1 1 9	3	1 4 2	54	0 0 10	.	.	16	5 9 8	3	1 16 4	7	3 2 2	10	2 18 6	366	0 9 10	15	0 10
16. Stirling,	657	107	764	85	2 17 5	2	5 9 2	24	2 17 3	2	2 19 6	32	1 1 3	2	1 16 0	35	0 0 10	.	.	20	4 7 3	5	1 13 4	10	3 15 6	7	2 11 1	.	.	284	0 9 1
Totals & Averages,	6740	1031	7771	95	2 12 4	3	4 5 2	12	2 15 10	2	2 18 0	27	1 0 2	10	1 6 0	38	0 0 9	1	0 0 2	17	4 18 6	4	2 0 1	6	3 15 8	9	2 12 9	(1)348 49	0 10 4	(1)256 19	0 10 6

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the



TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1900-1901, and the Price of each Article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.			25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Peas, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.			Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.		
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.		
77	0 10 2	18	0 9 0	7	0 9 9	20	0 11 6	277	0 4 7	133	0 5 9	4	0 16 11	4	1 18 4	40	0 14 1	(2).	.	6	8 1 3	1	0 16 0	1	0 0 11	51	21 0 6	61	0 16 10	1. Argyll.	
83	0 10 6	7	0 9 5	39	0 11 7	28	0 11 4	314	0 4 8	96	0 6 8	2	1 5 11	2	1 18 3	34	0 14 2	3	1 4 0	6	8 3 4	10	0 17 3	.	.	58	19 13 2	75	0 12 2	2. Ayr.	
147	0 10 5	12	0 9 9	22	0 9 9	11	0 12 8	199	0 3 0	100	0 6 9	8	0 17 7	2	1 11 3	25	0 15 4	4	0 12 6	5	7 19 2	3	0 18 10	10	0 0 9	36	21 13 7	33	1 3 11	3. Banff.	
56	0 10 11	15	0 6 0	11	0 6 0	7	0 9 9	201	0 3 0	116	0 5 4	9	0 15 9	4	3 6 3	41	0 12 0	9	0 8 7	8	7 0 2	4	0 12 1	28	0 0 9	61	19 13 9	35	1 4 3	4. Elgin.	
87	0 11 4	11	0 8 7	29	0 10 3	15	0 11 11	203	0 3 6	169	0 4 5	3	1 2 8	6	2 7 9	35	0 13 10	1	0 9 5	4	7 5 6	5	0 16 5	3	0 1 5	38	19 17 7	60	0 11 1	5. Fife.	
48	0 11 3	6	0 10 3	7	0 12 2	14	0 11 3	335	0 4 3	113	0 4 4	7	0 16 7	6	1 8 9	31	0 13 6	5	0 11 0	6	7 18 8	1	0 16 2	1	0 2 0	35	19 6 8	116	0 12 3	{ 6. Glasgow (Gartloch). 7. Glasgow (Woodilee).	
48	0 12 8	13	0 10 7	20	0 13 1	15	0 11 5	189	0 4 3	114	0 4 2	7	0 18 7	2	2 0 6	37	0 13 5	1	0 12 0	7	7 18 8	1	0 15 9	1	0 2 0	48	19 14 11	53	0 13 4		
46	0 10 11	3	0 8 10	14	0 8 8	18	0 10 8	209	0 4 0	96	0 7 7	1	0 17 0	2	2 11 10	56	0 13 4	3	0 9 4	7	8 4 8	2	0 19 5	.	.	60	20 12 4	143	0 12 6	8. Govan.	
93	0 14 7	22	0 8 7	4	0 9 7	5	0 11 3	168	0 5 0	106	0 5 7	17	1 5 0	2	2 8 5	29	0 17 3	2	0 8 7	4	8 4 3	5	0 16 5	38	0 0 11	55	22 4 6	34	0 16 2	9. Haddington.	
99	0 10 10	22	0 8 1	21	0 9 7	25	0 10 3	132	0 3 11	64	0 7 1	2	1 9 5	2	2 15 9	28	0 14 6	2	0 15 1	5	8 5 2	4	0 17 4	5	0 1 4	55	21 6 1	51	0 19 11	10. Inverness.	
53	0 10 1	12	0 9 2	20	0 11 2	11	0 14 3	227	0 4 5	132	0 3 6	8	0 19 6	4	2 7 7	44	0 13 11	.	.	6	8 8 5	6	0 18 2	4	0 2 0	39	21 0 0	55	0 13 1	11. Kirklands.	
66	0 11 8	8	0 9 4	19	0 13 3	11	0 14 3	305	0 4 2	103	0 5 2	8	0 14 6	3	1 19 2	44	0 14 7	.	.	6	7 12 0	3	0 19 3	2	0 2 0	43	21 6 11	103	0 11 8	12. Lanark.	
86	0 11 10	9	0 8 10	25	0 11 8	11	0 11 0	204	0 4 3	181	0 3 11	25	0 12 0	3	2 11 0	39	0 14 11	.	.	5	8 8 0	8	0 18 0	2	0 1 3	43	19 10 1	127	0 11 6	13. Midlothian.	
89	0 10 7	11	0 9 5	22	0 9 4	16	0 11 5	181	0 2 10	184	0 5 2	8	1 4 6	3	1 5 9	35	0 14 3	(2).	.	4	8 3 4	3	0 10 7	16	0 0 9	35	20 17 2	46	0 17 11	14. Perth.	
83	0 11 11	12	0 9 9	21	0 10 3	14	0 12 6	220	0 4 5	101	0 5 11	8	1 8 6	2	2 3 4	31	0 16 5	2	0 6 6	5	8 17 4	1	1 5 4	11	0 1 7	41	22 3 1	84	0 16 7	15. Roxburgh.	
62	0 11 6	19	0 8 2	22	0 9 6	13	0 14 7	154	0 3 10	193	0 3 9	4	1 8 1	3	2 3 7	42	0 14 5	3	1 6 8	5	8 13 11	5	0 17 5	7	0 1 11	56	20 9 2	76	0 9 8	16. Stirling.	
76	0 11 4	13	0 9 0	19	0 10 4	15	0 11 11	220	0 4 0	125	0 5 4	8	1 0 9	3	2 3 9	37	0 14 4	3	0 13 1	6	8 1 6	4	0 17 2	9	0 1 5	47	20 13 1	72	0 15 2	Totals & Averages.	

four used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

asylum dietary, but the quantity used was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1900–1901; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																					
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Estimated Value.																							
		cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	£	lbs.	£	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	£	£	£																						
1. Argyll.	.	190	444	50	2	23442	777	.	.	310	8	327	70	542	161	396	5	88	1555	2	6	9	6	0	0	8	.	2	17	10	0	4	3	0	5	11	1	8	3	1. Argyll.			
2. Ayr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2. Ayr.			
3. Banff.	.	67	201	900	17	7360	307	.	.	887	22	324	49	162	55	1305	10	97	758	3	0	2	2	4	0	0	10	.	2	15	7	0	3	0	0	6	9	0	17	2	3. Banff.		
4. Elgin.	.	.	228	6	6864	228	.	.	832	21	369	55	214	57	1540	7	.	374	.	2	16	6	0	3	0	5	4	0	10	2	2	16	6	0	3	0	5	4	0	10	2	4. Elgin.	
5. Fife.	.	383	1012	.	.	22668	850	.	.	.	.	1100	194	916	201	1646	18	25	2300	2	12	10	.	.	0	0	9	.	0	3	6	0	4	5	1	4	6	5	1	4	6	5. Fife.	
6. Glasgow (Gartloch).	.	475	1291	896	25	20999	826	780	46	1192	44	1324	286	577	125	1150	13	476	3132	2	14	4	3	2	6	0	0	9	6	12	1	4	2	8	0	4	4	0	4	1	5	4	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).
7. Glasgow (Woodlee).	.	723	2006	364	10	35838	1493	.	.	1809	70	1177	254	954	197	2129	22	388	4440	2	15	6	3	1	6	0	10	.	4	6	8	0	4	4	0	4	2	1	3	2	7. Glasgow (Woodlee).		
8. Govan.	.	.	.	30	1	25768	966	303	21	871	29	500	98	449	170	.	.	236	1521	.	3	14	8	0	0	9	7	15	3	14	7	0	3	11	0	7	7	.	.	8. Govan.			
9. Haddington.	.	27	70	.	.	4401	184	.	.	.	.	920	20	227	57	140	38	2604	29	17	415	.	.	0	0	10	.	2	8	8	0	5	0	5	0	5	1	5	0	9. Haddington.			
10. Inverness.	.	365	1060	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	666	133	381	135	88	1	35	1364	2	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10. Inverness.			
11. *Kirklands.	.	3	9	52	2	.	.	.	.	299	11	240	77	249	41	1294	9	1	150	3	0	0	4	6	2	.	.	.	4	2	5	0	4	6	0	3	4	0	15	7	11. *Kirklands.		
12. Lanark.	.	5	9	246	7	29695	1043	658	38	1442	56	1150	226	721	186	3572	22	48	1635	1	16	0	3	3	9	0	0	8	6	9	4	7	0	0	3	11	0	5	2	0	13	10	12. Lanark.
13. Midlothian.	.	12	42	64	2	12532	522	.	.	456	19	302	61	412	73	6790	34	83	836	3	10	0	3	10	0	0	10	.	4	13	4	0	4	0	0	3	7	0	11	3	13. Midlothian.		
14. Perth.	.	.	.	90	2	10810	383	.	.	361	9	447	55	677	174	2936	28	30	681	.	.	2	9	9	0	0	9	.	2	15	10	0	2	6	0	5	2	1	4	14. Perth.			
15. *Roxburgh.	.	40	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	10	300	88	1689	25	5	228	2	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15. *Roxburgh.		
16. Stirling.	.	28	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	1001	186	1298	238	1260	18	80	590	.	2	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	0	0	3	9	0	3	8	1	12	0	16. Stirling.		
Totals and Averages.		2213	6311	2920	74	200307	7579	1741	105	9411	310	8313	1811	3433	2090	28837	247	1656	20183	2	14	5	2	16	9	0	9	6	15	1	3	13	9	0	4	4	0	4	11	0	19	2	{ Totals and Averages.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreege of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1900–1901; and Profit shown on the Year's Transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.		Receipts.														Expenditure.											Profit + or Loss—	
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	Receipts.														Expenditure.											
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.
			Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1901.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry and Game.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hides, Skins.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1900.	Rents.	Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	Live Stock, Implements.	Seeds and Plants, Harness.	Feeding Stuffs, Fodder, Roots, and Manures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
1. Argyll, . . . . .	20	19	39	1085	444	2	829	8	70	161	9	306	24	205	3139	205	1055	40	54	506	20	34	1092	5	205	143	3154	— 15	
2. Ayr, . . . . .	69	69	138	230	.	.	.	.	.	151	6	583	.	97	1067	97	177	100	.	276	16	49	.	48	17	1	684	+ 383	
3. Banff, . . . . .	206	10	216	1507	201	17	307	22	69	55	10	194	275	26	2698	26	1482	156	.	99	63	29	120	77	135	32	2193	+ 505	
4. Edinburgh, . . . . .	660	113	773	3657	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	1747	.	258	5705	258	3491	325	100	969	.	155	166	35	375	139	5655	+ 50	
5. Elgin, . . . . .	108	5	113	1009	.	6	228	21	55	90	7	103	248	8	1766	8	899	263	.	112	50	45	42	37	42	97	1587	+ 179	
6. Fife, . . . . .	229	5	234	1450	1013	.	857	.	194	201	18	106	263	57	120	4279	948	392	.	1379	109	109	250	38	403	123	3751	+ 528	
7. Glasgow (Gartloch), . . . . .	183	140	323	3070	1291	25	841	46	286	125	13	22	173	103	534	6850	3048	166	36	1295	79	71	518	164	644	289	6310	+ 270	
8. Glasgow (Woodlee), . . . . .	409	5	414	3901	2064	11	1670	75	254	197	22	240	440	128	163	9165	3723	512	.	1355	297	153	1055	143	486	298	8622	+ 543	
9. Govan, . . . . .	99	47	146	2113	.	5	1310	21	98	170	.	1	747	.	235	4729	1952	150	21	786	23	117	610	8	301	242	4210	+ 519	
10. Haddington, . . . . .	135	6	141	998	70	.	184	20	128	38	29	154	318	2	4255	2196	1032	475	.	282	28	12	56	31	187	30	2133	+ 63	
11. Inverness, . . . . .	115	60	175	1044	1060	.	.	.	133	135	1	71	27	139	2610	139	877	94	.	778	22	74	115	44	110	48	2162	+ 448	
12. *Kirklands, . . . . .	15	15	.	9	9	2	.	.	77	41	9	88	.	1	238	.	23	.	.	5	.	30	43	7	115	9	232	+ 6	
13. Lanark, . . . . .	246	325	571	1984	9	8	1043	38	226	186	22	1324	15	72	4933	72	1782	200	.	919	59	104	676	201	306	190	4437	+ 496	
14. Midlothian, . . . . .	235	3	238	1260	42	2	568	19	61	82	36	510	.	90	2770	90	1238	278	.	550	83	164	322	201	434	78	3348	— 578	
15. Perth, . . . . .	69	34	103	461	2	2	385	9	55	174	99	24	219	30	1458	30	443	50	.	170	60	90	341	31	111	42	1338	+ 120	
16. *Roxburgh, . . . . .	23	45	68	163	100	.	.	.	10	88	25	5	75	8	495	21	124	.	.	104	20	25	.	27	60	6	366	+ 129	
17. Stirling, . . . . .	67	67	134	967	66	.	.	1	186	238	18	814	11	125	2426	125	911	154	.	465	74	125	95	45	168	109	2146	+ 280	

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

† Includes proceeds of sale of stones from Quarry, and House Rent.



## APPENDIX B.

## ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOKS OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
3rd, 4th, and 5th April 1901.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register 22nd October 1900,	115	137	278	349	879
Admitted,	18	20	47	41	126
Discharged recovered, . . .	4	11	22	19	56
"    unrecovered, . . .	1	2	7	11	21
Died, . . . . .	4	5	11	14	34
On Register 3rd April 1901, .	124	139	285	346	894

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 male and 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 females from the pauper to the private list. With the exception of 1 man and 2 women absent on statutory probation all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The following are the assigned causes of the 34 deaths—gross brain disease, 7 cases ; heart disease, 6 cases ; phthisis and tuberculosis, 4 cases ; pneumonia and congestion of lungs, 4 cases ; senile decay, 4 cases ; general paralysis, 3 cases ; enteritis and colitis, 3 cases ; and cancer, bronchitis, and epilepsy, 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 22 instances.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Escapes. There are 21 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of two female patients on account of violence, the one on four occasions for two hours on each occasion, the other on seventeen occasions for one day on each occasion. Both patients are impulsive and dangerous, and both have previously been the cause of augmenting considerably the record of restraints in this asylum. The total number of patients engaged in work was 411 ; of these 174 were men and 237 women.

Eight attendants and nurses have resigned and 19 have been engaged since last visit. The causes of the disparity between these figures are that an increased number of nurses and attendants had to be engaged on account of the new additions to the hospital buildings, and that the night staff has been increased. There are now 13 attendants on night duty in the whole asylum, being a proportion of 1 attendant to about 68 patients. Of these 3 men and 3 women are on duty in the main asylum ; 3 men and 3 women in the

Appendix B. hospital, and 1 woman at Elmhill. The newly admitted cases, the epileptics, the sick, and a certain proportion of those whose habits are faulty are under constant night supervision. It would be advantageous if this system were extended to all those patients who are noisy, restless, or careless in their habits at night, but the smallness of the dormitories and the large number of single rooms in the old buildings make it a difficult matter to include that class of patient, although they of all others have, in other asylums, been observed to benefit most by night nursing. But until the old buildings are reconstructed internally there is no prospect of such an extended scheme being put into effect.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The population of the asylum has increased by 15 since last visit. Fortunately the opening of the admission wards in connection with the hospital and the restoration of the buildings at Daviot have postponed the overcrowding with which the asylum was threatened. In one or two of the male wards in the old asylum there was apparent overcrowding, for these wards are so small and so unadaptable that excess in the number of patients occupying them produce an uncomfortable degree of congestion. It is hoped that no unreasonable delay may occur in carrying out the proposed alteration of the older asylum buildings, for their present condition is not compatible with modern requirements for the medical treatment of the insane.

The admission blocks for new cases in connection with the hospitals are a marked improvement and provide for an accurate and satisfactory classification of the patients. The hospital divisions now afford separate accommodation for newly-admitted cases, for sick and infirm cases, and for convalescent cases. The provision for the latter is highly commendable for it largely prevents recoverable cases from passing into the chronic wards of the asylum. The fittings and equipment of the new divisions are in every respect excellent and quite in keeping with those of the earlier constructed parts of the hospital. It would have increased the efficiency of these divisions if in addition provision had been made for the bed treatment of some of the recent cases of insanity, but when the reconstruction of the main building is completed, means no doubt will be found for putting into effect this highly advantageous adjunct to the treatment of the insane, which is certain in the near future to become an important feature in modern asylum administration.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were, as a general rule, suitably and warmly clothed; they bore evidence in their appearance of an adequate dietary; and there was throughout the wards an absence of noise, excitement, or discontent. The complaints made by individual patients had no reference to their treatment or to the administration of the institution. The various wards and dormitories were in good order, and the beds, and their coverings, were everywhere found comfortable and clean.

The accommodation for private patients at Elmhill continues to deserve the commendation with which it has been referred to in previous reports. Elmhill Villa, immediately adjoining Elmhill, has been prepared for the reception of patients and is now occupied by 16 ladies. The rooms in this house have been tastefully furnished and decorated, and electric light has been introduced. This villa forms a valuable addition to the accommodation for patients paying the higher rates of board.

The Daviot Branch of the asylum has been restored and is now occupied by 49 men and 41 women. The rearrangement of the buildings is an improvement on the older form, and the furnishing and decoration of the interior are pleasing and comfortable. This mansion house affords commodious and in all respects satisfactory accommodation for the pauper patients occupying it, while the arable land in connection with it, the gardens, the laundry, kitchen, and general house work, provide ample and suitable employment for the inmates, all of whom were engaged in some kind of useful work at the time of the visit.

The case books and the registers of the asylum were examined and found carefully and correctly kept.

#### ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,

30th September and 1st and 2nd October 1901.

There were on the 30th ultimo 913 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 2 were voluntary inmates, 120 men and 133 women were private patients, and 305 men and 353 women were paupers. Since last visit 3 males and 2 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 3

males from the pauper to the private list. Effect has been given to these changes in the above figures. Five private males, 4 private females, and 1 pauper female were absent on statutory probation, and 1 pauper male was absent on pass. The number resident was 902, all of whom were seen during the three days over which the visit extended.

Since 3rd April 1901, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the population of the asylum have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	12	11	50	48	121
Discharged recovered, . .	7	4	18	28	57
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	7	6	3	17
Died, . . . . .	8	4	6	12	30

Appendix B.  
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One gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary inmates.

By these changes the number of patients on the registers has increased by 19, and the number resident by 11. There is a decrease of 8 in the number of private patients and an increase of 27 paupers.

The deaths are registered as due to brain lesions in 5 cases, to general paralysis in 6 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to mastoid abscess and to puerperal mania complicated with influenza in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 17 cases, or 56·6 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole in the case of a female patient in order to prevent her doing violence to herself and others. No accident involving injury to any patient has occurred. Three escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent from the asylum at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff are as follows :—8 attendants and 15 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, and 9 attendants and 17 nurses have been engaged. The attendant who was dismissed concealed the fact that he had been in the service of, and had been discharged from, another asylum. This information was communicated to Dr. Reid by the General Board. The changes among the nurses have been numerous, many of which were due to their having been trained and taught so as to enable them to obtain the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. Soon after passing this examination they secured more lucrative appointments in nursing establishments in England.

It is learned with regret that the Directors have decided in the meanwhile to postpone the reconstruction of the main asylum. The defects in many of its arrangements, the want of adequate dining and amusement halls, and the overcrowded condition of the majority of its day-rooms have been repeatedly pointed out. It is hoped, however, that when the asylum is relieved of the paupers chargeable to Aberdeen, which will admit of sections of the old buildings being temporarily vacated, the Directors will make use of this opportunity and proceed with the reconstruction scheme which is so much required in the interests of the patients.

The two new wings of the hospital are valuable additions to this section of the asylum. In each is a spacious, lofty, and well-lighted day-room which can be divided into two apartments if this is thought desirable. On the ground floor, in addition to this day-room, are six single rooms, also bath, dressing, and boot rooms. The dressing-room is divided into cubicles which afford privacy to the patients while undressing and dressing. On the upper floor is a large observation dormitory in which the melancholic and suicidal sleep under continuous observation. This is a good and safe provision for this class of patients. The furniture and furnishings are throughout these extensions of the same tasteful and substantial character as that in other sections of the hospital. The excellence of this accommodation merits the warmest approval. The hospital, which by these additions has been made complete in all its arrangements, can now receive all patients requiring special supervision and treatment, and at the same time it admits of a classification which places patients in circumstances most likely to conduce to their mental and bodily improvement.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries. — Elmhill continues to provide in the most liberal manner for patients paying the higher rates of board. It is a well-appointed residence suitable in every respect for persons belonging to the refined and wealthy classes.

Royal and District Asylums. — Elmhill Cottage has all the characteristics of a private home, and the daily life of the patients resident there is made as far as possible like that of a private household. It is comfortably and handsomely furnished and was found in admirable order. Sixteen ladies are in residence.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum. — The branch establishment at Daviot is now more efficiently staffed. An attendant who was for many years at Elmhill is now in charge of the male side and of the stores. There are in addition three male attendants. A grievance has been appointed to the farm. The more satisfactory condition of the patients as to clothing and personal neatness showed that they were better cared for than when one person, as was formerly the case, had charge of both the patients and the farm. The staff on the female side consists of a matron, three nurses, a cook, and a kitchen maid. The whole house was in excellent order, and its appearance was one of brightness, cheerfulness, and comfort. The room to the right of the entrance door has been furnished as a board-room. A system of electric bells has been introduced between the dormitories and the bedrooms of the charge attendants, and between these bedrooms and the apartments of the officials. This is a useful improvement from an administrative point of view. The number resident is 90—49 males and 41 females. All the men are daily engaged in useful work: 35 are engaged as field labourers, 6 as farm servants, 2 as gardeners, 1 as storekeeper, 1 as stoker, 1 as painter, and 1 as messenger. The day-rooms for the men are overcrowded, and it is understood with approval that the old Glack House is to be put into order. When this is completed, not only will these day-rooms be relieved, but additional accommodation will be obtained for 15 men. This establishment will, when the old house is renovated and equipped, be able to accommodate 110 patients.

Much that was seen during the visit bore evidence of Dr. Reid's assiduous attention to his duties and of his kindly management of the asylum. The patients generally were contented, and their condition was highly satisfactory. No complaints as to care and treatment were made except those which were manifestly the outcome of delusions. Except in one section on the female side of the main asylum the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly. All parts of the asylum were in good order.

As new piggeries have been erected on the Ashgrove Estate, it is hoped that no time will now be lost in removing the old ones, and in converting their site into garden or pleasure ground.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
19th and 21st January 1901.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum.

There are 435 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 12 males and 20 females are private patients, and 212 men and 191 women are paupers. All are resident and were seen, except 1 male and 3 female pauper patients who are absent on statutory probation. Effect has been given in the above figures to the transference since last visit of 1 female from the private to the pauper list and of 2 males from the pauper to the private list.

The changes among the patients since 6th July 1900, the date of last visit, have been as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	3	18	10	34
Discharged recovered, .	1	0	9	10	20
Discharged unrecovered,	0	2	4	4	10
Died, . . . . .	1	1	6	4	12

These figures show that the removals from all causes have exceeded the admissions by 8. This is mainly due to a high recovery rate, which since last visit is 58·8 per cent. on the admissions. The discharge of patients who



have improved and who do not require a fully equipped asylum for their proper care frequently meets with strenuous opposition on the part of Parish Councils. The distance of the asylum from the homes of the patients and the expense of the journey stand in the way of a trial being given of home care to many patients. As a result of a falling off in the number discharged, and of consequent accumulation, the proportion per 100,000 of the population of pauper lunatics in this asylum is 415, the highest of any lunacy district in Scotland. In other districts, such as Stirling and Roxburgh, the proportion per 100,000 of population of pauper lunatics in asylums is 193 and 227 respectively.

The rate of mortality has been low, and the deaths were due to natural causes. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases, or in 33·3 per cent. of the deaths. The consent of relatives was refused in the other 8 cases. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded. The recommendation as to the erection of a separate mortuary contained in a previous entry is repeated. Its site should be a secluded one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the restraint of one patient in order to prevent persistent destructive tendencies. One accident is recorded, a fracture of the tibia and fibula in the case of an old woman of 80, whose foot was twisted when being lifted from her chair by two attendants. She made a good recovery. Dr. Cameron fully investigated the occurrence, and did not consider the attendants blame-worthy. There has been no escape.

The staff, which has been increased by 3, consists of 23 men and 24 nurses for day duty, and 3 men and 5 nurses for night duty. This gives a ratio of 1 attendant to 9½ patients and of 1 nurse to 9 patients for day duty, a proportion which indicates an adequate staff. An increase in the night staff is recorded with approval, as it allows of a larger number of patients being under constant night supervision. The comfort, safety, and good conduct of the patients are promoted by constant and efficient attention during the night. There was only one wet bed on the morning of the 17th instant. The changes among the staff have been very numerous. On the male side 14 men have resigned, 5 have been dismissed, and 21 have been engaged since 6th July 1900. The causes of dismissal do not include any misconduct affecting the patients. Five nurses have resigned and 6 have been engaged. Twelve, or 46 per cent., of the male attendants have only been six months, and 10, or 34 per cent., of the nurses have only been a year in the service of the asylum. Attention has been drawn in a former report to the inadequacy and unsuitability of the present accommodation for the staff. A small dormitory in which the beds are so crowded as almost to touch each other is the accommodation given to 10 nurses. One male attendant left immediately on being shown the unsatisfactory bedroom he was to occupy. The married attendants are provided with suitable cottages, and the duration of their services is excellent, but unless better and more comfortable provision is made for the nurses and junior male staff, constant changes will continue to occur, to the detriment of the patients. The erection of a nurses' home would contribute greatly to the securing and retaining of an intelligent class of nurses. The accommodation of the whole staff, official and ordinary, should be early considered by the District Board.

The filter recently erected frees the water of the vegetable *débris* which formerly made it of a deep brown colour. The water at this date was clear and almost colourless. It would, however, be advisable to have it again analysed so as to make sure of its fitness for domestic use. It was seen that the filter interferes only to a slight degree with the pressure necessary to throw the water on to the roof in case of fire. The whole pressure from the reservoir can, however, in a minute or two be secured by turning on a tap in the main pipe. The enlargement of the reservoir is a matter which should not be further delayed. Fortunately there have been three wet summers, but if a drought occur the serious evils which were experienced in former dry seasons from a deficient water supply would recur.

The new additions to the female side are now in occupation. They consist of two large dayrooms, one of which, in conjunction with the adjoining dormitory, is used as infirmary accommodation. The whole of the work in connection with these extensions, except the slating, has been done by the asylum artisan staff and by the patients. These additions are valued at

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Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

£8983, their cost was only £3427, and they provide accommodation for 102 persons. In no asylum in Scotland have additions to the accommodation been made at so small a cost to the ratepayers. The employment of the patients in useful work is organised by Dr. Cameron in a most systematic manner. Artisan attendants receive a pecuniary reward for teaching patients their respective occupations, and this is attended with successful results. The number of patients thus employed is as follows:—Eight as tailors, 6 as joiners, 7 as masons, 5 as upholsterers, 5 as painters, 2 as bakers, 2 as plumbers, 2 as shoemakers, 2 as blacksmiths, and 2 as plasterers. The sum of work annually done in the various departments is most commendable. The small amount of land in connection with the asylum continues a defect in the arrangement for the employment of the patients in healthy outdoor work. There are only about 11 acres under cultivation. The District Board are strongly urged in the interests of the patients and of the asylum to secure more land at as early a date as possible.

The dayroom and dormitory accommodation of the asylum is, in consequence of recent additions and a rearrangement of rooms, as follows:—dayroom space for 258 men and 240 women, and dormitory accommodation for 211 men and 242 women. There is at present spare dayroom space for 34 men and 29 women. There is vacant bed space for 31 women, but there are 13 patients in excess of the male sleeping accommodation. Progress is, however, being made with the extension of the Cowal wing, which, when completed, will contain an observation dormitory for 30 men.

Almost without exception the patients were quiet, orderly, and contented. All complaints were in regard to undue detention by those who, on investigation, were found unfit for discharge. The patients were seen at supper. The bread-and-butter was abundant, and the tea was satisfactory. The clothing was neat in appearance, sufficient, and of good quality. There were 6 men and 9 women in bed, and it was evident that they receive skilful treatment and efficient nursing.

The dayrooms and dormitories are maintained in excellent order, and presented a bright and comfortable appearance. Repainting and redecoration are constantly in progress, and the work is tastefully done. The heating arrangements are efficient—every section was of a comfortable warmth, and improvements in these arrangements and in the supply of hot water at the East House have recently been effected. The stairs throughout the asylum have been provided with hand rails.

The case books were found written up to date, and the registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th and 9th October 1901.

Since the date of last entry the following changes in population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the Register,					
21st January 1901, . . .	12	20	212	191	435
Admitted, . . .	3	1	26	26	56
Discharged recovered, . . .	2	2	14	7	25
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	0	0	5	3	8
Died, . . .	1	1	9	6	17
On the Register,					
9th October 1901, . . .	12	18	210	201	441

With the exception of two men who were absent on statutory probation and one woman who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape is recorded in which the patients were absent overnight from the asylum. Eight men and seven women were confined to bed. This is not a large proportion, but so far as could be seen, it included the majority of those

whose physical health required such treatment. It is understood with approval that all recent acute cases of mental affection admitted to the asylum are placed in bed for some days after admission. The number of wet beds on the night of the 7th instant was two. This is as small a proportion as could possibly be expected and is undoubtedly due to the large night staff. There are 3 night attendants on the male and 5 on the female side of the asylum. It is understood that when the new addition to the Cowal Division on the male side is completed a larger number of male patients will be placed under supervision.

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There are 34 entries in the Register of Accidents, all of which, with the exception of two, refer to bruises or marks of a trifling kind. The two more serious accidents are a fracture of the neck of the femur caused by an accidental fall, and the fracture of two ribs. In the latter case the patient, a male, stated that the injury was caused by a blow given by an attendant. The matter was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal and to the General Board. The evidence, though not of such a nature as to justify the prosecution of the attendant for assault, was sufficient to render it undesirable to retain his services in the asylum, and he was accordingly dismissed.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—Tuberculosis, 6 cases; pneumonia, 4 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; apoplexy, 2 cases; bronchitis, 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 of the 15 cases of death, and the results of these examinations are very carefully and graphically recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The condition of the case books attracted favourable attention.

Twenty-seven attendants—17 men and 10 women—have left the service of the asylum since last visit. Of that number, 6 men were dismissed. Thirty attendants—18 men and 12 women—have been engaged. These changes are more numerous than is desirable, looking only to the interests of the patients.

The average general condition of the inmates of the asylum was satisfactory. With the exception of one of the female wards in which there was noisy excitement, the patients were quiet and seemingly contented, and few of them made any statement beyond the usual demand for release. They had every appearance of being suitably fed and no exception could be taken to the state of their clothing.

Every part of the institution was found clean and in good order. Since last visit the new female hospital day-room has been completed. It adjoins and opens off the hospital dormitory, and the patients (exceeding 50 in number) in both rooms are under one charge nurse. All the recent acute cases, and those who for any reason require special treatment, are resident in this section. The new ward is of good proportion, well heated, and comfortably furnished. It was observed with approval that the furnishings include comfortable chairs, couches, and a piano. There is now telephonic communication between the various divisions of the asylum, in the matron and head male attendants' rooms, the general store and the Medical Superintendent's office. The administration of the asylum must be greatly facilitated by means of these instruments. The small Bute dormitory on the female side has been converted into a series of 6 cubicles for female attendants, which arrangement has the advantage of giving a separate sleeping compartment to each of these nurses.

The facilities for escape from the various dormitories in case of fire were inquired into, and it is judged advisable to recommend that fixed outside iron staircases should be erected in connection with the Argyll male dormitory, the Bute female dormitory, and the new Cowal male dormitory.

The unsatisfactory condition of the present mortuary has been referred to in previous entries. It is strongly recommended that it should be removed from its present position. The existing joiners' shop could easily be converted into suitable mortuary and *post mortem* rooms, while a new workshop for joiners could more easily and cheaply be provided than a new mortuary.

It is understood that owing to the recent drought and the scarcity of water in the asylum during the past summer months the District Board have ordered arrangements to be made for adding extensively to the present water reservoirs.

The resident population of the asylum has not greatly increased since last visit. This is partly due to the fact that the admission rate has not recently been so high and that more patients have been discharged unrecovered.



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Should some of the larger parishes in the county continue to indicate a desire to board out suitable cases, it is hoped that every encouragement will be afforded them by the asylum authorities; for in this way only can the necessity for increased accommodation for patients in the asylum be checked and the rate-payers relieved from additional expenditure upon buildings and maintenance. The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 22nd and 23rd March 1901.

On the 22nd instant there were 224 men and 262 women on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 484, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The following statement shows the changes on the population since the date of the preceding entry:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	31	23	54
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	20	11	31
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	5	14
Dead, . . . . .	13	13	26

The number resident has decreased by 14—9 males and 5 females. The admission rate has for the past year been lower than that of recent years, but in view of the increasing population of the county this rate, it is feared, will not continue. The margin of spare accommodation on the male side is a small one, consisting of only 5 empty beds. Attention has been drawn in previous entries to this condition of the male division. The accommodation should at all times be ahead of the demand, and not drag laggingly behind. By the time another male villa can be erected and equipped, most of its accommodation will in all likelihood be required. It is therefore hoped that the District Board will take timely action in providing for the future.

The condition of the accommodation for female patients is, from this point of view, satisfactory, there being 29 empty beds.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to inflammatory chest affections in 2 cases, to chronic diarrhoea in 3 cases, and to violence, senile decay, post partum hæmorrhage, peritonitis, and Bright's disease, each in 1 case.

The causes of death were ascertained or verified only in 13 instances, or 50 per cent. of the whole by *post mortem* examinations. In 6 cases or 14 per cent. of 43 deaths in 1898, in 11 cases or 19·6 per cent. of 56 deaths in 1899, and in 24 cases or 45·3 per cent. of 53 deaths in 1900 were *post mortem* examinations made. (It is a matter of regret that so few autopsies should have been made here in comparison with other asylums, as great importance is attached to the practice. In some asylums from 80 to 100 per cent. of the deaths are followed by *post-mortem* examinations. It is a matter of still greater regret that in this asylum no record is kept of the results of these examinations, and that the abundant material for pathological research, which gives a scientific interest to the cases and fosters the medical spirit, is not utilised in this direction. It is recommended that a second medical assistant or a clinical clerk be appointed for this important work. It is the duty of all asylums to aid in carrying on investigations which will elucidate the nature of insanity and influence its treatment. A Pathological Journal should be at once obtained and carefully kept.)

The supervision of the institution is as follows:—A daily visit is paid by the Medical Superintendent to every section, during which all patients are seen; an evening visit by the Assistant Medical Officer to patients in the main asylum, and frequent visits by the Matron and head male attendant. It is usual in other institutions for a morning visit to be paid by the Assistant Medical Officer previous to that of the Medical Superintendent, and it is recommended that the medical supervision be increased to that extent.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 36 entries. Of these 28



refer to the use of restraint by means of the strait jacket in the cases of 10 patients. The number of hours restraint was resorted to was 524. The reason stated for its use is in 9 cases to prevent suicide, and in 1 case to prevent stripping. In some asylums restraint is never used to prevent suicide, as it is thought to fix the morbid determination more deeply in the mind : vigilance of day and night supervision, removal of obvious means of self-destruction, and remedial bodily treatment being the plan successfully adopted. Eight entries refer to the use of seclusion in 4 cases ; the total period of seclusion amounted to 56 hours.

One escape has taken place, in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back.

Eleven accidents are recorded, eight of which were not of a serious character ; two involved fracture of a bone—one of these was at the left wrist and due to a fall, and the other was due to an accidentally self-inflicted blow by a hammer on a finger. The most serious accident consists of a fatal assault on a male patient by two attendants. The circumstances of this assault were made the subject of a special enquiry by the Medical Commissioners, and the results were reported to the Board. The case was immediately reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and as a result of his inquiry two male attendants were apprehended, tried at the Ayr Sheriff Court, and each sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. The ill-usage in this case was of a cruel character.

The changes among the attendants are far more frequent than is desirable. Thirteen male and 5 female attendants have resigned, 5 males and 1 female have been dismissed, 1 female absconded, and 16 men and 9 females have been engaged. The duration of service of the present male staff cannot be said to be satisfactory. Of the 5 change attendants, only 1 has been in the service of the asylum for over 5 years, 1 for over 3 years, 2 for over 2 years, and 1 for only 4 months. Of the under-staff, only 1 has two years' service, 2 over 1 year, the average service of 8 is only 4 months, and of 3 only 13 days.

Fifty per cent. of the male attendants may be said to be inexperienced, their average service being barely 3 months. The recovery and comfort of the patients depend to a considerable extent on the tact and capabilities of experienced attendants, whereas recently appointed men are generally a source of anxiety and doubt to all concerned in the work of an asylum. If suitable cottages were erected for a large proportion of the day and night attendants, which would enable them to marry and settle down permanently in the service of the asylum, a well-conducted, trustworthy, and efficient male staff would be secured. At present there are only 3 cottages available—1 for the head attendant, 1 for the gardener, and 1 for the joiner. The head attendant, who is suitably accommodated, has been over 11 years in the service of the institution.

The number of male patients employed in healthy outdoor work is comparatively small, being only 26·4 per cent. In asylums possessed of farms there are over 42 per cent. of the male inmates daily engaged in farm work. The fields belonging to this asylum, about 50 acres in extent, are let for grazing, and consequently afford no employment for the patients. If the District Board were to add to the land they already possess, or lease an adjoining farm, and produce all the milk, potatoes, and even the butcher-meat which the asylum requires, abundant outdoor occupation would be available for the patients ; and there is every reason for believing that a farm can be worked in connection with the asylum with financial success. In one asylum the rate of board is reduced by about £3 per patient on account of the profit from its farm.

All the patients had the opportunity of making statements as to their care and treatment. None complained of ill-usage. The patient who has at each visit made complaints against the management of the asylum was specially interviewed. On this occasion he had nothing adverse to say about the treatment of his fellow patients, or as to the food, clothing, bedding, or bathing arrangements. His only request was to have his eyes, which are diseased, examined by a specialist, and this Dr. Skae undertook to do. Appeals for discharge were made, but investigation proved that further detention was necessary. The dress of both sexes was suitable and in proper order, and personal neatness was satisfactory. The dinner on the 22nd inst.

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Ayr District Asylum.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

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## Ayr District Asylum.

consisted of broth, fish, and potatoes, was abundant and well cooked, but the fish and potatoes were almost cold before being served. There is no hot-plate in the dining-hall; one should be provided, upon which the carving of meat can be done, and with compartments underneath in which the whole of the patients' dinner can be kept warm. Enquiry elicited no complaint either as to the quantity or quality of the dietary. Apart from those in bed, the general health and physical condition of the inmates was good. Of the 52 epileptics, 46 sleep under continuous observation, the remaining 6, who have to live in single rooms, being frequently visited. Seventy-one men and 67 women sleep in dormitories in which night attendants are in constant charge. The hall for Sunday services and entertainments is no longer used as a dormitory, and consequently the monotony of asylum life is now relieved by regular dances, concerts, and other associated amusements.

The asylum throughout was found in excellent order. The dayrooms are comfortably furnished and well supplied with objects of interest and decoration. The large number of easy chairs and sofas for the senile, infirm, and restless is a praiseworthy feature in the furnishing of the wards. It cannot be doubted but that this is one of the causes which lead to the quiet and orderly behaviour which prevailed among the patients. The grounds around the new villa for women have been put into admirable order by the work of the patients and staff; all that is now required to add to their appearance is the planting of shrubs, such as rhododendrons. The same work in reference to the men's villa, which was contracted for, has only now been commenced.

It is hoped that the District Board will favourably consider the recommendation contained in the previous entry in reference to the installation of the electric light. Its great and many advantages are now so well known that it is needless to state them.

The registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th and 11th October 1901.

The asylum was last visited on 22nd March of the present year. Since then the following changes in population have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register at last visit, . . . . .	224	262	486
Admitted, . . . . .	44	40	84
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	6	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	15	7	22
Died, . . . . .	10	12	22
On Register, 11th October 1901 . . . . .	225	277	502

Five men and two women are absent on statutory probation, but with these exceptions all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

There are 44 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 12 persons. Two patients escaped and were absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back. There are 12 entries in the Register of Accidents, of which 8 are of a minor nature. The more important refer to a fracture of the bones of the forearm, and to two dislocations of the shoulder joint, all three of which occurred in female patients and were of an accidental and unpreventible nature. The fourth entry refers to a cut on the back sustained by a male patient who jumped through a window.

Twenty-five attendants—14 men and 11 women—have been engaged; 7 men and 15 women have resigned; and 3 men have been dismissed. With the object of improving the stability of the service of male attendants, it is understood that the District Board propose to erect in the meantime four cottages for married men.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—gross brain disease, 3 cases; senile decay, 3 cases; cerebral effusion, 2 cases; peritonitis, 2 cases; melancholia, 2 cases; heart disease, 2 cases; inanition, general

paralysis, bronchitis, chronic abscess, paralysis, phthisis, epilepsy, and acute rheumatism, 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 10 instances, the permission to perform such examinations being refused in the remaining cases. Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.

The record of the employment of patients remains much the same as formerly, except that the number of men working outside in the garden and grounds has been slightly increased. It will be observed by reference to the tabular statement at the commencement of this entry that while the number of female patients has not practically increased, the male patients on the register have increased by 13 since last visit. The margin of spare beds on the male side is now only about six. Unless the asylum authorities and some of the larger Parish Councils in the district can co-operate in removing from the asylum a number of cases for whom treatment in an institution is no longer necessary, there seems to be no course left but to add to the accommodation for male patients. It is understood that the District Board have under consideration the question of erecting a second male villa. The present villa is not fully occupied because, it is stated, of the difficulty of selecting suitable patients to place in it. In that case it would of course be inadvisable to erect, meantime, a villa for chronic, able-bodied male patients. In the male wards in the main asylum there were observed many senile, infirm, and harmless patients. If a villa were erected for the accommodation of such cases it would set free in the main buildings space which is at present urgently required for the hospital and bed treatment of acute and recent and physically sick patients. Royal and District Asylums. Ayr District Asylum.

The condition of the patients at the time of the visit was quite satisfactory. They were generally free from excitement, and complaints of every description were less numerous than usual. The dinner on the first day of the visit was substantial and apparently popular. The inmates presented the appearance of receiving an adequate dietary and no reference to the question of food was made by any of them. The clothing of both sexes was suitable and sufficient. The beds and bed-coverings wherever examined were found in good order, warm, and comfortable.

The admission dormitory has been enlarged by the removal of a partition and the inclusion of another adjoining apartment, with the result that 26 patients are now under the direct observation of the night attendant. This is a marked improvement.

It is suggested that the District Board should satisfy themselves as to whether the staircases leading to the dormitories in the male and female villas respectively form a sufficient egress in case of fire.

Considerable progress has been made during the past few months with the formation of the terrace in front of the main asylum and with the improvement of the walks in the neighbourhood of the garden.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th February 1901.

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There are 168 patients—88 men and 80 women—resident at this date. The main part of the asylum is overcrowded. There are upwards of 80 men occupying the dayroom space, which can only properly accommodate about 50, and in the female dormitories shakedown beds are required to be used for the surplus number, for whom it is impossible to place bedsteads. Under the kindly management of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler the patients suffer the least inconvenience from the state of matters described, but it was apparent that the administration of the institution is being carried on in circumstances of exceptional difficulty. There is, therefore, urgent need that the construction of the new villa for male patients should be expedited.

Since the asylum was last visited, 18 patients—11 men and 7 women—have been admitted; 9 patients—4 men and 5 women—have been discharged recovered; 4 patients—1 man and 3 women—have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man has died. The cause of this death, which was general paralysis, was verified by *post mortem* examination.

There are 19 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 person for surgical reasons. An injury to the nose of



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a male patient, caused by a blow received from a fellow-patient, is the only accident of a serious kind recorded. One hundred and thirty-five patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of these, 34 men were engaged in farm work, and 45 women were employed either sewing and knitting or working in the kitchen and laundry.

The bodily health of the patients was good, only 3 women being confined to bed on account of illness. It is recorded, with regret, that another case of enteric fever has occurred within the past few days. The subject was a female attendant, and the origin of the infection is apparently as obscure as that of the previous cases. The only course open to the District Board in the unfortunate circumstances is to carry out in their entirety the recommendations contained in the report recently made by Professor Hay upon the sanitary condition of the asylum.

It is understood that a night nurse is to be immediately engaged for the female side of the institution, and it is hoped that in time the same course will be adopted on the male side. Should a regular system of night supervision be established, the question of how far such a system may modify the structural proposals with regard to the erection of new single rooms in connection with the main asylum will require to be considered.

The patients at Woodpark were quiet and free from excitement, but there was a good deal of noise in one of the female wards in the old building. The male patients presented as good an appearance as could possibly be expected in the crowded state of the wards. All the inmates—both male and female—were suitably clothed, and they presented every indication of an adequate dietary and proper care. The various parts of the asylum were found in good order.

It is hoped that when the new boiler-house is erected the question of heating the main building with hot water will receive the attention it deserves. It is understood that the price at present paid for gas is high. It might be found on enquiry that electric lighting would not cost more, in which case the advantage of the latter over gas lighting is so superior for public institutions that there ought to be no hesitation in adopting it. Attention is directed to the state of the scullery in the main building. It is too small for its purpose, and at the time of the visit the steam from the cooking boilers situated therein filled the apartment and passed freely into the adjoining kitchen. If it is found impossible to enlarge the scullery, its relative position to the kitchen might perhaps be changed by removing the partition between them or otherwise. In any case the arrangement for extracting steam requires immediate attention.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th and 25th July 1901.

On the 25th instant there were 164 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 84 were men and 80 were women. All were seen in the course of the visit except one man who is absent on statutory probation.

Since the date of the preceding entry, 9th February 1901, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	7	11	18
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	7	12
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	4	9
Died, . . . . .	1	1	2

The recovery rate has been high during the period to which the above figures refer, being 61 per cent. on the number admitted. The number discharged unrecovered or improved is large, and it is recommended that, in view of the overcrowded condition of the asylum, continued efforts be made to remove to domestic care all patients who have become harmless and easily managed, and for whom treatment in a fully equipped asylum is unnecessary. Though there has been a small decrease in the number of men resident, yet the male division

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continues seriously overcrowded, and a condition of matters exists which is fraught with many evils and difficulties. One of the three dayrooms on the male side has now to be used as a dormitory, and the boot-room is the only place in which temporary dayroom accommodation can be found. It is therefore hoped that the District Board will urge upon the contractors to hasten the completion of the new male block, so as to have it ready for occupation at the earliest possible moment.

The deaths are registered as due in one case to fatty degeneration of the heart and congestion of the lungs, and in one case to typhoid fever and phthisis pulmonalis. It is much to be regretted that the causes of death in these cases were not verified by *post mortem* examinations. In some asylums an autopsy is performed after every death, and the Board recently issued a circular pointing out the importance of these examinations, both from a scientific point of view and on account of the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of one patient on account of violent excitement. Two accidents are recorded: one involved the fracture of two ribs, due to slipping and falling against a chair, and one was an injury to a finger which a patient sustained when working in the quarry. One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff are few, and consist of the resignation of 1 attendant and of 1 nurse, and of the engagement of 2 attendants and 3 nurses. There is now a night attendant in each side of the asylum, and the results are said to be admirable. A wet bed is now a very rare occurrence, and the restless patients, in lieu of being shut-up in single rooms, now sleep in associated dormitories under supervision. By these improved nursing arrangements the needs of the sick are carefully attended to during the night, the safety of the suicidal and epileptic is better secured, and the defective habits of the demented are improved. Straw-bags which wet patients used to sleep on have now been found unnecessary.

It will be seen that the cause of one of the deaths was typhoid fever. In view of the unfortunate recurrence of this disease at the asylum, it is recorded with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to carry out the recommendations contained in the report by Professor Mathew Hay, the only modification being that in lieu of a system of sewage filtration the District Board intend, if leave can be obtained, to have the sewage carried by a drain to the sea. It is hoped that no difficulties will be experienced in effecting so desirable a scheme for the disposal of the sewage. All open drains around the grounds of the main asylum and of Woodpark are, it is understood, to be laid with suitable pipes, and the sanction of the County Council has been applied for in reference to substituting pipes for the open ditch at the roadside. Plans for the erection of filter beds and a storage tank capable of containing 27,000 gallons of water are in course of preparation. The tank is to be connected by a 4-inch pipe to the asylum. This storage will secure an ample supply of filtered water, and as it will also be connected to the hydrants around the asylum, the means for extinguishing fire will be greatly increased. The old well in the garden has been filled up. These provisions will, it is earnestly hoped, so improve the sanitary condition of the institution as to render it in the future free from all diseases due to septic causes.

A suitable and convenient site has been selected for the new boiler-house, and plans for its erection are being prepared. It is proposed to heat the new male block by means of a low-pressure hot-water system, and it is recommended that these heating arrangements be extended to the dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms of the main building.

The management of the asylum under the difficulties which exist at present, especially in the male division, is highly creditable. The condition of the patients in regard to clothing and personal neatness was very satisfactory. With one exception they were quiet and orderly in conduct, and a general air of contentment was evident.

The food of the inmates is abundant, and ample allowance is made for the requirements of working patients. Fresh fish is now given once a week for dinner in summer, and the dietary has been otherwise more varied.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive great and praiseworthy attention. The asylum farm gives healthy outdoor work to a

Appendix B. large percentage of the male patients, and it is worked in a way which proves financially advantageous to the institution.

Commissioners' Entries. The condition of the grounds, the garden, the farm, and the interior of the farm buildings is excellent and deserves special commendation.

Royal and District Asylums. The net profit on the farm for the last financial year was £502. In addition to this profit, carting for the new block has been done to the value of £75.

The whole of the interior of Woodpark has been repainted and tastefully redecorated.

Banff District Asylum. The registers were examined and found written up to date.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,  
18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st March 1901.

There were on the 18th instant 734 patients on the registers of the institution. Of these, 12 were voluntary patients, 418 were private patients, and 304 were paupers. Three male and 6 female private patients, and 3 female pauper patients were absent on statutory probation. Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference, since last visit, of 2 female patients from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 female from the pauper to the private list. The number resident is 722.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients :—					
Admitted, . . . . .	15	15	17	13	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	6	7	6	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	6	2	0	14
Died, . . . . .	7	9	5	8	29
II. Voluntary Inmates :—					
Admitted, . . . . .	4	2			6
Left, . . . . .	6	3			9

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral and spinal diseases in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 9 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 5 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to peritonitis in 2 cases, and to lumbar abscess, pyæmia, pulmonary abscess, and suicide by cut throat each in 1 case. No death is registered as due to general paralysis of the insane. Thirty-one per cent. of the deaths were due to consumption, but investigation showed that of the 9 patients who died of this cause, 4 were consumptive on admission, and in 3 there was an hereditary predisposition to tubercular disease. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post mortem* examination in 51 per cent. of the cases. This percentage is not a high one, and the great importance of making these examinations whenever the consent of relatives can be obtained should be kept steadily in view. The mortuary is not at present provided with a room suitable for relatives or friends who come to pay the last token of respect to a deceased patient, but this defect is to receive immediate attention.

The work in the Pathological Laboratory has recently been developed in the direction of chemical investigation into the toxic bases of brain and nervous affections, and there is every reason to believe that important results bearing on the treatment of insanity will be obtained. The equipment of the laboratory in apparatus and material is complete, and the medical staff are to be congratulated on having the means of carrying on scientific investigations of value and importance. The clinical records in the case books indicate that the history and symptoms of the patients are carefully and ably studied.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two accidents are recorded—a contused wound on scalp sustained by an attendant from being struck by a piece of coal thrown by a patient, and a suicide by cut throat. An attendant had neglected to lock up a razor he had been using, and a patient who had been placed under special observation on account of suicidal tendencies, but who was culpably allowed to walk alone in the



gallery, got hold of the razor, went into a lavatory and cut his throat. One of the attendants was summarily dismissed, and the other is under a month's notice to leave. Dr. Rutherford purposes calling in all ordinary razors and providing each gallery with a safety one. Four patients have escaped, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The present staff comprises 46 male and 52 female attendants. The proportion for day duty is 1 attendant to 7 patients, a ratio which is indicative of a staff of adequate strength. In the First House there is 1 night attendant in the gentlemen's division, and 1 in the ladies'; but this number is increased as occasion demands. In the Second House there are 2 on the male and 4 on the female side, which gives a proportion of 1 to 75 in the male, and 1 to 65 on the female division. The number of wet beds on the morning of the 18th instant was 5. All epileptics whom it is possible to place in associated dormitories sleep under continuous observation. The changes among the attendants continue to be far more numerous than are desirable in the interests of the patients. Fourteen men and 15 women have resigned, 1 man has been dismissed, and 15 men and 16 women have been engaged. The provision of additional cottages for married attendants would be an effective way of increasing the stability of the male staff. This is clearly proved by the following statement, which shows the average duration of service of the present married and single attendants:—

	FIRST HOUSE.		SECOND HOUSE.	
	DURATION OF SERVICE.			
	YRS.	MOS.	YRS.	MOS.
Married attendants, . . . .	11	7	11	11
Single attendants, . . . .	0	11	2	3

The institution generally is maintained in excellent order. The central portion and staircase on the male side of the First House has been greatly improved and rendered brighter by tasteful repainting and redecoration. In the Second House a new visiting room has been provided, day-rooms and corridors have been repapered, and the kitchen tiled from roof to floor. The back wings of this house on the female side are greatly in need of thorough renovation. The inadequacy and unsuitability of the male sickroom accommodation were very apparent at this visit. The new male infirmary cannot therefore be ready for occupation at too early a date. Unfortunately no progress has been made with the building of the new infirmaries. The making of a permanent road to their site and difficulties with the contractors have been the cause of delay. Matters have, it is understood, been now adjusted, and building operations are at once to be proceeded with. Trees should at once be planted to the north-east of the site, so as to shelter the infirmaries from the bitterly cold winds that often prevail from that direction. The laundry house is approaching completion. Externally it is a handsome building, and internally it is well designed and excellently equipped. Being adjacent to the laundry buildings it will be a most convenient home for the laundry staff and workers. The addition to one of the wings of the First House, which contains an escape staircase and lavatory and sanitary arrangements, is being finished internally, and is a valuable and useful extension. The safety of the patients in the First House will, in case of fire, be secured, if a similar addition is made to each wing. It is understood that this is to be done. A large, level turfed area for cricket and other outdoor games has been formed by the work of the patients and staff, and constitutes a great improvement to the grounds. A neat wooden pavilion has been erected at the south boundary.

During the visit the patients were given the opportunity of making any statement they desired. No complaint of a reasonable character was made. Generally speaking, the patients showed much contentment with their treatment, which is evidently kind and considerate. A freedom from irksome discipline has always been a noteworthy and commendable feature in Dr. Rutherford's able management, and it is one which is productive of the best results. Unlocked doors are the rule, not the exception. Eighteen patients enjoy the privilege of parole beyond the grounds, and 73 are granted parole within the grounds. The personal condition and clothing of

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both sexes were, with a few exceptions among the men in the Second House, satisfactory. The dinners which were seen in the course of the visit were well cooked, abundant, and greatly relished. Enquiry made relative to the dietary elicited favourable comments. The behaviour of the patients was almost without exception quiet and orderly. Industrial occupation is systematically attended to. Healthy outdoor work is found for 49 male private patients, and 73 male paupers. Fifty-four per cent. of the patients are registered as daily engaged in either indoor or outdoor occupations. The number attending Divine Service last Sunday in the Crichton Memorial Church was 293.

The distribution of the patients throughout the various sections of the institution continues generally as stated in previous entries. There are 574, or 79·5 of the patients in the First and Second Houses, and 148 or 20·5 per cent. in the detached houses. A larger percentage of the patients could be placed in separate dwellings, and it is suggested that, should further extensions of the institution be at any time required, houses similar to Brownhall, Rosebank, and Rosehall, in which the conditions of domestic life exist in an admirable manner, should be multiplied. The state of real comfort, contentment, and happiness which prevails in these home-like dwellings could not be surpassed in any other mode of provision. In segregated asylums the cooking is done in a central kitchen, and the food conveyed in a waggon to each block or house. Dr. Rutherford has found that the cooking can efficiently, and without additional expense, be done in each house. It is an interest and occupation to the inmates and staff, and adds completeness to the domesticity of the arrangements.

The Directors continue to carry out the charitable function of the institution in a liberal and enlightened manner. The annual rate of board for private patients of limited means belonging to the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown is £25, the lowest rate for private patients in Scotland. It would be a great boon in other lunacy districts if asylum care could be obtained for this class of patients at such a low rate. But, beyond this, the Directors make contributions from the funds of the institution towards reducing this rate when the circumstances of the patients or of their relatives are shown to require them. There are at present 61 patients at the £25 rate, and of these 47 receive contributions from the funds amounting to £728 annually. Of the 47 patients, 1 pays £22 annually, 1 £15, 4 £12, 31 £10, and 10 only £5. It will be evident that if it were not for these reductions on the rate of board the stigma of pauperism would have to be incurred by these patients in order to obtain or retain asylum care. The same can be said relative to many patients whose rate of board is nominally £40 per annum. Twenty-six patients at this rate receive contributions amounting to £619 annually. The contributions vary from £8 to £40 annually, according to the necessities of the case. The total contributions for the year amount to £1347. It may thus be truly said that of the £7425 paid to the institution by parishes for the maintenance of their pauper inmates, the ratepayers receive back indirectly about a fifth part of their outlay. In this way the parochial rates of the three counties are relieved of a very considerable burden, a fact which should be widely recognised. All applications for reduction of these rates, in order to retain the patients on the private list, are carefully and liberally considered and are annually subjected to review. It is well to state that no one in the institution except the Physician Superintendent knows which of the private patients have or have not their rates of board reduced by contributions from the funds. The benefits of this charitable function of the institution are great and far-reaching.

The registers were examined and found to be kept in an especially neat and accurate manner.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,  
14th, 15th, and 16th October 1901.

The institution was last visited on the 18th March of the present year. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. Certificated Patients.						
On Register 18th March 1901, . . . . .	199	220	142	161	722	Commissioners' Entries.
Admitted since, . . . . .	30	37	26	24	117	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	11	17	6	18	52	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	9	2	5	21	
Died, . . . . .	8	7	5	8	28	
On Register 14th October 1901, . . . . .	205	225	155	153	738	Crichton Royal Institution Dumfries.
II. Voluntary Inmates.						
Resident at last visit, . . . . .	7	5	—	—	12	
Admitted since, . . . . .	7	5	—	—	12	
Left, . . . . .	5	5	—	—	10	
Died, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	
Resident at this date, . . . . .	9	5	—	—	14	

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of one male and two females from the private to the pauper list, and of two males and two females from the pauper to the private list.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back is five.

There are four entries in the Register of Accidents. These refer to the fracture of the right humerus in the case of a private female patient, to the fracture of the fibula in the case of a male private patient, to an incised wound of the face in the case of a male pauper patient, and to an assault upon an attendant by a patient.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 327, of whom 156 were men and 171 were women.

The record of the employment of patients shows that at the time of the visit 423 individuals were usefully employed, of which number no less than 71 males and 117 females were private patients.

The following are the assigned causes of the 28 cases of death:—phthisis pulmonalis 7 cases, heart disease 4 cases, peritonitis 3 cases, gross disease of the brain 3 cases, general paralysis of the insane 2 cases; and the following 9 diseases in one case each—septicaemia, senile decay, ovarian tumour, enteritis, bronchitis, morphia poisoning, mania, rheumatic fever, and pneumonia. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 14 instances.

Twenty-two nurses and attendants have been engaged, and twenty-six have left the service of the institution since last visit.

The First House was found in excellent order, and the patients residing in it were as usual surrounded with comfort and bore every evidence of sufficient care. The only structural change calling for special notice is the completion of the newly-constructed staircase, with conjoined lavatories, bath-rooms, and boot-rooms in one of the ladies' wings. This addition supplies another exit from the building in case of fire as well as for daily use, and increases the sanitary conveniences of the section. The accommodation for the nursing of the sick in the first house, and in the portion of the Second House set apart for private patients is not so good as could be wished. In the case of the more affluent patients who can afford separate rooms and special attendance, such accommodation is not required, but for the majority, whose means are limited, there can be no question as to the advantages of well-equipped hospital wards. Probably the only solution of the difficulty would be the erection of a small separate hospital for all classes of private patients. The new segregated asylum for pauper patients from the southern counties, now in course of erection, will provide accommodation of a modern kind for sick cases. It is clear that for private patients a similar provision is equally needed.

It was learned that there is a proposal now before the Directors to erect a special hospital for the isolation and treatment of phthisis. The proposal is an excellent one both in the interest of sufferers from that disease and also as a means of protecting healthy inmates from infection.

Another proposal which, it is understood, is presently engaging the attention of the Directors, is that of providing cottages for more of the married attendants. Such a scheme, if carried out, would probably be found to have



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

an equally good effect here as in other institutions, where it has conduced towards securing the permanent services of a reliable class of male attendants.

The new block for laundry patients is now occupied. The impression produced by the inspection of it was very favourable. The internal arrangements, the finishing of the woodwork, the tiling of the lavatories and of the kitchen, the details of the plumber work, of the heating, and of the lighting, are all elaborate, highly finished, elegant in appearance, and, it is believed, efficient. All the patients who work in the laundry, and the paid laundresses, reside in this building. There is, in addition, a staff of nurses and a cook, for, in accordance with Dr. Rutherford's established method, the cooking in this, as in all the villas and cottages in connection with the institution, is done in the separate houses.

The opening of this block has greatly relieved the wards on the female side of the Second House. It was observed with satisfaction that an extended system of night nursing and supervision has been introduced into the latter house, and that there are at present 70 female patients under constant supervision each night. These include new and suicidal cases, and those whose habits are faulty. It is hoped that in time as many as possible of the noisy and restless inmates may be subjected to the same treatment. It is recommended that the system should as soon as possible be extended to the male side of the Second House.

As has been frequently pointed out in previous entries, the accommodation for physically sick patients in the Second House is, as regards dormitory space, much too limited; but in view of the erection of the new buildings for pauper patients no further comment is needed. It was observed that in the female hospital dayroom the noisier inmates of the ward were separated from the quieter patients and placed in an adjoining room opening off the larger apartment. Although so simple an arrangement may seem scarcely deserving of notice, its regular adoption is a matter of considerable importance to a large class of the insane whose physical weakness renders them peculiarly susceptible to the disturbing excitement of even a minority of their fellows. The simple expedient referred to is therefore highly commended as a measure not alone suitable for hospital wards but for all asylum wards where noisy and quiet patients are intermingled.

The private and pauper patients who reside in the various villas and cottages over the asylum estate, and who number about 20 per cent. of all the inmates, were again considered to exhibit the physical and mental advantages which life under such conditions undoubtedly bestows even when it is conceded that the patients are selected on account of their suitability for residence in separate houses with the minimum of supervision.

The medical work of the institution is carried on by Dr. Rutherford and three assistants, one of whom (the second) also acts as pathologist. The Pathological Laboratory has since last visit undergone considerable alteration, more especially as regards fittings and appliances. The supply of instruments is apparently very generous, and ought to stimulate and encourage the prosecution of original research among the junior members of the medical staff. It is understood that the present pathologist has for some time been engaged in interesting investigations upon the infection of milk by tubercular bacillus.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

Dundee  
Royal Asylum.DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
11th and 12th June, 1901.

The changes in the population since last visit are given in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register, 18th October, 1900,	45	44	124	193	406
Admitted, . . . . .	8	12	32	34	86
Discharged Recovered, . . . .	3	3	6	15	27
Discharged Unrecovered, . . .	4	3	6	6	19
Died, . . . . .	4	3	14	11	32
On Register, 12th June, 1901,	42	47	130	195	414

With the exception of 1 man who was absent on pass and 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to organic brain disease and paralysis in 10 cases, to general paralysis of the insane in 6 cases, to phthisis in 5 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to puerperal septicæmia and pneumonia in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 18 cases; permission to perform such examination was refused in the remaining instances. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents, one of which refers to an intracapsular fracture of the head of the femur due to an accidental fall, the other two are unimportant.

There are 15 male and 26 female attendants on day duty and 3 male and 6 female attendants on night duty. The following changes have taken place in the nursing staff since last visit:—6 men and 20 women have been engaged, 1 man and 13 women have resigned, and 3 men and 2 women have been dismissed. From this statement it will be seen that out of 32 female attendants 20 have been less than 9 months in the service of the institution. These numerous changes are not conducive to the good of the patients, and steps ought to be taken to reduce them. While the existence of social causes as one of the sources of this unrest must be admitted, experience has shown that much may be done to improve the stability of asylum service by increasing the comfort of the staff in the matter of extended leave, better food, and more suitable quarters. In one asylum the opening of a new Nurses' Home has been followed by unexpected and satisfactory results in this respect.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 189. The absence of a proper hall or chapel for these services is a defect which ought to be remedied as soon as possible. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 233, of whom 111 were men and 122 were women.

The asylum was found clean in every part and in very good order. The new block for private patients is rapidly approaching completion. Its construction has been planned with care, and its internal fittings and decorations are pleasing and elaborate in detail. One feature referred to in the preceding entry—the carrying of the heating pipes close to the ceiling in some of the rooms—must again be alluded to, as it is not only suggestive to suicidal patients, but forms a convenient arrangement for suspension. Unless some precautionary measures of a structural kind are taken by the Directors to obviate this risk they must be prepared to face the occurrence of a fatality of a disagreeable nature at any time. It is understood that the lease of Gray House expires within the next few months and that it is not to be renewed. The loss is a regrettable one, for the rural amenities and quietness of this charming country house cannot be replaced by the new asylum.

It is understood that the drying horses in the laundry are defective and that several hours are required to dry clothes which ought under more perfect conditions to be prepared for ironing in a few minutes, and that serious inconvenience is experienced in consequence. It was judged that this defect could be remedied by rapidly propelling hot air through the chambers, and by minor alterations of a structural kind, upon which it would be advisable to obtain the advice of a skilled engineer.

The patients had every appearance of being suitably fed, and their clothing was, almost without exception, in a very satisfactory condition. The men were, with two exceptions, quiet and orderly, but there was a considerable amount of noise and excitement among the female patients. It is not improbable to suppose that the frequent changes among the nurses may have some effect in the causation of this excitement.

The medical element in the care of the patients and in the management of the asylum continues to be a prominent feature in the administration of the institution. The case books are admirably kept, and any information regarding the patients is easily obtained by referring to them. The sick-rooms are conducted exactly like the wards of an ordinary hospital, and the instruction of the attendants in nursing and in the treatment of the insane is perseveringly carried on by Dr. Rorie.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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 Dundee Royal Asylum.

## Appendix B.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
7th and 8th November 1901.

There were on the 7th instant 419 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 1 is a voluntary inmate, 38 men and 46 women are private patients, and 137 males and 197 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 male and 1 female have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Effect has been given to these changes in the above figures. One female pauper was absent on pass. The number resident is 418, all of whom were given in the course of the visit an opportunity of making any statement they desired.

The following changes in the population have taken place since 12th June 1901, the date of preceding report:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	4	4	21	21	50
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	2	5	6	14
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	4	9	18
Died, . . . . .	3	1	6	4	14

During the period under review there has been a decrease of 5 in the number of private patients and an increase of 9 in the number of paupers. The amount of vacant accommodation in this asylum is large. It is understood that the Directors, in consideration of this fact, are not to renew the lease of Gray House. The main building and the new block for private patients, which is practically ready for occupation, can properly accommodate 486 patients, and as the number resident is 418 it will be evident that there are vacant beds for 68 patients. In view of the overcrowding in other asylums, it is a matter of regret in the interests of the patients that advantage is not taken of the large margin of spare accommodation in this asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to organic lesions of the brain and nervous diseases in 4 cases; to heart affections in 2 cases; to senile decay in 2 cases; to tubercular diseases in 2 cases; and to cancer, pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, and suffocation during an epileptic fit, each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases, or in 50 per cent. of the deaths. In the remaining 7 cases the consent of the relatives to an autopsy was withheld. The Pathological Journal containing the record of these examinations is well kept, and much valuable pathological work is done by Dr. Rorie and his staff. The manner in which the case books are kept and illustrated by excellent photographs is worthy of praise. The medical work in this institution is of a high standard.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of any patient since 24th October 1889. The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries. They refer in 2 cases to a fracture of the thigh bone, due in each instance to an accidental fall; in 1 case to a fracture of a rib and bruises on the face, due to ill-usage by an attendant; and in 1 case to suffocation during an epileptic fit. The patient, who slept in an observation dormitory, appears to have turned silently on his face during a fit unobserved. This death was the subject of enquiry by the Procurator-Fiscal, and no blame was attributed to the attendant in charge. The facts in reference to the case of ill-usage by an attendant should have been reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, especially as it is understood that the attendant acknowledged himself guilty of the assault. He was summarily dismissed. The number of patients who have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back is 4.

It is satisfactory to report that the changes among the attendants and nurses have not been so numerous as formerly—2 attendants and 6 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants have been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. It will be seen from the following statement that the duration of service of the male staff is far more satisfactory than that on the female side:—

Length of Service.	Attendants.	Nurses.
From 11 to 20 years, . . . . .	5	0
“ 6 „ 7 „ . . . . .	2	2
“ 2 „ 4 „ . . . . .	3	10
Over 1 year, . . . . .	4	7
Under 1 year, . . . . .	6	10



The six members of the male staff who have been longest in the service of the asylum are married men. If suitable cottages were provided for married attendants the average duration of service among the male staff would, without doubt, be largely increased. The detached hospital is used as accommodation for nurses and servants. If it were trebled in size and converted into a comfortable Nurses' Home, the changes among the female staff would certainly be fewer, and an intelligent and capable class of nurses would be retained. From the fact that there are 15 of the present staff who have obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association, it will be evident that the training and teaching of the attendants is attended with a large measure of success.

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The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory, and the manifestations of excitement were fewer than at any previous visit. The clothing of both sexes was suitable for the season, and generally neat and tidy in appearance. The dinners served during the visit were liberal in amount, and favourable comments were voluntarily made as to the dietary by several patients. Eleven men and 17 women were in bed. The number of epileptics is 26, of general paralytics 7, and of those under special observation on account of active suicidal tendencies 7. Twenty-two male and 6 female private patients are induced to engage daily in useful work, and the number of paupers industrially employed is 91 men and 116 women.

All parts of the asylum were found clean, bright, and in excellent order. Several sections of the male side have been repainted and repapered, and their appearance made cheerful and pleasing. The floors of the general bath and dressing rooms have been laid with tiles, and the baths refitted with larger pipes and taps. As the filling or emptying of the baths now only takes a minute, each patient can have clean water, and yet the bathing operations are expeditiously accomplished. The reconstruction of the lavatories is completed, and their arrangements are in every way admirable. The condition of the sheets and pillow-cases, especially on the male side, calls for unfavourable comment: they were not so clean as is desirable. It is understood that this state of matters is due to the inefficient condition of the drying-closets. It was demonstrated during the visit that sheets which had been for hours in these closets were only partially dry in the centre and quite wet at the edges. In these circumstances a weekly change in the underclothing of both men and women and of the bed-linen is not possible. It will be evident that no time should be lost in putting these drying-closets into proper order. Porcelain tubs are gradually being substituted for the old wooden ones. A new and larger boiler has recently been erected in the boiler-house, and additions to the electric plant are about to be made in order to meet the requirements of the new private block. A pipe is in process of being laid to convey the sewage of the asylum to the drainage system at Bullionfield Works. The fields which have been used for the disposal of the sewage by irrigation are too near the new building to render the continuance of this system satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

The new private block is being comfortably and handsomely furnished, and its several departments have been equipped with arrangements of the best and most modern description. The accommodation throughout the building will provide for patients belonging to the upper and middle classes in a way which cannot fail to be conducive to their mental and bodily well-being. Extensive views of the surrounding scenery are obtained from all parts of the building. The laying out of the grounds and the planting of sheltering belts of trees are in progress.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.  
17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st June 1901.

Royal Edin-  
burgh Asylum.

The following statement shows the changes in population since the asylum was last visited —

## Appendix B. I. Certificated Patients—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	On Register, 20th November, 1900,	188	176	308	302	974
	Admitted, . . . . .	24	17	105	109	255
	Discharged Recovered, . . . . .	5	13	21	43	82
	Discharged Unrecovered, . . . . .	11	4	90	41	146
	Died, . . . . .	5	6	26	30	67
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.	On Register, 17th June, 1901,	197	169	270	298	934

## II. Voluntary Inmates—

Resident at last visit, . . . . .	9	3	0	0	12
Admitted, . . . . .	0	3	0	0	3
Left, . . . . .	2	2	0	0	4
Resident at this date, . . . . .	7	4	0	0	11

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 3 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 6 males and 2 females from the pauper to the private list.

The total number resident at this date is 945 as against 986 at the date of last visit. The decrease of 41 patients has occurred entirely among the pauper patients, and is due to the removal of 78 men and 33 women to other asylums in Scotland, and to lunatic wards of poorhouses, with the object of relieving the pressure upon the accommodation of the West House. That the removal of 111 patients in this way has only had the effect of reducing the population by about 40 is a fact which, considering the unfortunate delay in the construction of the new asylum at Bangour, renders the prospect for the immediate future a very serious one. During the year ending 31st December, 1900, no less than 400 cases, chargeable to the parishes of Edinburgh, Leith, and Duddingston, were admitted to the asylum, an increase of 20·5 per cent. over the average of the past five years. The Managers of the Royal Asylum have hitherto done everything in their power to avert serious overcrowding, but unless the Edinburgh District Lunacy Board can provide more accommodation for some of their patients at an early date, either at Bangour or elsewhere, it is impossible to see how such a calamity can long be postponed.

The chief assigned causes of the 67 deaths are as follows:—general paralysis, 17 cases; senile decay, 14 cases; phthisis or tuberculosis, 8 cases; gross disease of the brain or spinal cord, 7 cases; exhaustion from mania, complicated or not by gross brain disease, 6 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; pneumonia, or congestion of the lungs, 3 cases; cancer, 2 cases; bronchitis, 2 cases; alcoholism, 2 cases; syncope, 1 case; and cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys, 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 59 instances, or in 88 per cent. of the cases, a fact which shows that the medical work of the asylum continues to be sedulously performed. The only points which attract notice in the list of the causes of death are the numbers under the heads of general paralysis and senile decay. Seventeen deaths from general paralysis (25 per cent. of the whole) is for a Scottish asylum a new and startling proportion. It was also ascertained in the course of the visit that about 14 per cent. of the present male patients in the West House are general paralytics—a fact which reflects seriously upon the social health of a large section of the city population. The number of deaths from senile decay, uncomplicated by any active organic disease, is also remarkable. The average age of 10 of these cases was 69 years, and their average stay in the asylum 1½ years. It is satisfactory to note that no deaths have occurred from dysentery, diarrhoea, or enteric fever—diseases which are peculiarly liable to break out in institutions with a congested population. It is understood that since the new drainage has been introduced the asylum has been remarkably free from these and similar diseases.

There are 71 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, which refer to the Restraint of 4, and the seclusion of 19 persons. Seclusion was resorted to on account of maniacal, violent, or homicidal excitement, in each instance for short periods of time. Three patients were restrained for surgical reasons only, and 1 female patient was restrained by means of a camisole on three occasions to prevent determined attempts at suicide, after all other preventive means had been tried without success. The number of patients who escaped since last visit, and who have been absent for at least one night before being

brought back, is 11. There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents, 3 of which relate to fractures of the skull, of the humerus, and of the fore-arm respectively. All these were due to accidental falls, and none of them were followed by serious consequences. The fourth describes a cut accidentally received by the breaking of an earthenware vessel.

Four hundred and seventy-eight patients, including 25 gentlemen and 65 ladies in Craig House, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 466.

Excluding heads of departments, there are 71 male attendants and 73 nurses employed on day duty in the institution, and 6 men and 7 women on night duty. The following changes have occurred in the nursing staff since last visit:—18 men and 18 women have been engaged, 13 men and 13 women have resigned, and 3 men and 1 woman have been dismissed.

Notwithstanding the demand upon the accommodation of the West House, the patients occupying it were, as a whole, found in a highly satisfactory state as regards their physical health, their clothing, and the circumstances of their care and treatment. The weather during the greater part of the visit was warm and fine, and the inmates of the hospitals, both in the male and female sides of the building, were all in the open air during several hours each day. Even the bed-ridden were carried out and placed on couches and mattresses in the gardens attached to these buildings, which are sheltered from the wind and abundantly shaded by trees and shrubs. The wards on the ground floor of the main building were as usual found with their doors unlocked, so that the patients occupying them are able to pass unrestrainedly into the grounds at all hours during the daytime. With the exception of the new cases in the admission wards, both on the male and female sides, and the chronic patients in one of the female wards, there was no noisy excitement observed during the visit. The dinners at the West House were seen on two days. The food at these meals was abundant and apparently relished, and no complaint was made by those partaking of it. A new cooking range has been introduced into the kitchen, and is said to be working satisfactorily. A great deal of painting and papering of the wards and corridors in this division has recently been done, and much more is in progress. The effect of this decoration has been to add markedly to the cheerfulness and brightness of the apartments.

The condition of the patients at Craig House was eminently satisfactory in every respect. The space is fully occupied, but it is judiciously limited to the number which it can conveniently accommodate without pressure. It was satisfactory to observe that the accommodation for patients paying the highest rates of board was equally taken advantage of, which is a sign both of financial prosperity and of the public appreciation of the management of the asylum under Dr. Clouston. The individual attention to the wants of each patient, the great diversity which characterises the classification, the location, and the surroundings of the various patients, and the multiplicity of the means adopted for their employment and amusement are all interesting and instructive features in the administration. At this season of the year cricket, tennis, golf, and gardening are largely engaged in by the patients. A lady possessing the South Kensington certificate has been engaged to come twice a week to teach the lady patients fancy needlework. She goes to each ward and villa in turn. It is understood that this work has greatly interested some of the patients, and that many ladies who seemed formerly to take no interest in anything are now accomplished and enthusiastic workers. Considering the engrossing effect of needlework upon the healthy female mind, its introduction into an asylum as a curative and ameliorative measure is certainly commendable on account of its usefulness and originality. Since last visit a trained and certificated cook has been engaged as lady superintendent of the kitchen department. This change is said to have produced a marked improvement not only in cooking but in the administration of this department. A head butler has also been engaged.

The grounds immediately surrounding Craig House have now fully assumed under careful culture the aspect of relief to the buildings and to the extremely advantageous surroundings of the situation which was originally intended when they were first laid out. Their appearance was effective and pleasing. Another piece of land, on the opposite side of the road to the lower field at Craig House, has been purchased with the object primarily of protecting the grounds from being overlooked by new buildings. This finally

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secures the whole boundary of the estate from encroachment of this kind. The grounds at the West House have undergone many important changes. The waste portion to the north of the building has been reclaimed, partially levelled, and converted into a fruit and vegetable garden; while the arable field to the west of the Chapel has been entirely set apart for the cultivation of garden vegetables. It is understood that the supply of vegetables to the asylum from these gardens is now abundant.

The review of the preceding list of changes has prevented any lengthy allusion to the more purely medical work of the institution, which Dr. Clouston and his assistants continue to prosecute with zeal and with great success.

The case books were examined, and were seen to contain voluminous accounts of the treatment and progress of the various patients under care.

The registers of the asylum are carefully and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th November 1901.

There were on the 27th instant 956 patients on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

1. Certified Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Private, . . . . .	195	172	367
(2) Pauper, . . . . .	278	299	577
2. Voluntary inmates, . . . . .	8	4	12
	<u>481</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>956</u>

Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference since last visit of 1 male and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. There are 1 male and 3 females absent on statutory probation, and 1 female absent on pass. Four gentlemen and 2 ladies are at present residing in the seaside house at Cockenzie.

Since the 17th June 1901, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes in the asylum population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
1. Certified Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	15	20	72	73	180
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	5	15	32	57
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	11	25	19	62
Died, . . . . .	6	3	23	19	51
2. Voluntary inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	3	1	0	0	4
Left, . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3

The increase in the number on the register during the period under review is fortunately small, consisting of 1 private patient and of 9 paupers, or 10 in all. The number of pauper patients on the male side is as large as can be accommodated, and overcrowding exists in the female wards. The Managers and Dr. Clouston have during recent years taken advantage of the vacant accommodation available in other asylums in order to relieve the institution from overcrowding, and no less than 140 patients chargeable to Edinburgh have in this way been provided for. It is, however, doubtful whether spare accommodation will continue to be found which will receive the annual increase of paupers which takes place. It is understood that already intimation has been received from the Stirling District Board to remove the Edinburgh paupers boarded in the Larbert Asylum. During the past five years the annual pauper admissions to this institution have risen from 308 to 400, an increase of 92. Should this rise in the admission rate continue, as in all likelihood it will, and perhaps even be greater, as the increase is progressive, the number of paupers admitted will in all probability be about 500 in 1906. The annual admissions from the parish of Edinburgh have risen from 243 in 1895 to 311 in 1900, an increase of 68 in five years. Notwithstanding the large number removed to other establishments, the Edinburgh pauper patients

resident in the institution have increased from 348 in 1895 to 416 in 1901. These figures point in no uncertain manner to a most serious condition of matters as to overcrowding in the near future unless the Edinburgh District Board provide without further delay, as it is clearly their duty to do, accommodation at Bangour to meet the great and increasing requirements of their district.

It is unsatisfactory to have to report that owing to the congested condition of the West House only one private patient at the lowest rate of board has been admitted since last visit. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the reception of private patients in straitened circumstances is a duty incumbent on the institution from its foundation.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in 37 instances, or 72·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The consent of relatives to an autopsy was withheld in the remaining cases. The most fatal cause was general paralysis, which accounted for 29·4 per cent. of the deaths. The percentage from gross brain lesions is 19·6, from phthisis pulmonalis 13·7, and from senile decay 11·7. It is satisfactory to note that no death was due to zymotic disease, and that the patients in the West House have been remarkably free from epidemic or zymotic ailments since its drainage has been put into proper order. The pathological journals were examined, and found to contain full and intelligent records of the *post mortem* examinations. Much valuable pathological work is done by the medical staff, in conjunction with the Scottish Asylums' Laboratory.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 36 entries. They refer in 4 instances to the use of restraint in one case for surgical reasons, and 5 occasions in another case in order to prevent determined attempts at suicide by self-strangulation. Twenty-seven of the entries refer to the use of seclusion in the case of six patients on account of acute and violent maniacal excitement. Seven escapes have occurred; in 2 instances the patients were absent for twenty-eight days, and consequently their names fell to be removed from the register, and in 5 instances the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Two casualties are recorded—a dislocation of the right shoulder due to a fall, and a fracture of the right humerus sustained during a struggle with an attendant, the patient falling against a corner of a window. No blame was, on investigation, attributed to the attendant, a verdict in which the patient is understood to have acquiesced.

The changes among the attendants and nurses are as follows—11 attendants and 17 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 15 attendants and 16 nurses have been engaged. It is understood, with approval, that the night staff in the West House is to be increased by 2, 1 in each division. This addition will increase the efficiency of the night supervision of the suicidal, the epileptic, and of those of defective habits. It is now fully recognised that a complete system of night nursing is productive of the best results in every direction. The teaching and training of the attendants and nurses continues to be carried on in a careful and successful manner. Twenty-nine members of the Craig House staff and 20 of that in the West House have passed the prescribed examination, and obtained the certificate and medal granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. As an incentive to take an interest in this teaching and training, and to make themselves proficient in their duties, the Managers have agreed to give an increase of 30s. in the wages of the attendants and nurses who pass this examination. It is also given as a reward to all who have already obtained the certificate.

The patients in the West House are, except for overcrowding, especially in the hospital sections, well provided for. Their requirements are liberally met, and their condition as to clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory. When the large number of admissions to this section, and the acute character of the bulk of the new cases are considered, the manifestations of excitement were few. The dinners seen during three days of the visit in the two dining halls were well-cooked, palatable, and abundant meals, and no reasonable complaint was made, though many patients were questioned as to the quality and quantity of their food. The dinner to the nurses was also seen, and the extremely neat manner in which the meal was served in their mess-room merits commendation. The consideration thus given to their comfort at meal times cannot fail to promote contentment

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Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

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burgh Asylum.

among the female staff in this department. Every ward was found scrupulously clean, and many improvements were observed which indicated that this house is being maintained in excellent order. The dormitory for acute cases in the female hospital is in respect of equipment and appearance of comfort and brightness all that can be desired. No. 1 Female Day-room has been most effectively renovated and refurnished, and several wards, both in the male and female divisions, have been repainted. It is recommended that the male acute sick-ward be furnished with beds similar to those in the female hospital. The benches in the amusement hall have been replaced by chairs, which are found much more convenient. The effective isolation of consumptive patients is practically impossible on the male side, owing to the overcrowding of the hospital; but in the female division Dr. Clouston is able to reserve a small wing of the hospital, containing a series of single rooms, for the segregation and treatment of acute female consumptives. This is a matter which is at present receiving much attention, and it is hoped that separate accommodation will ere long be provided in all asylums for the care and treatment of those who are the subjects of tubercular lung disease. From a return furnished by the medical staff, there are among the patients in the West House 29 in the first stage of consumption, 11 in the second stage, and 1 in the third.

The impression produced by the visit to Craig House and its adjoining villas was one of its great efficiency, both in regard to the classification of the patients and as to their treatment. Each patient is provided for according to his or her mental condition and social requirements. Individual care is a marked feature in the management, and evidently everything is done by environment, skilful treatment, good feeding, and efficient nursing to secure recovery and to promote the happiness and well-being of the patients. All sections are replete with comfort, and the profusion of flowers and decorative plants attracted favourable notice. The dinners in the series of dining-rooms were seen and found excellent, both as to the quality of the food and the service of the meals. In each of the gentlemen's dining-rooms a butler has charge of the arrangements. A lady-superintendent has been appointed to supervise the work of the kitchen, and the cooking and prompt service of meals have consequently been greatly improved. Contracts have been entered into for the erection of cooking apparatus of the newest and best design.

The grounds, both at Craig House and the West House, are even at this season of the year in admirable order. The garden ground has been considerably extended, and the supply of vegetables has practically been doubled. The greenhouses are evidently under efficient management, and all sections of the asylum are abundantly supplied with flowers and plants.

It was clear during the visit, which extended over four days, that Dr. Clouston's management is characterised by earnestness, energy, and ability. The institution holds a very high position among establishments for the insane, commands public confidence, and is deservedly prospering in all directions.

The case books are kept in a manner highly creditable to the Assistant Medical Staff, and the registers were found accurate and written up to date.

Elgin District  
Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th February 1901.

The changes in population which have occurred since last visit are shown in the following statement :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 18th August 1900, . . . . .	72	107	179
Admitted since, . . . . .	15	5	20
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	0	4
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Died, . . . . .	2	7	9
Resident 8th February 1901, . . . . .	79	104	183

Of those resident at this date, 6 men and 2 women are private patients.



The causes of the 9 deaths are as follows:—in 3 cases phthisis pulmonalis (2 of these cases were transfers from another institution, and were suffering from the disease at the time of their admission to this asylum), in 2 cases gross cerebral disease, in 2 cases heart affection, in 1 case cancer, and in 1 case senile decay. A *post mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of one person for surgical reasons. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry descriptive of a fracture of the forearm sustained by an elderly female patient through slipping and falling on the floor of one of the lavatories. One hundred and thirty-five patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit in the following manner --

	M.	F.
Assisting in housework, . . . . .	16	23
Garden and farm work, . . . . .	37	0
Artisans, . . . . .	6	0
Kitchen and laundry, . . . . .	0	26
Knitting and needlework, . . . . .	0	27

There are 8 attendants, including 1 farm servant, in charge of the male patients, and 8 female attendants, including 2 laundresses, have charge of the female patients.

There are 3 night attendants—1 man and 2 women.

Since last visit 1 male and 2 female attendants have resigned, and others have been engaged in their places.

The length of service of the asylum staff is highly satisfactory, and shows an average duration of 5 years.

2	have served upwards of 20 years.
2	“ “ “ “ 10 “
2	“ “ “ “ 8 “
2	“ “ “ “ 5 “
4	“ “ “ “ 3 “
6	“ “ “ “ 1 year.
6	“ “ “ “ under 1 “

The present staff is said to be efficient and satisfactory, and every effort is made to render the conditions of their service and their circumstances as light and agreeable as possible.

All the patients in the asylum were seen during the visit. Their general physical health was satisfactory, and the nursing and medical care of 9 of their number, who were confined to bed on account of illness, appeared to be in every respect careful, kindly, and efficient. The inmates were free from excitement, and those of them who were conversed with frankly expressed themselves as contented with the treatment they receive. Their personal clothing was in every instance suitable, and in good repair; many of the women were neatly and tastefully dressed. The beds were comfortable, and the bedcoverings were sufficient for the season of the year and beautifully clean.

The asylum was found in excellent order and in an unexceptionable state of cleanness. The work of heating the single rooms with hot-water pipes has been completed, and the result has not only secured the comfort of the patients who occupy these rooms, but it has also materially improved the temperature in the corridors, staircases, and other parts of the building. The old stone pavement in the corridors leading to the sick wards has been removed and replaced by pitch pine wood flooring, covered by linoleum. This also is a marked improvement.

The patients occupying the farm-house of Bilbohall were found in good health and bearing evidence of sufficient care.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the well-being of the patients appears to be successfully promoted under the present administration of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

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Elgin District Asylum.

## Appendix B.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th July 1901.

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Elgin District Asylum.

There are 187 patients resident in the asylum at this date. Of these, 7 men and 4 women are private patients, and 69 men and 107 women are paupers. In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 male from the pauper to the private list. Of the 176 paupers resident, 1 male and 20 females are chargeable to parishes in Orkney.

The following changes have taken place since 8th February 1901, the date of previous report :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	5	16	21
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	3	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	3	3
Died, . . . . .	4	3	7

The margin of spare accommodation in this asylum is getting small. The number of empty beds for males is 3 in the main asylum and 7 at Bilbohall, and for females there are only 4. It will be evident that no more female patients from Orkney should be received.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral disease in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 1 case, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, and to chronic bronchitis in 1 case. In 3 instances, or in 42·8 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case to prevent self-injury, and in 1 case to secure the safety of a patient who was acutely excited. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back. No patient has been the subject of an accident.

The changes in the staff have been few—2 men and 1 woman have resigned and the vacancies have been filled. The causes of leaving are as follows :—1 on account of ill-health, 1 to nurse a sick mother, and 1 for a more lucrative situation. The fewness of these changes, coupled with the highly satisfactory average duration of service of the present staff, as is shown in the previous entry, indicates tactful and successful management. The introduction of satisfactory arrangements for the night supervision of the patients has rendered it safe and proper to give each day attendant a separate and well furnished bedroom. The staff is therefore more comfortably accommodated than was formerly the case.

The patients were with one exception quiet and orderly in behaviour, their appearance bore every evidence of efficient care, good feeding, and abundant open-air exercise. A well cooked and palatable dinner was served during the visit. The dining-hall is now too small for the present number of inmates, a larger percentage than is desirable having to take their meals in the wards. Fifty-eight men and 77 women are actively employed in useful work, which promotes good health and contentment. The number confined to bed was only 8, the majority of whom were suffering from the infirmities of old age. It was evident that they were kindly and efficiently nursed.

It is recorded with satisfaction that the single rooms and corridors are now heated during the winter months by a system of low-pressure hot-water pipes. This and the flooring of the corridors with pitch pine are two decided improvements which contribute materially to the comfort of the patients.

The asylum was throughout in admirable order and scrupulously clean. The walls of the new dayroom, dormitories, and single rooms on the female side are now sufficiently dry to be painted and decorated, and it is hoped this work will be done without further delay. The woodwork around the sinks and basins has been renewed in several of the lavatories, and it is understood that more is to be done in this direction.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
28th and 31st May, 1901.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.			Fife and Kinross District Asylum.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
On the Register 4th October, 1900, . . . . .	242	290	532	
Admitted, . . . . .	38	45	83	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	15	14	29	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	16	23	
Died, . . . . .	10	15	25	
On the Register 31st May, 1901, . . . . .	248	290	538	

Of those on the register at this date 6 women are private patients.

It is observed that the numbers resident are slowly increasing, and that there are now only about 7 vacant beds in the asylum—5 on the male and 2 on the female side. Fortunately the admission rate for the past year has been somewhat lower than the average of previous years, and the numbers discharged have been maintained at the usual high rate, otherwise the population would by this time have exceeded the accommodation. It is understood that plans are to be shortly prepared with the object of providing hospital accommodation for acute and recent cases. The two alternative proposals regarding the situation and character of the additions were described informally by Dr. Turnbull, and it was judged that either might be satisfactory; but it is suggested that, before finally deciding to adopt the one or the other, sketch plans of both should be prepared by the architect and submitted to the General Board in order that an interchange of views may take place between that Board and the District Board on this important subject.

The assigned causes of the 25 deaths are as follows :—Phthisis or tuberculosis, 7 cases; gross brain disease, 5 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; general paralysis, cancer, heart disease, and exhaustion from mania, 2 cases each; anæmia, 1 case; and 1 death was due to the intentional swallowing of a poisonous liniment. In the last-mentioned case the patient, a woman, was considered to be convalescent, and was removed to a ward where for such cases the rigour of close supervision is properly relaxed. While there she unfortunately obtained access to a cupboard in which a bottle of liniment was kept, and swallowed the contents. The death of this patient was immediately reported to the General Board and to the Procurator-Fiscal, and an investigation was conducted by the latter into all the circumstances attending it. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 22 instances. In the 3 remaining cases the consent of the relatives to such examination was refused.

Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night since the date of last visit. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The more important entries in the Register of Accidents refer to the suicide already mentioned, to a fracture of the humerus in a female patient caused by the sudden twisting of her arm by another patient, and to the accidental fracture of two ribs in a male patient.

The changes among nurses and attendants since last visit have been as follows :—Eight men and 13 women have been engaged, 2 men and 6 women have resigned, and 5 men and 1 woman have been dismissed. The day nursing staff consists of 22 persons on the male side, 3 of whom are women, and 27 nurses on the female side. There are 4 male and 5 female night attendants, the allocation of whom secures that 34 female and 26 male patients are under continuous night supervision, and that 70 female and 42 male patients are, though less rigorously watched, yet always under supervision.

The night nursing of the chronic insane has been in force in this asylum for the past ten years, and Dr. Turnbull states it has exercised a salutary effect upon the health and the conduct of the patients subjected to it.

It was observed during the visit that, with one exception, all the doors of the wards on the female side of the asylum were unlocked, and that it was possible to pass from one end of the division to the other without the use of a key. It was also observed that, with the exception of those in the ward



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mentioned, any of the female patients who have liberty to do so may pass freely from the wards into the open air. On the male side the same freedom prevails, with the exception of some parts of the main building. As this asylum was one of the first to adopt the open-door system, it is gratifying to see that it still in large part maintains it, and any possible extension of the system will be welcomed.

It is recorded with satisfaction that all the butcher meat now used in the asylum is killed on the farm, and that all the milk and vegetables consumed are also produced at home. In time it is hoped that most of the food supply of the institution will come from the land attached to it. It is worth considering whether it might not be an advantage to bake the bread required for the asylum instead of contracting for it as at present.

The asylum was found clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. The dresses of the women deserve attention on account of their neatness and the variety and colour of the material of which they are made.

The increase in the number of patients during the past few years is such that the work thrown upon the Assistant Medical Officer (although in the present instance most capably performed) is greater than is generally considered consistent with efficiency. The opening of an addition to the asylum would, of course, necessitate the appointment of a second Assistant Medical Officer, but the subject is now referred to as it seems probable that before then the number of patients may require it.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 4th and 5th November 1901.

There are at this date, 5th November 1901, 532 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 6 females are private patients, and 239 males and 287 females are paupers. One male is absent on pass, and 1 female absent by escape.

Since last visit, on 31st May 1901, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER		PATIENTS.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	21	28	49
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	11	21
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	8	17
Died, . . . . .	11	6	17

The number of male patients has, during the year under review, decreased by 9, and that of the females has increased by 3. The admission rate for the past year has been lower than that of previous years, but it is inadvisable to entertain any hope of a continuance of the decrease in the number of admissions. Unfortunately, the experience of other lunacy districts is that a low admission rate has sooner or later been followed by a large influx of patients, and a return to the usual annual increase in the admissions. The margin of spare accommodation in the asylum is, as has been previously pointed out, very small, and it may at any time be fully occupied. It is therefore learned with approval that plans for the erection of two wings to the present hospital block have been prepared and are at present under the consideration of the District Board. It is hoped that it will be found possible to admit the patients directly into these new buildings. The present plan of receiving patients at the administrative section, and of taking them through many doors and corridors before they reach the ward in which they are to be treated, creates an unpleasant impression which is not beneficial. In our newest asylums the arrangements in the hospital blocks for the admission of patients are such as not to cause anxiety or distrust, and this is important from a curative point of view.

Of the 17 patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 3 were removed from the register after an absence of 28 days by escape, and 10 were sent to the care of relatives and were at the same time

removed from the poor roll. Constant efforts have been and are being made by Dr. Turnbull to keep down the growth of the asylum population by the discharge of patients who have so far improved as to warrant their trial under domestic care. A large proportion of these patients do well and remain permanently at home, but unfortunately in the cases of other patients mental changes occur, often after years of residence outside, which necessitate their return to the asylum. Of the 532 patients at present resident in the asylum, 168 or 31·5 per cent. have been tried either at their own homes or in private dwellings under suitable guardians and had to be readmitted. In 28 of these cases a trial had been given twice or oftener. From these facts it can be concluded that there has been no undue detention. If it were not for this liberal policy of discharge on the part of Dr. Turnbull the population of the asylum would have been much larger than it is at this date.

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The deaths are registered as due to brain or spinal lesions in 4 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental diseases in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and other tubercular affections in 6 cases, and to heart disease in 2 cases. In 12 cases, or in 70 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. In the remaining 5 cases, the consent of the relations was withheld.

The medical staff remains at the same strength as when the population of the asylum was less than half its present number. A second assistant medical officer is needed, and his appointment is strongly recommended. It is impossible for the present staff, with their large amount of medical and administrative work, to engage in any of the finer pathological investigations usually done in other asylums. It is, however, only just to state that the case books and other medical records were found carefully kept and written up to date.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. In 3 instances they refer to the use of restraint for the purpose of preventing self-injury, and in 2 instances to the use of seclusion in the treatment of one patient. Five accidents are recorded; four were slight injuries such as bruises, and one was a fracture of the ulna due to slipping on the polished floor. Six escapes have taken place; three of the patients remained absent for 28 days and were removed from the register, but one of these has since been readmitted, and the other two are known to be doing well; one patient is still absent, and two were away for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants and nurses have not been numerous—5 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has died, and 1 attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, affecting the patients, and 2 attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged. The attendant who died, Alexander Duncan, had been in the service of the asylum for over 28 years and was a most trustworthy, industrious, and capable servant. The ratio of the day staff to patients is 1 to 11, a proportion which indicates a staff of adequate strength. In regard to duration of service it is satisfactory to find that a good percentage of the attendants and nurses have had considerable asylum experience. On the male side 25 per cent. of the staff have an average duration of service of 12 years, and 42 per cent. an average of over 2 years. Thirty-three per cent. have not yet completed a year's service. In the female division 15 per cent. of the nurses have an average duration of service of over 10 years, and 53 per cent. an average of over 2 years. Thirty-two per cent. have been under a year in the service of the asylum. The arrangements for the night supervision, and especially for the continuous night supervision of the suicidal, of the epileptic, and of those of defective habits, were inquired into and found satisfactory. The ratio of the night staff to patients is 1 to 59.

The condition in which the patients were found throughout the asylum was in every respect highly satisfactory, and there was abundant evidence of kindly and sympathetic consideration in their general treatment. Their dress was neat, tidy, and suitable for the season. The dinners seen during the visit were liberal and palatable meals, of which appreciation was expressed by those of whom enquiries were made. The arrangements in the hospital section provide every requirement necessary for the efficient care and treatment of the sick and infirm. Nine men and 14 women were confined to bed. The number of patients regarded as actively suicidal is 10 males and 11 females; the general paralytics are 3 men and 1 woman; and those subject

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to epilepsy are 19 men and 8 women. The number returned as daily engaged in useful occupations is 167 males and 196 females, being 69 per cent. and 67 per cent. respectively. Divine service was last Sunday attended by 145 men and 119 women, a total of 264, which is 50 per cent. of the population.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and the bedding was clean and sufficient. The day-rooms, which were bright with an abundance of flowers, presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance. Several wards have been repainted in a tasteful manner, and work of this kind is always in progress. In this way the interior of the asylum is maintained in proper order.

The extended farm is proving a financial success as well as being of great advantage in many other directions. The rate of board has recently been reduced £1, and it is understood that it was the profits on the farm which enabled the District Board to make this reduction. The meat consumed in the asylum is from cattle fattened on the farm, and its quality at the time of the visit was excellent. It has been possible to introduce greater variety in the dinners to the patients and attendants since the cattle were killed on the farm. The home supply of potatoes and milk is sufficient for the requirements of the institution.

Telephonic communication has been established between the asylum and the office of the Clerk of the District Board. It would be of great administrative convenience if this was extended between the Board-room and the principal sections of the asylum, and also the house of the Medical Superintendent.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Glasgow  
Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th June 1901.

On the 18th instant there were 431 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 3 gentlemen and 12 ladies were voluntary inmates—173 gentlemen and 239 ladies were private patients, and 3 males and 1 female were paupers. One gentleman was absent on statutory probation, and 6 ladies were resident at a seaside villa at Ardrossan. The remaining 424 patients were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 4th December, 1900, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place :—

#### Certificated Patients—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	28	33	0	0	61
Discharged Recovered, . . . . .	6	6	0	0	12
Discharged Unrecovered, . . . . .	9	3	1	2	15
Died, . . . . .	19	7	0	0	26
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	3	4	0	0	7
Left, . . . . .	3	6	0	0	9

It will be seen from the above figures that there is an increase of 17 in the number of ladies resident and a decrease of 6 gentlemen, of 2 paupers and of 2 voluntary inmates.

The institution is practically full in the ladies' divisions, but there are about 30 empty beds on the male side.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain or spinal cord in 11 cases, to cardiac disease in 4 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, and in 1 case to each of the following causes:—nephritis, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchiectasis, peritonitis, cesophagotomy, and tumour in neck. In 18 instances or in 69 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 45 entries. They refer to the restraint of 3 persons—1 on account of destructive habits, 1 to prevent determined attempts at suicide, and 1 to prevent interference with the dressings after a surgical operation. Seven patients were on, in all, 36 occasions secluded for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours on account of maniacal and dangerous excitement. The only accidents calling for notice are (1) a fracture



of the humerus due to an accidental fall, and (2) swallowing lower plate of artificial teeth with suicidal intent. The upper plate had been removed, and the fact that there was a lower plate was unknown. The patient swallowed the plate, and as all efforts to extract it proved unsuccessful, œsophagotomy was performed. Death unfortunately ensued in four days after the operation.

No escape has occurred. The changes in the staff have been numerous—28 attendants have resigned, 23 have been engaged, and 1 has been dismissed. Six male attendants left for military service in South Africa. The staff at present consists of 36 male and 40 female attendants for day duty, and 4 of each sex for night duty. The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 5 on the male side, and 1 to 6 in the female division.

The patients continue to be well cared for, and generally speaking they showed great contentment with their treatment. All had an opportunity of making any statement they desired, and private interviews were given to several patients. Except on the ground of detention there were no complaints, and those who appealed in regard to undue detention were manifestly unfit for discharge.

The mental and bodily condition of every patient is carefully studied with a view to improvement or recovery.

The medical treatment and the hospital care of those suffering from bodily disease or acute mental illness are highly satisfactory. The dinner to those paying the lower rates of board was a substantial and well-cooked meal, and enquiry into the dietary elicited favourable replies from the more intelligent patients in the dining hall. Sixty gentlemen and 98 ladies are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Two hundred and one patients or 46·7 per cent. attended Divine service last Sunday. Sixty patients are on parole within the grounds, and outdoor games, such as cricket, croquet, and golf are well provided for. Associated entertainments are held weekly, and indoor games, books and newspapers are well supplied.

The institution is evidently managed with great ability and conscientiousness. Of the 61 patients admitted the rate of board of 17 was £40, and in 1 case the rate accepted was only £20.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in previous entries, a large number of patients are most liberally treated in the matter of accommodation. They are detained in galleries at lower charges than those which the other patients in competent circumstances pay. In maintaining these patients at unremunerative rates and in preserving their social status in the institution the Directors and Dr. Yellowlees are in an admirable manner fulfilling its charitable function.

It is understood with satisfaction that the Directors and Dr. Yellowlees contemplate taking on lease for a number of years a country house to which patients can be sent for change of air and scene. This house would be an acceptable extension of the accommodation of the institution, and would prove to be a boon much appreciated by the patients. The change of residence and of scene would in not a few cases hasten recovery.

The asylum throughout was scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The different galleries presented a cheerful and comfortably furnished appearance. Each section is furnished in a manner consonant with the class of patients resident. One gallery in the West House was in course of renovation, for which new furnishings are to be provided. New carpeting has been laid at the foot of and between the beds in the hospital wards.

Improvements in the heating arrangements and in the supply of hot water to the West House are in progress.

The dynamos are now being driven by electricity conveyed by cable from the Corporation Electrical Works.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
12th and 13th December 1901.

The following changes have taken place in the population since last visit :—

Appendix B.		CERTIFICATED		VOLUNTARY		TOTALS.
		PATIENTS.		INMATES.		
Commissioners' Entries.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	On Register 18th June 1901, . . . . .	176	240	3	12	431
Royal and	Admitted, . . . . .	26	25	5	6	62
District	Left, . . . . .	—	—	5	6	11
Asylums.	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	11	—	—	16
	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	5	—	—	15
Glasgow	Died, . . . . .	5	4	—	—	9
Royal Asylum.	On Register 12th December 1901, . . . . .	182	245	3	12	442

Of the certificated patients, 3 men and 1 woman are paupers.

With the exception of 2 male and 3 female patients who were absent on statutory probation and 1 male patient who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

The causes of death in the nine cases who died are registered as follows:—four were due to general paralysis, 2 to gross brain disease, 2 to abdominal disease, and 1 to heart disease. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Accidents. Of these, only two—a fracture of the radius and a fracture of the clavicle—are sufficiently serious to demand notice here. In neither case was blame directly attributable to those in immediate charge of the patients.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Of these, two refer to the seclusion of individuals on account of violence and excitement, two to the use of locked gloves and locked boots respectively to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and one to the use of locked gloves to aid in the prevention of persistent attempts at suicide.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 211.

No less than 166 patients—65 gentlemen and 101 ladies—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of that number, 24 gentlemen were working in the garden, and 43 ladies were engaged at needlework.

The asylum was found in all its departments in excellent order.

With the exception of one or two of the ladies in the East House, who became excited and were noisy, the state of the patients was wholly satisfactory.

The various living and sleeping rooms presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. They were sufficiently warm and properly ventilated.

Since the date of the last visit Dr. Yellowlees has resigned the position of Physician Superintendent, and he has been succeeded in the office by Dr. L. R. Oswald, Medical Superintendent of the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch.

It is learned with much regret that Dr. Yellowlees' retirement was due to an affection of the eyesight. During a long and successful professional career wholly devoted to the study and treatment of insanity, Dr. Yellowlees occupied a very distinguished position in the esteem of his fellows, both on account of his wide knowledge and his sound judgment; and by his kindly and genial nature he has won the affectionate regard of all with whom he has been associated. His retirement from the more active duties of the management of this asylum creates a notable blank not only in connection with the institution, but in the speciality of which he was an eminent member.

The books and registers were examined and found to be accurately and correctly kept.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Gartloch.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH.  
14th and 15th May 1901.

There were on the 14th instant 278 men and 260 women, in all 538 patients, on the register of the asylum. One woman is absent on statutory probation, and 1 man absent on pass. The number resident was 536, all of whom were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 21st November, 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted, . . . . .	59	70	129	Commissioners
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	24	22	46	Entries.
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	14	17	31	Royal and
Died, . . . . .	18	22	40	District
				Asylums.

The number resident has increased by 12, the admissions have been 129, and the discharges from all causes 117. These figures show a very active movement of the population, and the number resident at this date would have been larger had not the death rate been high, and had not Dr. Oswald and the parochial officials been successful in discharging 23 unrecovered but improved patients either to the care of their relatives or to homes in country districts. Notwithstanding these energetic efforts to board out suitable patients, the spare accommodation of the asylum is being rapidly occupied. There are only 2 empty beds in the male and 23 in the female division of the main asylum. The male division is practically full, and the margin of spare accommodation on the female side is, in view of the high female admission rate, not large. In these circumstances it is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to provide additional accommodation, and that plans are being prepared for the erection of five blocks capable of accommodating 230 chronic patients. It is intended to erect what may be called an industrial home near the farm steading for 40 men and 5 women who are engaged at farm work, and a block for 45 chronic male cases near the site of the old gasworks. Two blocks, each for 45 chronic female cases, are to be provided, and the field to the west, that between the farm buildings and the hospital, appears to be an admirable and convenient site for these buildings. In connection with these extensions it is the desire of Dr. Oswald to have a small hospital for the isolation and treatment of consumptive patients. This provision would be an important advance in the medical classification of the patients. The communicability of consumption has been long recognised, and the isolation of patients subject to this disease is therefore a duty in the interests of the other inmates. The deaths from phthisis pulmonalis during the last six months were 5, or 12½ per cent. of the mortality during this period. Of these patients, 1 was consumptive on admission, and 4 were free of the physical signs of the disease when admitted. The District Board are strongly recommended to provide an hospital which will not only secure the isolation of such patients, but also the treatment, and probably the cure, of their malady.

The deaths are registered as due to organic brain disease in 20 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 4 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and in 1 case to each of the following causes:—carbuncle, puerperal septicæmia, exophthalmic goitre, cancer, and septic pneumonia after tracheotomy. It is creditable to the medical staff to be able to report that in 95 per cent. of the deaths the causes were ascertained or verified by *post mortem* examination. It is noted with approval that a pathologist has recently been appointed, and will shortly enter on duty.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 75 entries. Seventy-one of these entries refer to the case of a female patient whose impulsive attacks were dangerous to others. Though in a locked room, the window was widely open, and she was able to sew or knit. The other entries refer to the use of seclusion in the cases of 4 patients for periods varying from 15 minutes to 7 hours. Five accidents are recorded—a fracture of right collar bone due to jumping from a window, a cut inflicted on a nurse by a patient, a fracture of a rib caused by a kick from a fellow-patient, a contused wound over hip joint from a fall, and a case of choking in a general paralytic. This patient was provided with a diet of mince meat, but he took a piece of meat from the plate of a fellow-patient, and in his hurry to swallow it was choked. Prompt measures were taken to relieve him, but he died the following day from septic pneumonia. Three escapes have taken place, but none was from among the 93 patients who enjoy the privilege of parole in the grounds. This large amount of liberty granted to patients is a most commendable feature in the management.

The changes among the attendants and nursing staff have been few. Six attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged, and 1 attendant and 4 nurses have resigned. There have been no dismissals. The increase in the staff, as

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch.



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch.

indicated by the above figures, is due to 2 extra attendants being engaged to take the place of those on holiday, and to the fact that a larger staff is required since extensions of leave have been granted. Both the day and night staff is therefore maintained at an adequate strength. The causes which led to the 5 resignations are as follows,—1 attendant left because he was severely censured, 1 nurse to take up hospital work, 1 because of ill health, and 2 because their services were not considered satisfactory. The efforts of the District Board and of Dr. Oswald to prevent unnecessary changes, and to secure a suitable staff, may be said to have been very successful during the past year. The changes have been at a minimum, and it is hoped that they will continue so. The comforts of the Nurses' Home and of the accommodation for the male attendants in the administrative block are all that could be desired, the amount of leave of absence is most liberal, and their diet is varied and plentiful. The duration of service among the charge attendants and charge nurses is most satisfactory. Of the 7 charge attendants, 2 entered the service at the opening of the asylum, and the other 5 in the following year, and of the 9 charge nurses, 1 entered the service of the asylum in 1896, 5 in 1897, and 2 in 1898. These attendants and nurses could not have been longer in the service, as they were engaged as the various wards were opened.

The majority of the female patients were seen in the field adjoining the loch, sitting on the grass enjoying the fine weather, and some were knitting or sewing. On Sunday afternoon a concert of sacred music by the asylum band is held in this field, hymns are sung, and the whole service is said to be much appreciated by the patients. The behaviour of both sexes throughout the asylum was with few exceptions quiet and orderly, and no complaints calling for attention were made. Their personal neatness and clothing were quite satisfactory—only 3 females were found wearing special dresses on account of destructive habits. The industrial employment of the inmates is well organised, and a large amount of useful outdoor and indoor work is daily done. A party consisting of about 12 female patients from the hospital wards under the charge of two nurses is daily engaged in garden work, and they are found to be greatly improved both mentally and bodily by this healthy and interesting employment. Religious services for the Protestant and Catholic patients are held every Sunday morning at 10 a.m., and in winter a service or sacred concert is held at 7 p.m. Associated entertainments are regularly provided, and are varied in character. The male patients and staff engage daily in outdoor games such as cricket and bowls. These amusements and recreations are as necessary for the wellbeing of the staff as for that of the patients.

The visit to the hospital left a most pleasant impression as to the high standard of the medical treatment of the patients, the efficiency of the nursing arrangements, and the comforts surrounding its inmates. The curable insane have every chance of recovery, those suffering from bodily diseases are skilfully treated, and those who are the subjects of the infirmities of old age are carefully nursed. A great improvement has been effected both in the male and female sections by the removal of a partition wall between a dayroom and a dormitory, and by converting the two rooms into a dayroom dormitory. By this change supervision will be facilitated, and a better classification of the acute cases will be rendered possible.

The wards were in excellent order, bright and cheerful in appearance, and comfortably furnished. The condition of the dormitories and of the beds and bedding was very satisfactory. A bath, a water-closet, and a sink have been provided on the two dormitory floors of each block of the main building, and have proved of great service in the practical working of these sections. The grounds around the asylum and the hospital are rapidly getting into good order. A great deal has been done since they were last seen, and the work now in progress appears to be well considered.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly and accurately kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
 17th and 18th December 1901.

On the 14th May of this year, the date of last visit, there were 538 patients on the register, of whom 278 were men and 260 were women. Since then the following changes have occurred :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted, . . . . .	81	72	153	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	33	24	57	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	20	15	35	
Died, . . . . .	14	14	28	

There were 571 patients on the register on the 15th instant, of whom 292 were males and 279 were females. These figures show an increase, within the period referred to, of 33 patients. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit. Of the 35 patients discharged unrecovered, 9 were boarded out, 9 were sent to the care of friends, 12 were transferred to other asylums, 3 escaped, and 2 were discharged on expiry of their warrants.

The deaths were registered as due to general paralysis in 13 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage in 5 cases, to tuberculosis in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case—viz., cardiac disease, epilepsy, melancholia, senile decay, and cancer of the uterus. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance with one exception, in which permission was refused.

There are no less than 182 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the seclusion of 1 woman on account of violent excitement on 156 occasions, of 1 woman on 10 occasions, of 1 woman on 7 occasions, of 1 woman on 4 occasions, and of 4 women and 1 man each on one occasion. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the patient who among these has been most frequently secluded has now been found to be capable of tolerable behaviour while residing in one of the sick-room dormitories.

Three patients escaped and were absent for 28 days, after which the order for their detention expired.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Accidents. They refer to the fracture of the femur caused by jumping from a dormitory window, to a fracture of the leg caused by slipping on a floor, to the crushing of a finger in the ironing machine in the laundry, to a fracture of the olecranon process, and to a suspected fracture of a rib caused by being jammed between a cart and a gate-post.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday forenoon was 318, and 290 patients attended a concert of sacred music on the evening of the same day.

Three hundred and sixty-seven patients—205 men and 162 women—were usefully employed at the time of the visit. The above figures, both as regards church attendance and regular work, are eminently satisfactory. It has again to be recorded that the changes in the nursing staff of this asylum continue to be exceptionally low. During the period covered by this report only 6 nurses out of a total staff of 69 individuals have left the service.

Since the asylum was last visited Dr. Oswald has resigned on his appointment to the important post of Physician Superintendent to the Glasgow Royal Asylum. He has been succeeded in the office of Medical Superintendent by Dr. W. A. Parker, the senior Assistant Physician.

The asylum was found, as usual, in excellent order, and the condition of the patients as a whole produced a favourable impression.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
27th, 28th, and 29th May 1901.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Woodilee.

There were on the register of the asylum on the 27th instant 438 male and 411 female patients, total 849. All were resident and individually seen in the course of the three days over which the visit extended.

Since 8th November, 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

## Appendix B.

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

Commissioners' Entries.		M.	F.	TOTALS.
	Admitted, . . . . .	88	68	156
	Discharged Recovered, . . . . .	23	25	48
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged Unrecovered, . . . . .	9	19	28
	Died, . . . . .	19	22	41

Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.

During the period to which the foregoing statistics refer, a little over six months, there has been an increase of 39 patients—37 men and 2 women. The total accommodation of the asylum is as follows:—males, 445, females, 405, Idiot Home, 35, in all 885. The number resident is 849, and consequently the margin of spare accommodation throughout all sections of the institution consists at this date of only 36 empty beds. In view of the increase in the admission rate, from 233 for the year ending 15th May, 1900, to 323 for the year to 15th May, 1901 (an increase of 90 patients), and of the increase of 115 patients in the number resident since May, 1900, the amount of spare accommodation is, it will be clear, utterly inadequate to meet the large and inevitable growth in the population. The need of providing additional buildings is urgent. It is therefore recorded with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to erect hospital accommodation for 240 patients, and a Home capable of accommodating 110 nurses and servants. It is hoped no time will be lost in having the plans prepared for the erection of these buildings. Dr. Blair and Dr. Marr have reported on the special requirements which should be provided for in the new hospital so as to ensure proper classification and efficient care and treatment. It is recommended in the report that the hospital be of the segregate type, and that blocks be erected suitable for the recently admitted, the convalescent, the acute and noisy, the epileptic, the consumptive, for those suffering from bodily diseases, and for those who are the subjects of infectious diseases. It is also proposed to have an administrative block, a kitchen, a store, a hall, and a scientific laboratory. Plans embodying these views will have the careful consideration of the General Board.

The deaths are registered as due to organic brain diseases in 10 cases, to general paralysis in 9 cases, to cardiac disease in 7 cases, to acute chest affections in 5 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis or tubercular diseases in 3 cases, and to gangrene of the leg and cancer of the intestines in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examination was made in 70 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries referring to the seclusion of 9 patients for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours on account of epileptic or acute and dangerous excitement. The Register of Accidents contains 18 entries. Of these, 9 refer to minor casualties, such as bruises, small cuts, etc., 8 to fractures of bones, and 1 to sudden death, the cause of which was found on investigation by the Procurator-Fiscal to be due to heart disease. A special enquiry was held in the case of a fractured rib, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify a charge being brought against the attendant implicated. There have been 7 escapes, and in one instance, as the patient was not brought back before 28 days, he was discharged.

The changes among the attendants and nurses are numerous—14 attendants and 18 nurses have resigned, 7 attendants have been dismissed, and 16 attendants and 18 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were due to intemperance and breaches of the rules. The District Board have erected 7 cottages and other 7 are in course of building for married attendants. It is hoped that these cottages and the improved accommodation in the Home to be erected will have the effect of materially lessening the changes among the staff. The total number of attendants and nurses, when present vacancies are filled up, is 81—40 in the male and 41 in the female division. The ratio of attendants is 1 to 11, and of nurses 1 to 10½, for day duty, which indicates a staff of adequate strength. It is recommended that a deputy head attendant be appointed, so as to increase the lay supervision of the male division. A novel feature of the training of the nurses has recently been introduced. A course of lessons in cookery is at present being given to the charge and under-charge nurses. A trained teacher from Glasgow attends once weekly, and the object of the course is to demonstrate practically the



methods of preparing food and invalid beverages for the sick. It is intended that every nurse before qualifying for the Medico-Psychological certificate shall have attended a course of 12 lectures in this branch of cookery. This useful innovation in the training of nurses is one which is worthy of being adopted in other asylums.

The patients in all sections of the asylum were, generally speaking, quiet and well behaved, only a few of those recently admitted being noisy and excited. No complaints were made which on investigation appeared to be well founded. The clothing of both sexes was very satisfactory, and no one was seen wearing a strong dress. Fifteen men and 30 women were confined to bed, the majority of whom appeared to be suffering from the infirmities of old age. The number of epileptics is 85—50 males and 35 females. All except 12, whose fits are infrequent and not severe, sleep under continuous supervision. Twenty-two patients are the subjects of consumption, 6 of whom are acutely phthisical, and in 16 the malady is as yet in the incipient stage. A separate block for the isolation and treatment of phthisical patients is one of the provisions in the new hospital scheme. In regard to the infectious nature of consumption no authority at the present day has any doubt, and the isolation of those who are phthisical is therefore necessary for the well-being of the other patients.

The number of inmates industrially employed is 336 men and 362 women, being 76 per cent. of the former and 63 per cent. of the latter. Three hundred and seventy-six patients attended the Protestant service last Sunday, and 75 the Catholic service.

The condition of the asylum, except for the dirty state of the walls and ceilings, the effects of the oil-gas, was highly satisfactory. The whole house practically requires repainting, and it is understood this is to be effected directly the introduction of the electric light, which is now in progress, is completed. The boiler-house has been considerably enlarged, new boilers erected, and accommodation for the electric plant provided. Two additional rooms, a bathroom and new lavatory and water-closets, are in process of being built at the gate lodge. The lavatory arrangements in the administrative block have been found deficient: this defect has been remedied on the male side by the conversion of a room which formed part of the store into a well-equipped lavatory, and on the female side one of the kitchen store-rooms is to be similarly dealt with. A separate milk-house with store-rooms for the cook is to be erected on the ground between the kitchen and general bath-room.

The new Home for idiot children contains 11 boys and 10 girls. The commendation on the excellence of its arrangements bestowed in the previous entry is fully endorsed, and this praise of their suitability is justified by the experience of their working since the Home was occupied. Care should be taken that only ineducable children are admitted. Two girls appeared not to belong to this class; they spoke well, and their expression did not indicate any great defect in intelligence. It is a matter for consideration whether these girls should not be sent to a training school for imbeciles.

The case books are kept with care, and contain full records of the family and antecedent history and of the bodily and mental condition of each patient. Dr. MacDonald, the pathologist, has just been appointed to the Senior Assistantship of another asylum.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
11th, 12th, and 13th November 1901.

The asylum was last visited on the 27th May 1901. Since then the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register at last visit, . . . .	438	411	849
Admitted, . . . . .	75	51	126
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	34	23	57
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	14	18	32
Died, . . . . .	22	14	36
On Register 11th November 1901, . . .	443	407	850

All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.

The deaths are registered as due to organic brain disease in 10 cases, to phthisis in 8 cases, to general paralysis of the insane in 7 cases, to epilepsy in 5 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, and to senile decay, pneumonia, and intestinal hæmorrhage in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were performed in 26 instances.

The Register of Accidents contains 8 entries, of which 7 refer to minor casualties and 1 to the death of a female patient, the subject of excited melancholia, caused by swallowing small pieces of wood, chiefly obtained from the corset she was wearing. Every effort was made to save the patient's life, but she succumbed to intestinal hæmorrhage.

There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 5 persons. Three patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The present staff of attendants consists of 43 day and 9 night female nurses, and of 34 day and 5 night male attendants—a total of 91 individuals. Since last visit 20 have left the service, of whom 12 resigned and 8 were dismissed, and 23—12 men and 11 women—have been engaged. These changes are more numerous than is desirable, but it is hoped that the action of the District Board in erecting, at considerable cost, 12 admirably constructed cottages for married attendants, and in including in the plans for the proposed extension of the asylum a provision for the erection of a Nurses' Home for the accommodation of the female staff, may have a salutary effect in checking this tendency to movement on the part of the nursing staff.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to be very thoroughly attended to. At the time of the visit no less than 611 patients—345 men and 266 women—were engaged at work. Of the men, 251 were working on the farm or in the garden.

It was learned that at a meeting of the District Board held on the 13th instant the resignation of Dr. Blair was accepted, and that Dr. Hamilton Marr, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed Medical Superintendent of the asylum.

The population of the asylum has not materially increased since last visit, although there are 40 more patients than at this time last year. The increase, which is wholly confined to male patients, reduces the number of vacant beds in the asylum to a very small number.

The patients were on the whole quiet and free from excitement except in one of the female divisions, where they became excited. The complaints and statements made by them had reference wholly to the subject of detention. The general physical appearance of the inmates, both male and female, was satisfactory. A marked improvement was observable in this respect in the case of many of the patients, especially those occupying the farm homestead. On two of the days of the visit the dinner in the large hall was seen being partaken of. It was observed with satisfaction that an allowance of bread is now given to each patient at this meal. The dinners appeared to be sufficient in quantity and properly cooked, and the service of the food was careful and expeditious.

The various wards and dormitories were found, as usual, clean and in good order.

The personal clothing of the patients was satisfactory; that of the male inmates was universally in good order, and that of the women was neat and varied in colour.

The asylum is now lighted throughout by electricity, and although the installation is still in the hands of the contractors it is regarded as promising to fulfil its purpose satisfactorily.

In a previous entry attention was directed to the darkness of the main corridors leading from the administrative block to the wards. In the dull weather which prevailed at the time of the visit one of these corridors was so dark that it was impossible to pass along it without groping. Dr. Marr showed how, by utilising the verandah opposite the chapel entrance, a very bright and handsome corridor could be obtained, and it is hoped that the District Board may see their way to adopt his suggestion.

A new milk-house—a detached building in the female courtyard—is approaching completion. The interior of this building, which is tiled, is so constructed as to ensure as far as possible the purity of the milk. The present milk-house, which is within the kitchen premises, is to be converted into a

bread-cutting room. It is also proposed to convert the meat store, which opens off the kitchen, into a messroom, for the patients who work in the kitchen.

The case books and the *post mortem* register continue to be kept in a manner which is highly creditable to the medical staff.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,  
4th and 5th March 1901.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

There were on the 4th instant 463 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 4 men and 3 women are private patients, and 215 men and 241 women are paupers. In the foregoing figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit, of 1 male from the pauper to the private list. All were resident and seen except two women who were absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who was absent by escape.

Since 17th July 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the asylum population have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	3	66	77	148
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	21	29	50
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	0	18	22	40
Died, . . . . .	0	3	23	17	43

Of the 40 discharged unrecovered or mentally improved, 6 were sent to the care of relatives, 7 were boarded out with guardians in rural districts, 12 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse, and 15 were transferred to other asylums. It is understood that a minute of the Parish Council has been obtained in the cases of 4 patients for removal either to the care of relatives or to suitable homes in the country. It is also understood that 18 patients are about to be transferred to the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse.

The following table shows the number in establishments of patients chargeable to the Govan Parish on 1st January of each of the last five years :—

1st January.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
In District Asylum, Hawkhead, . . . .	232	285	440	468	451
In Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse, . .	168	157	121	127	167
In Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	59	58	61	75	92
In other Establishments, . . . . .	107	108	24	21	15
Totals, . . . . .	566	608	646	691	725

It will be seen that the number in establishments has increased from 566 in 1897 to 725 in 1901, an increase of 159 in five years. The increase during the coming five years will in all likelihood be larger, as the rate of increase is unfortunately becoming greater each quinquennaid. The District Board will therefore have to provide asylum accommodation for at least 884 patients by 1st January 1906 to meet the requirements of the district. The accommodation at present possessed by the District Board is as follows :—for 510 at the Hawkhead Asylum, for 200 in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse, and for 95 at the Kirklands Asylum, total 805. There will in all probability be a deficiency in the accommodation by 1905 to the extent of either 90 or 100 patients. Timely consideration should be given to these figures in order that the asylum accommodation may be provided ahead of the demand, and not dragged laggingly behind.



Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

The rate of mortality has been high. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and spinal cord in 21 cases, to heart affections in 7 cases, to tubercular disease in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to jaundice, acute peritonitis, bronchitis, puerperal fever, and septicæmia each in 1 case. In 39·5 per cent. of the deaths was the cause verified by *post mortem* examination. This is a low percentage, but Dr. Watson states that difficulty is experienced in obtaining the consent of the relatives to an autopsy.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 78 entries. Sixty-four of these entries, 60 in the case of one man, and 4 in the cases of 2 men, refer to the use of restraint in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings which were essential to proper treatment. Fourteen entries refer to the use of seclusion in the cases of 10 patients on account of their maniacal and violent condition. Six accidents are recorded—5 consisted of small cuts or bruises due to accidental falls, and 1 of a fracture at elbow-joint sustained by an excited patient during a struggle with an attendant. Dr. Watson, after full inquiry, did not consider the attendant blameworthy. One escape has occurred; the patient is still absent, and no anxiety is entertained as to his welfare.

The changes among the nurses have been comparatively few, only 5 nurses having resigned and 1 having been dismissed; but those among the male attendants have been more numerous, due mainly to 8 men having left for service in South Africa. Only 2 of the male attendant staff are provided with house accommodation on the asylum estate. If suitable houses were erected for the married members of the male staff a great inducement would be held out to trustworthy and efficient attendants to remain permanently in the service of the asylum. The day staff consists of 20 men and 24 women, which gives a proportion of 1 to 11 on the male, and 1 to 10 on the female, side. The night supervision of the patients, is as follows:—on the main asylum 1 attendant on each side is in constant charge of the epileptic dormitory, and 1 attendant in each division visits the single rooms and the other dormitories at regular intervals; on the hospital section 1 attendant is in constant charge of each sickroom, 1 of each observation dormitory, and 1 regularly visits the single rooms and the other dormitories. When necessary, a second observation dormitory is instituted, and an attendant placed in constant charge of it.

A case of smallpox is at present under treatment in the asylum. The patient was admitted in November last, and the disease developed on 27th January. The infection appears to have been brought by a woman who was admitted on 15th January, her husband having been under hospital treatment for smallpox. This woman slept in the bed next to the patient who became affected. It is a matter of regret that from want of room all recently admitted patients cannot be isolated for 12 or 14 days before mingling with the other inmates. The affected patient is at present thoroughly isolated in the infectious section of the hospital. All the patients, officials, and attendant staff have been vaccinated, and great watchfulness is being generally exercised.

The patients of both sexes were sufficiently and neatly clothed, and their personal condition was very satisfactory. Their behaviour during the visit was, with only two exceptions, most orderly. Several appeals in reference to undue detention were made, but investigation disclosed the unfitness of the patients for discharge. The dinners were abundant, well cooked, and most palatable, and the food generally was warmly commended by those who were spoken to on the subject. At breakfast both porridge and milk and tea and bread and butter are given to those who desire them. The special dietetic requirements of the sick and delicate are carefully and liberally attended to. The hospital deserves commendation for the excellence of its arrangements for the care of recently admitted patients, and for those labouring under bodily disease. Six men and 11 women were confined to bed. Thirty-one per cent. of the inmates attended Divine service last Sunday. This percentage is a small one and might with advantage be increased. The chapel in connection with the mortuary has been provided with seats, and services are to be regularly held there for the Roman Catholic inmates. Eighty per cent. of the patients are registered as daily engaged in useful employment.

The asylum was throughout in excellent order and comfortably heated. It is learned with approval that the District Board have acquired the lease of the adjoining farm. This additional land, extending to 146 acres, will afford further facilities for employing the patients in healthy outdoor work, and there is every reason for believing that it can be worked in connection with the asylum with financial profit.

A closed tank with a grit chamber has recently been added to the arrangements for the purification of the sewage. Brick clinkers have been substituted for ashes in the filter beds. It is fully anticipated that these improvements will render the effluent as innocuous as it is possible to make it.

The case-books were found written up to date, and the registers are kept with accuracy and regularity.

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—  
Commissioners' Entries.  
—  
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Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,  
14th and 15th November 1901.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes in population have taken place :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register 4th March 1901, . . . . .	219	244	463
Admitted, . . . . .	112	80	192
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	46	45	91
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	20	33	53
Died, . . . . .	22	21	43
On Register 14th November 1901, . . . . .	243	225	468

With the exception of 1 man, who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

Of the numbers resident, 6 men and 4 women are private patients. The number of male patients has increased by 24 and the number of females has decreased by 19, so that the net increase is 5 since last visit. Last year the female population preponderated in this asylum, and the present greater number of males is due to the fact that during the past nine months the excess of the male admission over the female has been 32, and that a somewhat larger number of women were discharged unrecovered. From the comparatively large number of acute alcoholic cases seen among the men, it is not improbable that the larger male admission rate this year may be due to alcoholism. If that is so, it might be proper that the parochial authorities should consider whether, in some cases, appropriate medical treatment could not be given elsewhere than in the asylum for the short time that is often all that is required to complete recovery.

The rapid admission rate necessarily gives rise to uneasiness as to the accommodation for lunatics at the disposal of the parish of Govan. But before proceeding to consider the question of increasing that accommodation, it would be well to test the control which can be exercised first upon the numbers sent to the asylum, and second upon the accumulations within the asylum. The desire to have in the asylum that number of patients which will render it workable at a reasonable maintenance cost is entirely sympathised with, but with the rapidly growing population of Govan there is unfortunately every reason for believing that in the course of a very few years, despite every endeavour to postpone it, the question of extending the asylum must be faced. In the meantime, therefore, there is all the more reason why the exclusion of cases unsuitable for treatment in the asylum, and the removal of all cases suitable for boarding out, should be vigorously dealt with.

The deaths are registered as due to gross disease of the brain and nervous system in 15 cases ; to phthisis in 6 cases ; to general paralysis in 4 cases ; to heart disease in 4 cases ; to mania in 3 cases ; to epilepsy in 2 cases ; to pneumonia in 2 cases ; and to senile decay, alcoholic neuritis, acute enteritis, Bright's disease, empyema, anæmia, and septicæmia in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 24 instances.

The need for a laboratory for pathological investigation by the Medical Officers was evident. The site for such a laboratory ought undoubtedly to

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be at the mortuary, and a small addition to the present mortuary buildings would fully meet this requirement.

Of the entries in the Register of Accidents, one refers to the death of a female attendant and one to the death of a bricklayer employed at work on the farm buildings. The nurse, returning from Glasgow, had entered by mistake the wrong train—an express—and on finding that it did not stop at the station for the asylum, she, it is supposed, jumped out, and was instantly killed. The workman fell off a scaffold upwards of 20 feet high and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he expired within a few hours. Of the remaining entries, the only serious one records the accidental fracture of the radius in a female patient.

There are 21 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons for surgical reasons and the seclusion of 12 persons on account of violence or excitement or both.

Seven patients have escaped since last visit, and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The record of the industrial employment of the patients at the time of the visit is very good. One hundred and eighty-six men and 177 women were usefully employed. Of these, 105 men were engaged at farm or garden work, 42 women were working in the laundry and kitchens, and 74 women were knitting or sewing.

The proposal to house 12 or 14 men in the farm homestead was explained by Dr. Watson, and the accommodation was examined. It appears to be perfectly satisfactory, provided that more wash-hand basins are added to the lavatory and that the existing arched partition in the kitchen be removed so as to make that apartment large enough to permit of the patients receiving their meals in it. It would be an advantage if an additional water-closet seat were provided for the patients. The proposal to place about 20 male patients in the workshop block was also inquired into. With respect to this it may be said that no objection can be taken to the character of the buildings in themselves, but that the consent of the General Board must depend upon the nature of the structural adaptations to the requirements of living and sleeping rooms for the insane.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of physical health. They were all suitably and neatly clothed, and gave every indication of receiving a liberal dietary. There was a marked absence of noisy excitement among the acute cases. It was observed that a large proportion of the recent and acute cases were being treated by rest in bed with very successful results. This method of treatment is rational and humane, and it greatly relieves the anxiety and responsibility of those in charge of such cases.

Every section of the institution was, as usual, found scrupulously clean and in the best of order. It was observed that the gas light in the hospital section is very inferior, and there is reason to believe that it is no better in other parts of the asylum. If, as it is learned, a high price is paid for this gas, the District Board should either insist on a better supply or adopt electricity, which is now in use in almost every similar institution in the country.

The case books are carefully written up and contain full information regarding the patients. The usual examination of the statutory books and registers was made, and they were found accurately and neatly kept.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th May, 1901.

As will be seen from the following tabular statement, the number of patients resident in the asylum is less than at the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Resident on 10th October, 1900, . . . . .	62	76	138
Admitted, . . . . .	8	8	16
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Died, . . . . .	2	5	7
Resident at this date, . . . . .	63	74	137



Of those resident, 8 men and 10 women are private patients, and 1 man is a voluntary inmate. Appendix B.

The assigned causes of the 7 deaths are as follows:—Senile decay, general paralysis, pneumonia, phthisis, heart disease, anemia, and kidney disease. Commissioners' Entries.  
*Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance except one, in which the consent of the relatives was refused. This fact is significant of the active and scientific interest which the Medical Officer takes in the performance of his duties. Royal and District Asylums.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, in the Register of Escapes, or in the Register of Accidents. Upon such an uneventful record the administration is to be congratulated. Haddington District Asylum.

Since last visit 2 male and 7 female attendants have been engaged, 2 female attendants have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed. The reasons assigned for dismissal are incompetency, intemperance, and roughness in dealing with patients. There are 5 male and 6 female attendants on day duty, and 1 male and 1 female attendant on night duty. The appointment of night attendants is said to have been very beneficial; that statement is borne out by the fact that at the time of the visit there were no wet beds in the institution, and it is understood that practically since the establishment of the system of night supervision all patients of faulty habits have been carefully attended to in this respect.

Forty-six men and 69 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of these, 28 men were engaged in farm or garden work, 36 women at knitting or needlework, and 13 in the kitchen and laundry.

The patients' clothing attracted favourable attention. The men's suits were neat and in good repair and well fitting, and their underclothing was in excellent order. Forty complete suits of clothing and underclothing for male patients have been made at the asylum by the matron, Mrs. M'Rae, with the assistance of a tailor who was specially hired for this work. The clothing of the female patients was neat and tasteful in every instance, and much of this has also been made by the matron. The patients presented a healthy and well-nourished appearance. They were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and no complaints of ill-usage or statements indicative of discontent were received.

The appearance of the wards on the female side was highly pleasing. Comfortable basket chairs, a good supply of ordinary chairs, and the breaking up of the floor space by means of small tables are noticeable improvements which conduce towards comfort and lessen what may be termed the institutional character of the rooms. A considerable amount of papering and painting has added to the brightness of these apartments. The dormitories throughout have been furnished with new bedsteads, in which the old straw palliasses have been replaced by metal springs. The question of reflooring the sleeping apartments with pitch pine wood is, it is understood, presently under consideration. The present flooring has served since the opening of the institution upwards of 30 years ago, and although, mechanically, it might be regarded as efficient for some years to come, it is pointed out that in many places it is much worn, and that from a sanitary point of view its replacement is desirable. The proposals for improving the ventilation of the steam from the kitchen range were explained. It is suggested that a more effective scheme, and one that would facilitate the kitchen work, would be the removal of the dividing wall between the kitchen and scullery, placing the boilers in the centre of the enlarged apartment, and ventilating the whole from a central point in the kitchen roof.

In connection with the drainage and steam heating operations now in progress, the present position of the bathrooms deserves notice. If the relative positions of the bathrooms and bootrooms on both sides of the house were reversed, the advantages gained would be (1) that the baths would stand in a single-storied building which would be easily ventilated; (2) that the size of the new bathrooms would permit of an additional bath being inserted, and (3) that the piping and drainage would be nearer the outside of the building. An exit from the kitchen premises to the courtyard is much required for bringing in coals and removing refuse. This can easily be obtained by converting the window of one of the several small rooms opening off the kitchen corridor into a doorway.

Considering the extensive operations in which the District Board are at

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present engaged with a view to improving the condition of the asylum, it is not without some hesitation and consideration that the above recommendations are made, but it must be kept in mind that every institution requires from time to time not only repair but also adaptation to modern requirements.

With regard to the question of electric lighting, all that need be said is that if its cost is found on investigation not to materially exceed the price now paid for gas the District Board will be acting wisely in adopting a method of illuminating which is now used in most of the asylums in this country and which has been found to be more efficient and more sanitary than gas.

Operations for the erection of a new boiler-house, for ventilating the present water-closets, and for the enlargement of the existing laundry are in progress. In connection with the latter, it may be pointed out that the replacement of the present wooden washing-tubs by others of a more modern description would be an improvement. The general condition of the asylum as to cleanliness and order and the medical and lay care of the patients produced a favourable impression.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th September 1901.

There are 141 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 9 men and 10 women are private patients, and 56 men and 66 women are paupers. Since last visit 1 man has been transferred from the pauper to the private list. No patient was absent either on probation or on pass. The voluntary inmate who was resident at last visit has left.

Since 8th May 1901, the date of the previous entry, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	7	8	15
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	4	7
Died, . . . . .	1	2	3

During the period to which the foregoing statistics refer, there is an increase of 5—3 males and 2 females—in the number resident. It is observed that there has been no discharge of improved patients since last visit. As the margin of spare accommodation is not large, it is hoped that the boarding out of patients who are suitable for domestic care will be kept steadily in view.

The deaths are registered as due to acute nephritis, empyema, and phthisis pulmonalis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every case and the cause of death verified. These examinations are of great importance in asylums, and the attention they receive in this institution merits commendation. The knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made has a protective influence over the living.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of the patients since last visit. No accident has occurred, a fact creditable to the management in view of the building and other operations now in progress. Two patients escaped and were absent for several days before being brought back.

The following changes in the staff have taken place :—3 attendants and 3 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed as unsuitable, and 3 attendants, 3 nurses, and 1 servant have been engaged. A nurse now attends to the needs and comforts of the sick during the night, and regularly supervises those of defective habits. The results are very satisfactory—the reduction in the amount of dirty linen is considerable, and the destruction of bedding and other material is prevented. The appointment of a trained nurse to assist the matron and take charge during her absence is recommended.

Every day-room, dormitory, and single room has been repapered, repainted, and revarnished, and the work has been done with much taste and thoroughness. The appearance of the wards has been greatly improved ; it is now one of brightness and cheerfulness. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture and furnishings ; basket chairs, small tables, new tiled fireplaces, and objects of interest and decoration now contribute largely to give the day-rooms

a comfortable and pleasing aspect. The dormitories have been practically furnished : new iron bedsteads with wire mattresses have been provided—the hair in the mattresses and bolsters has been resealed, the pillows filled with cleaned feathers, and the ticking generally renewed. One important improvement remains to be effected, viz., the relaying of the floors of the dormitories with pitch pine, and as this would be a renovation of sanitary importance, it is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to carry it out. The dormitories will then compare favourably with those in the most modern institutions for the insane. The reconstruction of the kitchen is in progress—the partition between the kitchen and scullery has been removed, and new boilers are about to be placed in the centre of the floor. A tea infuser of the most efficient kind has been procured. The floor of the kitchen is of stone flags, which are much worn in certain places. It would be an improvement if tiles of moderate cost were substituted ; they are easily kept clean and would greatly add to the appearance of the kitchen. A central hatch of good size between kitchen and dining hall, with a hot plate at base upon which the meat could be served and kept warm is much required. This would admit of the carving table in the dining hall being used for the service of patients. The dining hall appeared at this date scarcely adequate for the present number.

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The erection of a boiler-house is almost completed, and the new boiler is already *in situ*.

The storage for hot and cold water is being largely increased ; four cold-water tanks are at present being erected above the kitchen, and two hot water cisterns are being added to each division of the asylum. It is believed that when these new arrangements are in operation an ample supply of hot and cold water will be available for the weekly bathing of the patients. The laundry is being enlarged, and it is recommended that fireclay tubs be substituted for the wooden ones. Additional tubs are required. The woodwork around the present tubs is rotten ; it should be removed and all pipes should be exposed so as to be easy of access. Radiators have been placed in the dining hall, but the question of heating the dormitories and single rooms by hot-water pipes is one which requires attention. The single rooms are generally tenanted by patients who are of low vitality, restless, and who do not keep themselves covered by bedclothes, and consequently the safety and comfort of patients of this class require that these rooms should be comfortably heated during winter.

Effect is being given to the recommendations in previous entry relative to bath and shoe rooms. Two excellent bathrooms are in course of construction, and on the dormitory floor a lavatory with basins, water-closets, and sinks of modern design are being provided on each side of the asylum. If a door were made between the dayroom and bathroom, the former would then serve as a convenient dressing-room.

The District Board have decided to introduce electric lighting throughout the institution, and wiring of the house is now in progress. It is needless at this time to comment on the many advantages of this light for asylums—its safety, coolness, cleanliness, and efficiency have been universally acknowledged.

Telephonic communication has been established between the institution and Dr. Ronaldson's house.

All these additions, alterations, and renovations will greatly improve the character of the accommodation and facilitate the efficient administration of the asylum.

All the patients had an opportunity of making any statement they may have desired. None made any reasonable complaint, and the appeals for discharge were comparatively few. The condition of the inmates was most satisfactory. A marked improvement in their clothing was noted ; every patient was well dressed, and the neatness of their personal appearance attracted attention. The dinner at this date consisted of pea soup, bread, fresh herrings and potatoes—it was a well cooked and ample meal. Milk is given as a beverage for dinner twice a week. The general health of the patients is good ; only 1 man and 2 women being confined to bed. The asylum is under painstaking and energetic direction, and the patients are evidently treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.



## Appendix B.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
5th and 6th February 1901.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
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The following statement shows the changes in population which have taken place since the asylum was last visited :—

Inverness District Asylum.	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 16th August 1900,	304	291	595
Admitted since,	35	27	62
Discharged recovered,	21	17	38
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	6
Died,	6	10	16
On register 5th February 1901,	309	288	597

Of those at present on the register, 1 man and 1 woman are private patients. Twelve patients—7 men and 5 women—are absent on statutory probation, so that the actual number resident is 585. The above figures show that the increase in the number of patients since last visit has been immaterial, but that is clearly due to the comparatively small number admitted in the interval. In view of the fact, referred to in the preceding entry, that the asylum is now full, it would be unsafe to base any hope for the future upon the present drop in the number of admissions. On the contrary, such pauses in otherwise progressive admission rates are from time to time incidental to most lunacy districts, and are not infrequently of short duration. There seems, unfortunately, no possibility of averting an approaching state of overcrowding in the institution except by an early consideration of the whole subject on the part of the District Board. In this connection the condition of the general dining hall may be referred to. At the time of the visit the hall was much too full for comfort, and the expeditious service of the food was interfered with to a considerable extent. The close arrangement of the tables prevented free access to all parts of the hall, and the proximity of the patients to one another gave rise to more noise and excitement than is usually met with. It is understood that the District Board have this question under consideration. Taken by itself, and without reference to the general question of overcrowding above referred to, the best solution of this difficulty would undoubtedly be the erection of a small dining hall in connection with each of the present hospitals. By this means the hospital patients, many of whom are weakly, would be saved the long walk three times a day to the central dining hall, and their withdrawal from it would provide the required accommodation for the remaining patients who use the hall. This suggestion is, however, provisional and dependent on the decision of the District Board with regard to the major and more important question of the increase of the asylum accommodation, because the initiation of a suitable scheme to that effect would have the effect of relieving the pressure in the dining hall for some time to come.

Attention must again be directed to the absence of heating in the corridors and single rooms in the main portion of the asylum. The weather at the time of the visit was inclement, and thermometers hung in the upstairs corridors and single rooms registered a temperature at mid-day of from 32 degs. to 35 degs. Fahr.

It is understood that the change in the method of night nursing, whereby patients who, on account of noise or troublesome habits, formerly occupied single rooms now sleep in associated dormitories under constant supervision, has already had a good effect upon the mental condition of these patients. This is shown by the fact that on the night of the 4th inst. there was only one wet bed in the whole asylum. This change has also had the effect of setting free a large number of single rooms for other purposes, and it was observed with approval that advantage has been taken of the opportunity to provide each of the male attendants who sleep in the asylum with a separate bedroom. If the furnishing of these rooms were somewhat improved, and a chest of drawers or a wardrobe provided for each man, the character of this accommodation would certainly help to retain in the service a good class of male attendants.

The new female hospital is now occupied. The wards presented a bright and cheerful aspect, and they are lighted, heated, and ventilated in a manner that leaves little to be desired. The construction of the hospital, which is similar to that on the male side, is in accordance with the best modern principles, combining the benefits of good classification with efficiency of working and supervision. The finish of the internal construction and the style of the furnishing are in every respect admirable. The hospitals—the most important sections of the institution—are now in full working order, and the District Board are to be congratulated on having provided accommodation for their sick, recent and acute, cases, which will compare favourably with that in any asylum in the kingdom.

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The alterations on the laundry block are making satisfactory progress. It is understood that the District Board has still under consideration proposals to divert the road which passes immediately behind and to the north of the asylum to the south and lower border of the grounds, and to erect cottages for married attendants and officials in the vicinity of the asylum.

The 16 deaths are registered as due to phthisis or tuberculosis in 4 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage and softening in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 1 case, and to meningitis in 1 case. A *post mortem* examination was made in every case except 1.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries referring to the restraint of 2 persons in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Three patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. No accident of a serious nature has occurred since the asylum was last visited. Three hundred and sixty patients—200 men and 160 women—attended Divine service last Sunday. Four hundred and fifty-nine patients—219 men and 240 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The general health of the inmates was good, only 8 men and 16 women being confined to bed on account of physical illness. The medical treatment and the nursing of these cases were to all appearance eminently satisfactory, and the infirmary wards had that air of quiet and restfulness which is so necessary for the comfort of the sick and the convalescent.

All the patients in residence were seen during the visit. Their general appearance indicated that they are suitably fed, and their evident contentment and the absence of all complaints pointed to the conclusion that their wants are thoughtfully and systematically attended to. The personal clothing of all the patients, but especially that of the women, was neat, warm, and in an excellent state of preservation.

The asylum was found throughout in very good order, and even those parts of it which stand very much in need of redecoration and repair bore evidence of that careful attention to cleanliness which is always characteristic of minute and equitable administration.

The case-books contain full records of the histories and progress of the various cases under treatment, and the various registers are regularly and correctly kept.

#### INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22nd and 23rd July 1901.

On the 22nd instant there were 611 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 male and 3 females were private patients, and 310 men and 297 women were paupers. Nine males and 7 females were absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 1 woman were absent by escape. The number resident was 593, all of whom were seen and given an opportunity of making any statement they desired. No complaint was made calling for special mention. The appeals for discharge were not numerous.

Since the date of last visit the following changes among the patients have taken place:—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.	
	M.	F.
	TOTALS.	
Admitted, . . . . .	44	41
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	23	21
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	4
Died, . . . . .	14	4

Among the admissions were two private females.

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The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and spinal cord in 4 cases, to acute pulmonary affections in 6 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis (in 1 case complicated with diabetes mellitus) in 3 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, and to cancer in 2 cases. It is highly creditable to Dr. Keay that in the case of every death a *post mortem* examination was made. It is most important that the cause of death should be verified by an examination and found to be a natural one. These examinations are not only important in the interests of science, but also on account of the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit. Three accidents are recorded, (1) a fall from which a patient sustained bruises on cheek and nose; (2) bruises on chest which on investigation could not be satisfactorily accounted for by those in charge of the patient, and consequently Dr. Keay rightly discharged those implicated; and (3) two bruises in face which similarly could not be satisfactorily explained, the result being the dismissal of the attendant in charge. It will be seen from these facts that misconduct on the part of the attendants affecting the patients is promptly followed by dismissal. There have been 7 escapes in which the patients were absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

The number on the register has increased by 14 since last visit. The day-room space is more than fully occupied, and the sleeping accommodation is overcrowded to the extent of 45 patients. In view of this it is recommended that a serious effort be made to transfer all those patients to care in private dwellings who have ceased to need care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum. Dr. Keay has drawn up a list of patients who he considers are suitable for domestic care—the number being 52 males and 30 females, 82 in all. Considerable difficulties have been experienced by Dr. Keay in getting many of the Parish Councils and Inspectors of Poor to co-operate in the removal of patients to private dwellings, but it is believed that if earnest efforts are made the asylum will be relieved of those patients for whom its accommodation and equipment are not necessary for their proper care. The population of the asylum is still growing, and unless a considerable reduction in number is effected in this manner further extensions will be inevitable.

The congested condition of the dining hall, which has been referred to in previous entries, is a matter which urgently calls for action. The excitement and confusion which prevail during the meals, and which are due to overcrowding, are far from satisfactory, and it is therefore hoped that the District Board will early decide on some scheme by which additional dining hall accommodation will be provided. The suggestion contained in the previous entry as to the erection of dining halls in connection with the hospital sections is an excellent one. In other asylums this provision has been a decided success. The close proximity of dining accommodation to the hospital wards is of great advantage to the sick, infirm, and aged.

Except in those sections of the male side which are at present in process of renovation and the lavatories in F and G male wards, the asylum was found in excellent order. One ward in the male division has been refloored with pitch pine, and the walls painted and decorated in a tasteful manner. New furniture has been provided, and the aspect of this renovated section is one of brightness and comfort. It will be a great improvement from a sanitary point of view when the whole of the male side is similarly dealt with. There should be no delay in remodelling the lavatories in F and G wards. Their arrangements are antiquated and their present condition is most unsatisfactory. They are quite out of harmony with the rest of the asylum. The new female hospital wards are in every way admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were built, and the nurses' home in the basement is an important and valuable addition to the equipment of the institution. It is learned with approval that the District Board have resolved to erect cottages for married attendants—the need of which has long been felt. Good progress is being made with the reconstruction of the wash-house. The enlargement of the laundry is completed; it is now a spacious, well lighted department with ample space for the sorting and despatch of clean clothing. The new drying-closets are proving efficient. Telephonic communication has been installed between the various sections of the asylum and between the Medical Superintendent's house and the institution



—fifteen stations in all. It is proving a great convenience from an administrative point of view. The extension of the hospital heating arrangements to the whole of the asylum is necessary for the health and comfort of the patients. Pneumonia was the cause of 33 per cent. of the deaths since last visit, and it is feared that this may have been due to the coldness of the dormitories and single rooms during the winter months.

The asylum continues to be managed in an enlightened and progressive manner. It was evident that no effort is spared to render the care of the patients as efficient as possible, and to promote the recovery of the curable. The sick, the suicidal, the epileptic, and those of noisy and defective habits now sleep under constant night supervision, and good results, such as freedom from accidents, greater comfort, and improved conduct, have been obtained. The clothing of both sexes was in good repair, and that of the women was varied, well made, and tasteful in appearance. Every patient capable of employment is encouraged to engage in useful work. The number registered as industrially employed is 235 men and 247 women. One hundred and seventy-one men and 160 women attended divine service last Sunday.

The important question of the isolation of consumptive patients has been ably and fully brought before the District Board by Dr. Keay in his last annual report. The grounds set forth in this report for the separate accommodation of phthisical patients are fully endorsed. It has been proved beyond doubt that consumption is a communicable disease, and it has therefore become a duty to separate the phthisical from the healthy. This is especially necessary as regards the phthisical insane, who expectorate their bacilli-laden sputum on the bedclothes and floors. This morbid excretion when it dries becomes dust and is inhaled. In this way consumption is generated in those predisposed to the disease and in those who are weakened by nervous and bodily ailments. It appears from a statement prepared by Dr. Keay that the number of patients who are at present the subjects of this disease is very large, 30 of whom are in the third stage. It is therefore hoped that the District Board will carefully consider the question of providing for the isolation and treatment of an infectious class of patients in a manner which scientific medicine of the present day directs.

The staff of attendants is an adequate one. There are 27 attendants and 3 nurses in the male, and 35 nurses in the female division. The ratio on the male side is 1 attendant to 10 patients, and in the female division 1 to 8. The night staff consists of 4 attendants and 4 nurses. The appointment of a night matron to supervise this staff is a matter worthy of consideration. The changes among the attendants and nurses are not so numerous as in other asylums—3 have resigned and 7 have been dismissed. Of the dismissals, 4 were due to misconduct towards the patients, 1 to inefficiency, and 2 to breaches of discipline.

It is understood with satisfaction that the Committee appointed by the District Board to effect the divergence of the public road which passes through the asylum grounds have secured the consent of the county and local authorities to the proposed change of route. It is earnestly hoped that no insurmountable difficulties will now be encountered in the furtherance of such a desirable alteration in the interests of the patients.

The case books were found to contain full records of the condition and progress of the patients, and the registers were written up to date and accurately kept.

#### KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, 16th February 1901.

Kirklands  
Asylum.

There are 190 patients—99 men and 91 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation.

Since 5th November 1900, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place :—

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	25	3	28
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	3	6
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	3	7
Died, . . . . .	3	2	5

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum.

Among the admissions were 20 patients transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh. Of the remaining 170 patients, 94 are chargeable to Govan and 76 to landward parishes of Lanarkshire.

Of the 5 deaths, 3 are registered as due to cerebral disease, 1 to chronic phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 to heart disease and chronic bronchitis. In 3 cases the causes of death were verified by *post mortem* examinations, and in 2 cases the consent of the relations for an autopsy was refused.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One accident has occurred—injuries to the right hand through its being caught in the mangle. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff are as follows:—2 have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 2 have been engaged. The accommodation for the attendants is far from what is considered desirable at the present day. Nine nurses sleep in a small dormitory in which it will be evident they can have no privacy, and the night nurse occupies this dormitory during the day. Each nurse should have a room to herself. Cottages for married male attendants or artisans are much required, and it is recommended that early consideration be given to this matter.

Plans for the erection of a separate laundry have been prepared, and a special report on them has been laid before the General Board. The site selected is a suitable and convenient one.

The patients were found efficiently cared for. The dress and personal neatness of both sexes were most satisfactory; all the men have tweed suits, and the pleasing variety and good taste of the women's clothing attracted favourable attention. Nothing has greater influence on the behaviour of the female patients than the proper care of their personal appearance. There was a remarkable absence of excitement during the whole of the visit, and a general air of contentment prevailed among the patients. The dinner was a well-cooked and evidently popular meal, and it was served in perfect order. Three men and six women were confined to bed. These patients were chiefly in single rooms. As has been previously pointed out, a great defect in this asylum is the want of well-designed and properly-equipped hospital accommodation.

Fifty-one per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. It is hoped that, now that the asylum is to continue permanently as accommodation for pauper patients, the Committee will lose no opportunity of securing by purchase additional land. It will be required as sites for necessary and useful extensions of the institution, and for the full employment of the male inmates in healthy outdoor work.

Fifty-six men and 48 women attended Divine service last Sunday, and regular services are now held for those patients and members of the staff who belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

All sections of the establishment are maintained in good order. The dayrooms are well supplied with books, newspapers, and indoor games. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was very satisfactory. The Asylum continues to be well managed.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
7th November 1901.

The changes which have occurred in the population of the asylum since last visit are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Resident 16th February 1901, . . . .	99	91	190
Admitted since, . . . . .	28	34	62
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	9	13	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	11	19
Died, . . . . .	12	10	22
Resident at this date, . . . . .	98	91	189

From the above statement it will be seen that the number of patients remains practically the same as at last visit.

¶ The causes of death are registered as follows :—gross brain disease, 6 cases; heart disease, 5 cases; epilepsy, 3 cases; general paralysis, 3 cases; phthisis, 2 cases; pneumonia, 1 case; and two fatal accidents. The first of these accidents was the death by scalding of an old and bedridden female patient. It seems that a nurse was filling a hot water bottle in the hospital ward, and that during the process she placed the bottle in a basin in order to preserve the furniture and floor. In the process of filling, some of the hot water overflowed into the basin. While the nurse's back was turned the patient got up, overturned the basin, and scalded herself on the arms and chest. Dr. Skeen is of opinion that in a younger subject death would not have resulted from this injury, and he is further of opinion that there is not sufficient ground for attributing blame to the nurse. The second accident was the death by choking of a male patient, labouring under general paralysis, during a meal. Every effort was made by the doctor to save this patient's life, but without avail. Besides these two fatal accidents a third serious accident, the fracture of the bones of the left forearm in a female patient, took place. This patient made a satisfactory recovery,

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

There are 61 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 4 persons, entirely for surgical reasons and to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the seclusion of 1 person on one occasion. Four patients escaped and were absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

Since last visit, 6 attendants—1 man and 5 women—have resigned; 2 men have been dismissed; and 9—3 men and 6 women—have been engaged.

More than one-half of the patients attended Divine Service last Sunday. The proportion of the inmates who were usefully employed at the time of the visit was between 60 and 70 per cent.; of these, 21 men were seen working in the garden and on the piece of arable land which has recently been rented with so much advantage. It was learned with satisfaction that the question of acquiring some permanent land for agricultural purposes has come under the attention of the Committee.

The state of the patients, both in respect to their mental and physical health, was as satisfactory as could be expected. There was a universal absence of noisy excitement, and the statements made by two or three of the inmates had reference solely to the question of undue detention. The personal clothing of the patients of both sexes was in good order, neatly fitting and clean. The dinner this day was expeditiously served, and there was no hurry or disorder of any kind in the dining-room. The food was well-cooked, and appeared to be enjoyed by the patients.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. It is understood that the question of providing better accommodation for the unmarried attendants and of erecting cottages for the married attendants is at present under consideration by the Committee. These proposals are certain to meet the approval of the General Board, for experience has shown that similar efforts in other institutions have tended towards securing the permanent services of reliable attendants. Should it be the intention of the Joint Committee to engage in any scheme for the alteration and enlargement of the asylum, it is hoped that the urgent need for better and more commodious hospital accommodation will not be lost sight of.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
7th and 8th March 1901.

Lanark Dis-  
trict Asylum  
Hartwood.

There were on the 8th instant 708 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 19 men and 28 women are private patients, and 356 men and 305 women are paupers. In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of one man from the pauper to the private list. All are resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Of the 661 paupers resident, 593 are chargeable to parishes in Lanark Lunacy District, 50 to the parish of Edinburgh, 7 to the parish of Catheart, 6 to Orkney parishes, and 5 to other parishes outwith the district.



Appendix B. The following statement shows the changes in the population of the asylum since 27th November, 1900, the date of last visit :—

Entries.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted, . . . . .	4	2	23	21	50
	Discharged recovered, . .	2	1	7	10	20
Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.	Discharged unrecovered, .	0	0	2	1	3
	Died, . . . . .	1	0	2	5	8

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular disease in 3 cases, to heart affections in 2 cases, and to dysenteric diarrhoea, cerebral softening, and kidney disease in one case each. A *post mortem* examination was made in every case, and the results of these examinations are recorded with completeness. The appointment of a resident pathologist is recorded with approval. Researches into minute cerebral changes require much time and labour, and can only be undertaken by one specially appointed for the work. Our knowledge of the essential nature of brain disorders is advanced by investigations into the structural changes affecting the nervous system in insanity, and it is therefore clearly one of the duties of asylums to encourage and aid the prosecution of scientific work of this nature.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 4 to 8 hours in the treatment of 4 patients. A male patient was in seclusion at the time of the visit on account of excited and violent conduct. There has been no escape. Two accidents are recorded; one consisted of a fracture of the 5th and 6th ribs and a bruise on ear, and the second of a double fracture of the lower jaw, a fracture of the olecranon process of left ulna, and flesh wounds. The first was caused during a struggle with an attendant, and was the subject of investigation by the Procurator-Fiscal. Though no further steps were taken by the Fiscal, yet the attendant was dismissed, as his treatment of the patients had on other occasions been rough. The injuries in the second accident were caused by the patient jumping over the bridge which crossed the railway; he ran his barrow to the parapet and sprang over. It is understood that the Board have called attention to a recommendation made in an entry in 1897 as to the necessity for heightening the parapet in order to prevent such accidents, and the District Board have, it is learned, decided to erect a paling on the parapet of sufficient height to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. This patient is progressing satisfactorily, and his mental condition has much improved since the accident. It was noted with satisfaction that the deep cutting of the asylum railway is now protected by a suitable fence.

The changes in the staff have been as follows :—5 have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 8 have been engaged. The staff of attendants, when vacancies have been filled up, will include for day duty 34 men and 5 nurses on the male, and 33 nurses on the female side. This number gives a proportion of 1 to 11 in the male, and 1 to 10 in the female division. The night staff comprises 6 male attendants and 6 nurses, giving a ratio of 1 to 62 on the male, and 1 to 55 on the female side. There are 97 male and 94 female patients under continuous supervision during the night. A most commendable feature in the accommodation for the staff in this asylum is the large number of houses provided for married male attendants. The artisan attendants are in all large asylums generally well supplied with house accommodation, but the attendants whose sole duty is the care of the insane are not so amply provided with suitable houses as at this institution. Of the 36 houses on the asylum estate, 21 are occupied by the following members of the male attendant staff :—1 by head-attendant, 1 by deputy head-attendant, 3 by charge attendants, 4 by night attendants, and 12 by members of the under staff. The results of this provision as seen in the duration of service are most satisfactory. This asylum was opened 5 years and 10 months ago. The average duration of the head, deputy, and charge attendants is 5 years and 8 months, of the 4 night attendants 2 years and 11 months, and of the 12 under attendants 2 years and 4 months. These facts clearly show that a stable

male staff can be secured by providing house accommodation for married male attendants. Appendix B.

Satisfactory precautions are being taken in view of the epidemic of smallpox now prevailing in Glasgow and elsewhere. Every patient admitted to the asylum is placed for fourteen days in a section of the hospital wards on each side, which have been partitioned off. At the end of this period they are transferred to the wards. So far, no patient has shown signs of the disease. All inmates, as well as officials, attendants, and persons resident on the asylum estate, have been vaccinated. Commissioners' Entries, Royal and District Asylums.

The dayrooms presented a most comfortably furnished appearance, and were brightened with plants and other objects of interest. They are well provided with books, newspapers, and means of amusement. The temperature throughout every section of the building was even and comfortable. The dormitories were in excellent order, and the bed-coverings ample for this season of the year. The ventilation of some of the boot-rooms was not so effective as is desirable, and the introduction of Blackman fans worked by electric motors is recommended. Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

The condition of the patients as to personal neatness was very satisfactory. The dress of the female inmates is varied in material, well fitting, and tasteful in appearance, and reflects great credit on those in charge of them. The men have tweed suits, well made and of good quality. The dinners on each day of the visit were abundant and palatable meals, and served in a manner which always attracts favourable attention on account of its complete orderliness. General contentment prevailed relative to the quality and quantity of the food. The behaviour of the patients was with few exceptions quite satisfactory. Appeals for discharge were made, but it was found on investigation that those making them were properly detained. The inmates of the hospital wards evidently receive skilful treatment and efficient nursing. The number daily employed in useful work is 484, or 68 per cent. of the patients. The sum of work yearly done by the patients who are employed on the farm, garden, and grounds is a large and profitable one. All who are employed in the asylum, and all unfit for work and able to walk, are daily taken for exercise within the asylum grounds. Everything seen during the visit indicated competent and energetic management.

Owing to the serious illness of Dr. Clark, the asylum has for some time been deprived of his valuable services, but his place is ably filled by Dr. Kerr, the senior assistant. Dr. Kerr showed during the visit an intimate knowledge of the condition of the patients and of all administrative details. He is assisted by the junior Medical Officer and the Pathologist, who is also a Medical Officer. It is understood with satisfaction that Dr. Clark is recovering, and it is hoped that the District Board will grant him prolonged leave of absence, so that his health and strength may be completely restored.

The case-books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and regularly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
26th and 27th November 1901.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register 8th March, 1901,	21	28	354	305	708
Admitted, . . . . .	7	9	78	57	151
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	4	32	30	71
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	3	13	5	25
Died, . . . . .	1	4	15	13	33
On Register 26th November, 1901, 18	26		372	314	730

In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 male from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 males from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to cardiac affections in 12 cases ; to

## Appendix B.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

pneumonia and bronchitis in 7 cases ; to tuberculosis in 5 cases ; to general paralysis in 4 cases ; to cerebral hæmorrhage in 2 cases ; and to strangulated hernia, cancer of the stomach, and extensive burns on the body received prior to admission in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were performed in 31 instances. This is a remarkably high proportion and exceedingly creditable to the Medical Officers.

There are three entries in the Register of Accidents which record simple fractures of the clavicle and ulna in two male patients respectively, and of the neck of the femur in a female patient. The descriptions given of these fractures raise no doubt as to the fortuitous nature of the occurrences which caused them.

There are 50 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 14 persons on account of noise or violence or excitement. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The record of the employment of patients shows that at the time of the visit 268 men and 248 women were usefully employed. Of the men no less than 200 were working on the farm and garden, while of the women about 60 were working in the laundry and kitchen, and about 100 at sewing or knitting.

Twenty-seven persons, 17 men and 10 women, have been engaged as attendants and nurses, and 14 men and 10 women employed in that capacity have left the service of the institution ; of the latter 4 men and 3 women were dismissed. The present staff consists of 31 male and 38 female attendants for day duty, and of 6 males and 6 females for night duty. This allows a proportion over all of 1 attendant to 10·5 patients during the day, and of 1 to about 60 during the night.

The patients were found, as a rule, quiet and contented, with the exception of the women in one of the divisions in the upper ward who were noisy. This ward is too large for the accommodation of this class of patient, for it was evident that a few more turbulent cases had the effect of exciting the others. Several of the male patients were clamorous for release and submitted various complaints. With one exception those so demanding release were judged to be insane and properly detained. The appeal of the case referred to is receiving attention. The dress of the patients was universally neat, warm, and in good repair. The dinner on the first day of the visit consisted of salt herrings, potatoes, and suet pudding, and on the second day of broth, potatoes, and boiled beef. The service of the food was orderly and expeditious.

Every part of the institution was found, as usual, in excellent order. It was learned with much regret that Dr. Campbell Clark's illness has lately assumed a more serious aspect. Dr. Kerr, the senior assistant physician, was in charge of the asylum at the time of the visit. While writing this report the news of Dr. Clark's death has reached us. On the sad event it is not here fitting to comment, beyond expressing the opinions that his life's work in all that concerned the interests of the insane has always been greatly esteemed by his professional brethren, and that by his death the county of Lanark has lost an able and high minded official.

The case books and *post mortem* records continue to be kept with great care ; the statutory registers were examined and found correct.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
19th February 1901.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes in population have taken place :—

## PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register, 29th September 1900, . . . . .	124	126	250
Admitted since, . . . . .	13	14	27
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Died, . . . . .	3	9	12
On register, 19th February 1901, . . . . .	130	125	255



There are 3 men and 4 women absent on probation, so that the numbers resident to-day are 248, of whom 127 are men and 121 are women. Of those resident, 4 men and 12 women are private patients, and 1 of these men is a voluntary inmate.

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Commissioners' Entries.

The deaths are registered as due to gross brain disease in 6 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, to senile decay in 1 case, and to exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 instances.

Royal and District Asylums.

The asylum was seen under very unfavourable conditions. Scarcely any part of it was free from workmen, and the patients were found partly in the new buildings and partly in the old. It is therefore impossible, on this occasion, to comment either favourably or unfavourably upon the general order or arrangement of the institution. A regrettable fact, which has been referred to in previous entries, is that it has been found necessary, during the somewhat lengthy progress of the building operations, to place so many patients in single rooms during the day. The completion of these buildings appears now definitely in view, and it is earnestly hoped that their arrangements will permit of all patients being treated in association during the day.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

All the patients in residence were seen during the visit. They were found free from any appearance of excitement, and none of them made any complaint of a rational kind beyond the usual demands for release. Both the men and the women were suitably, and, with one or two exceptions, neatly clothed, and their physical condition indicated a careful and systematic supervision and an adequate dietary. Twenty-two men and 19 women were confined to bed chiefly on account of physical ailments, but it was observed with approval that among that number were several patients labouring under acute forms of mental affection who were being treated by means of prolonged rest in bed. The extension of this system of treatment to all suitable cases cannot be too highly recommended. It was ascertained that among the sick confined to bed there were no cases of phthisis, and that there are no patients in the asylum at present who, so far as is known to the medical officers, manifest any sign or symptom of that disease. Out of 273 deaths which have occurred in the institution since the year 1888, only 34, or 12·4 per cent., have been caused by tuberculosis in any of its forms. As *post-mortem* examinations were made in upwards of 80 per cent. of the patients who died during the period referred to, the accuracy of the above statement may be generally conceded. No doubt many factors—climate, the situation of the asylum, its heating and ventilation—have contributed to the diminution of this disease to which the insane are believed to be peculiarly liable, but without careful treatment and suitable food such general conditions would have been largely inoperative.

The dinner to-day, which was served to 168 patients in the new dining hall, consisted of vegetable broth, bread, and suet dumpling. It was well cooked and sufficiently popular. The dining hall is a spacious room capable of accommodating with ease a larger number of patients than occupied it to-day; its lighting and ventilation are in every respect satisfactory. The new hospital wards are now in use. They appear to be admirably adapted for their purpose, being in the form of dayroom dormitories and having single rooms, stores, kitchens, and lavatories attached. The buildings are one-storeyed, well lighted, comfortably heated, and ventilated by extracting fans driven by electricity. The furnishing of the wards has been tastefully carried out. The new acute blocks are partially occupied by some of the chronic patients from those parts of the old building where the wards are at present undergoing alterations.

Since last visit 13 attendants—3 men and 5 women—have been engaged, and 10 men and 4 women have resigned. There are 11 attendants on day duty on each side of the house, being a proportion of 1 attendant to about 11 patients. This is a smaller proportion than the average in modern asylums in this country, where the proportion is 1 to 10, in many instances 1 to 9. It is understood that it is proposed to increase the staff as soon as the new buildings are completed. The night staff has recently been increased by one additional attendant on each side, and it is learned with approval that it also is to be further augmented.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 31 entries referring to

Appendix B. the seclusion of 8 persons on account of violence and excitement. Two minor accidents descriptive of bruises are recorded.

Commissioners' Entries. The case-books contain full and creditable accounts of the patients, and the various registers were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
23rd October 1901.

There are 259 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 male is a voluntary inmate, 5 males and 13 females are private patients, and 132 males and 108 females are paupers. One female has since last visit been transferred from the private to the pauper list. Two males are absent on statutory probation.

Since 19th February 1901, the date of the preceding report, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	7	25	21	56
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	4	8	17	29
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	5	2	9
Discharged not insane, . . . . .	0	0	1	0	1
Died, . . . . .	0	1	6	7	14

The rate of recovery has during the period embraced in the above figures been high, being 51·7 per cent. on the number admitted.

The mortality has been low. The deaths are registered as due to gross brain lesions in 3 cases, to melancholic exhaustion in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to diarrhoea in 2 cases, and to cancer, general tuberculosis, and choking, each in 1 case. In 12 cases, or in 85·7 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was ascertained or verified by a *post mortem* examination. This is highly creditable to the medical staff, and affords protection to the insane against injuries which might not otherwise be discovered. The Pathological Journal was examined, and found to contain full details of these examinations. The medical records in the case books show that the mental and bodily condition of each patient is carefully studied.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 26 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from half-an-hour to 8 hours in the treatment of 9 patients. Three casualties have occurred—(1) a scald, not of a serious character, sustained by a patient during bathing operations; (2) a blow inflicted on an attendant by a patient by means of the poker which had been obtained from the hospital kitchen, the door of which had carelessly been left open; and (3) a case of suffocation by means of a small piece of meat which became impacted in the larynx. This patient was an old man who was confined to bed on account of weak heart and senile infirmity. All efforts to extract the piece of meat were unsuccessful—it was found at the *post mortem* examination beneath the vocal cords. Three escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows :—3 attendants, 3 nurses, and 8 servants have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 servant have been dismissed, 1 attendant has died, and 6 attendants, 5 nurses, and 10 servants have been engaged. The causes of dismissal were neglect of duty and intemperance. To meet increased requirements due to the opening of the new wards 1 attendant and 2 nurses have been added to the staff. The proportion of day attendants to the patients is now 1 to 10, which indicates a day staff of adequate strength. The ratio of the night staff is 1 to 68 on the male and 1 to 60 on the female side. In some asylums it is as high as 1 to 43, which is a proportion which more thoroughly secures the safety and comforts of the patients during the night. It is therefore understood with satisfaction that the number of night attendants is to be increased. The duration of service cannot be considered as wholly satisfactory. Of the 13 male attendants, only 2 have been in the service of the asylum over 2 years, 4 over 1 year, and 7 under 9 months. Of the 12 nurses, 3 have 3 years' service, 1 over 2 years 3 over 1 year, and 5 from 1 to 6 months. The senior night attendant has over

3 years' service, and the senior night nurse over 4 years. It is hoped that as more comfortable accommodation for the staff has been provided in the recent extensions, and the difficulties and disturbances occasioned by building operations are at an end, there will be a longer duration of service in the future.

The impression produced by the visit on this occasion was highly satisfactory. The patients, who are now free from overcrowding, bore every evidence of being well cared for. They were, with few exceptions, tranquil and contented, and the dress of both sexes was good and neat in appearance. The dinner at this date consisted of Irish stew and bread—4 oz. of the latter for men and 2 oz. for the women. The meal was an abundant and palatable one, and every patient of whom enquiry was made expressed decided approval. The dietary of the working inmates has recently been increased by the issue of a lunch consisting of 4 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese. This addition causes the dietary to be of the energy standard necessary for such patients. Twenty men and 15 women were confined to bed, of whom 8 were in single rooms. One man, a recently admitted patient, was in seclusion on account of homicidal tendencies. Fourteen men and 4 women are epileptic, and 5 men and 12 women are suicidal. These patients have the protection of continuous night supervision, and this is also being more and more extended to those of wet and dirty habits. The number daily engaged in useful work is 97 men and 78 women, the percentage being 64 of each sex. A party of women are during the summer months employed on the farm and garden. The number who attended Divine service last Sunday was 40 men and 52 women.

The extensive additions and other improvements, such as the heating of the whole asylum by a system of hot-water pipes and radiators, electric lighting, increased water supply, and sewage filtration, all of which have been in progress for a considerable time, are now completed. The new hospital sections are lofty, spacious, well lighted, and efficiently ventilated wards, and are furnished with every appliance necessary for the care and comfort of the sick and infirm. They are admirably suited for their purpose, and will enable the patients to be much more efficiently treated and cared for than has previously been possible. The day-rooms and dormitories in the extensions to the main building are in occupation on the female side, but only partially on the male side. They have been suitably furnished, and the lavatories and bathrooms have been equipped with arrangements of the most modern design. The enlargement of the dining and amusement halls is completed. The ample space in the new dining hall permits of the meals being served in a most orderly and expeditious manner. The kitchen has been supplied with boilers and other cooking apparatus of the newest and best description, and the dispensary which adjoins the kitchen has been converted into a scullery. Useful improvements have been made in the laundry and wash-house—the latter has been refloored with cement, a washing machine has been provided, and a fan in the roof effectively removes the steam. The laundry has been furnished with an ironing calender, the drying-closets have been made efficient, and an enlarged distributing room has been added. A double boiler, which will, it is hoped, be able to supply sufficient steam for the kitchen, the laundry, the electric machinery, and the heating arrangements, is in process of being fitted into the boiler-house. Two boilers are at present required to do this work, and the consumpt of coal has in consequence been very large. An economiser is to be erected, and this, coupled with the use of one boiler, will, it is expected, effect a considerable saving in the expenditure for coal. The majority of the stairs in the asylum are unprovided with handrails. This is a defect which should be remedied, as these rails are most helpful to feeble and senile patients going both up and down stairs, and they also save accidents when patients stumble or are pushed when going down stairs.

The general result of the recent extensions and improvements is that the District Board now possesses an asylum which affords excellent and sufficient accommodation to meet the requirements of the district for many years, and one in which the efficiency of every department has been greatly increased.

The present rate of board is high, being £34 a year. The expenditure of the asylum has recently been the subject of careful investigation both by the General Board and by the District Board. It is fully anticipated that this will, as a result of these inquiries, be reduced in many directions without the interests and good care of the patients being affected.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.



## Appendix B.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
6th and 7th June 1901.

## Commissioners' Entries.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place in the population :—

## Royal and District Asylums.

## I. Certificated Patients—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

## Montrose Royal Asylum.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the Register, 23rd October, 1900,	47	60	249	294	650
Admitted, . . . . .	8	24	41	48	121
Discharged Recovered, . . . .	4	9	8	16	37
Discharged Unrecovered, . . .	1	0	7	8	16
Died, . . . . .	2	4	10	20	36
On the Register, 6th June, 1901, .	48	71	265	298	682

## II. Voluntary Inmates—

Resident at last visit, . . . .	1	3	0	0	4
Admitted, . . . . .	5	1	0	0	6
Left, . . . . .	3	2	0	0	5
Resident at this date, . . . .	3	2	0	0	5

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 female from the private to the pauper list and of 2 females from the pauper to the private list. With the exception of 1 man who was absent on pass all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The number of private patients has increased by 13 and the number of pauper patients by 20. The increase in the private patients, which appears to be steadily progressive, is satisfactory, and shows that the excellent accommodation which the Managers have provided for such cases is becoming more widely known and appreciated. The increase in the number of pauper patients is a more doubtful benefit, and the hope may be expressed that it is exceptional and not likely to continue.

The following statement shows the distribution of the inmates of the institution, excluding Carnegie House, in which there are 43 patients :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Main Asylum, . . . . .	186	249	435
Hospital, . . . . .	72	82	154
New Villa, . . . . .	43	0	43
Gate Lodge, . . . . .	0	12	12
	301	343	644

The accommodation in these divisions amounts to 588 beds, and the number of patients at present resident in them is 644, an excess of 84. At present there are about 40 more female than male patients, and it is therefore proposed to take advantage of the removal of the male patients to the villa by placing 25 female patients in one of the male dormitories. The basement dormitory on the male side of the hospital has also been furnished with 18 beds, and an internal staircase leading to the sick-room of the hospital is being constructed, so that the patients using the dormitory may reside in the hospital, in which there is said to be sufficient day-room space for this additional number. When all has been done the fact remains that the institution is overcrowded to the extent of about 80 patients, which is, significantly, the number now in the asylum belonging to the parish of Dundee.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 8 cases, to general paralysis in 6 cases, to organic brain diseases in 6 cases, to phthisis in 6 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to acute mania in 2 cases, and to pneumonia, peritonitis, and Bright's disease in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 21 cases, in the remaining 15 cases the consent of the relatives to such an examination was refused.

There are 81 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 1 man and 1 woman on account of homicidal and impulsive conduct, and of 2 women for surgical reasons; also to the seclusion of 1 man and 1 woman on account of violent conduct, and of 1 man for excitement after epileptic fits.

Five patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There is only 1 entry in the Register of Accidents, descriptive of a fracture of the thigh bone sustained by a male patient through being pushed over by a fellow patient. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 332. Three hundred and eighty patients, 171 men and 209 women, were usefully employed at the time of the visit. This proportion (55 per cent.) is somewhat small and might advantageously be increased, especially in the direction of employing a greater number of the male patients at field labour, for which there is, fortunately, unlimited scope in connection with the asylum. Royal and District Asylums.  
Montrose Royal Asylum.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 31 men and 30 women for day duty, and of 5 men and 5 women for night duty. While the male staff is amply sufficient, that on the female side, especially in the main building and hospital, appears to be slightly below the average, both for day and night work. The changes which have taken place in the nursing staff since last visit are as follows:—17 men and 11 women have been engaged, 10 men and 10 women have resigned, and 4 men have been dismissed.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were suitably and neatly clothed, and the appearance of the female patients in the main asylum and in the hospital was in this respect more than usually creditable. The state of health of the patients indicated that they are adequately and judiciously fed, and in the course of numerous conversations with individual inmates no reference was made to any defect in dietary or to the want of any personal comfort. There was no undue excitement in the wards at the time of the visit, but it was evident that in almost every part of the house there were excitable patients who were capable of creating disturbances. This is not due to the fact that patients in this asylum are particularly prone to excitement, but because there exists no rigid system of classification. In this connection it may be pointed out that it is now unusual in asylums to have no wards set apart for the reception and treatment of the newly-admitted cases.

The asylum was found in excellent order—bright, clean, and well-ventilated. On the female side of the main building and hospital the floral and other decorations were especially attractive. It is unnecessary to refer to Carnegie House, for it maintains fully the ideals of those who constructed it, and continues to deserve the favourable opinions which have so often been expressed regarding it.

Several improvements and alterations were observed in the course of the visit. Among them may be mentioned the erection of a gate lodge and the formation of an avenue leading to Carnegie House. The construction of the new garden is making satisfactory progress. A new oven has been added to the bakehouse, and the kitchen in the main building has been completely renovated and fitted with cooking apparatus of a modern type. The latter improvement has added greatly to the facility of operation and to the comfort of those who work in this department. Telephones for connecting the various parts of the institution are in course of being erected by the electrical engineer of the asylum. These will be found to facilitate administration and to increase the central control over the outlying portions of the institution. Many portions of the asylum estate which are incapable of arable cultivation have been very wisely planted with trees. It is understood that the Directors have agreed to take on lease from the town of Montrose a part of the lands known as Haugh of Kinnaber, lying beside the North Esk and adjacent to lands cultivated by the asylum. The arable land farmed by the institution will then amount to fully 300 acres.

It was learned with approbation that the Directors have joined the scheme of the Pathological Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums. The commendable feature of this scheme is the voluntary combination of almost all the asylum Boards in this country with the object of scientifically furthering our knowledge of the causes of a widespread and terrible affliction. If science is ever to succeed in unravelling the mysteries connected with the causes and prevention of this disease it may safely be assumed that it will be through investigations conducted in such laboratories.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th September 1901.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Montrose Royal Asylum.

There were on the 27th instant 684 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 5 are voluntary inmates, 43 males and 71 females are private patients, and 265 males and 300 females are paupers. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference since last visit of 2 males from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 female from the pauper to the private list. All were resident, and every patient was given an opportunity of making any statement desired.

The following changes have taken place since 6th June 1901 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	10	7	15	25	57
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	5	12	7	29
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	0	0	0	2
Died, . . . . .	6	3	5	15	29

There have been no changes among the voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the number resident has decreased by 3, but the number of paupers has increased by 2. The decrease is evidently due to the high death rate during the period to which the foregoing statement refers. The admission rate continues undiminished, and there does not appear to be any ground for anticipating that the progressive increase of the number of patients, which has characterised the statistics of the asylum in past years, will be arrested. In these circumstances, the adequacy of the accommodation to meet the present and future requirements of those lunacy districts with which the Managers desire to enter into contracts, calls for consideration. The accommodation of an asylum should be in advance of the demand. Calculated on the minimum floor space allowed for each patient, the main building can only properly accommodate 176 patients of each sex. The occupation of the new villa has reduced the number of male patients in the main building to 170, or 6 less than it should contain. In the female division there are 76 patients in excess of the proper number. A dormitory containing 25 beds on the second storey on the male side has been shut off and used for female patients. This, however, does not relieve the congestion in the female day-rooms. It will be evident that the provision of additional female accommodation is urgently required, and it is therefore understood with satisfaction that the Managers have resolved to erect a villa for females. It is hoped that there will be no further delay in providing this extension. The day-room accommodation for females in the hospital is overcrowded, but adequate dormitory space is obtained by utilising rooms originally intended for the hospital staff. The male villa contains 3 less than the number for which it was built. The margin of spare accommodation for male pauper patients throughout the asylum is small, and it will be obvious that the erection of a villa for 60 female patients will not wholly relieve the overcrowding in the female sections which at present exists.

The deaths are registered as due to brain lesions in 8 cases, to general paralysis in 7 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and to cancer, ovarian tumor, chorea, ulceration of bowels, and suicide by hanging in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 15 cases, or in 51·7 per cent. of the deaths.

The Medical Records in the Case Books and the Pathological Journal were examined and found to be well and intelligently kept. The appointment of a Pathologist, as third Medical Officer or as Clinical Clerk, whose whole time could be devoted to scientific research and who would work in connection with the Pathological Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums is worthy of consideration.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of the cannisole in 2 cases on account of maniacal excitement with homicidal violence, and in 1 case for surgical reasons. One accident is recorded—a suicide by hanging. This patient had been in the asylum for six weeks, and had during that time manifested no suicidal tendencies. He was placed in a single room on account of noisy excitement, and during an interval



between the visits of the night attendant he contrived to secure a strip of his mattress in a small ventilating aperture at the top of the shutter, and to hang himself by it. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants, nurses, and servants have not been numerous. Three attendants, 2 nurses, and 5 servants have resigned, 2 nurses have been dismissed as unsuitable, and 4 attendants, 6 nurses, and 5 servants have been engaged. The duration of service among the senior staff is most satisfactory; 14 attendants have served from 30 to 5 years, and 10 nurses from 20 to 5 years. Of the whole staff, 24, or 32 per cent., have been in the service of the asylum over 5 years, and 40, or 53 per cent., have over 2 years' service. It is noted with approval that the arrangements for the continuous night supervision of female patients in associated dormitories in the main building have been made similar to those which have for some time obtained on the male side. An additional nurse has been engaged to give effect to this extension of the night supervision. The night staff at present consists of 5 attendants and 6 nurses.

The asylum is evidently under able and energetic administration. The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory. No patient made any complaint as to care and treatment, and the appeals for discharge were comparatively few. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant and palatable meals, with which the more intelligent patients expressed hearty approval. The number of pauper patients daily engaged in useful work is 164 men and 199 women, which gives a percentage of 61 and 66 respectively. The number on parole is large—81 within and 53 beyond the grounds. It is evident that parole is granted to every patient whose mental condition warrants the privilege, and the result is increased happiness and contentment. This is a feature in the management which merits commendation. Twelve men and 23 women were confined to bed, and everything seen regarding these patients bore testimony to skilful treatment and efficient nursing. The number of epileptics is 30—19 men and 11 women; 24 patients—18 men and 6 women—are the subjects of general paralysis; and 39 men and 31 women are returned as actively suicidal. The Sunday Services are usually attended by 50 per cent. of the inmates.

The new male villa is a pleasing building externally, and its accommodation is all that could be desired for the quiet and convalescent patients. On the ground floor are three day-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, lavatories, and boot-room. On the first floor are three dormitories, attendants' rooms, bathroom, dressing-room and lavatories, and on the second floor three dormitories and accommodation for the attendants. The whole house has been suitably and comfortably furnished and the day-rooms are enlivened by pictures, plants, and other objects of interest. One of the rooms is provided with a billiard table. The brightness, cheerfulness, and comfort of the patients' environments in this house cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect. The Managers are to be congratulated on the excellence of this extension of the asylum, and it is satisfactory to learn that it has been provided at a moderate cost per bed.

The wards throughout the main building and hospital were clean, in good order, and well ventilated. The relief from overcrowding on the male side of the main building is attended with satisfactory results, the patients being, with one or two exceptions, free from manifestations of irritability and excitement. The change from the experience at former visits was most marked. The new internal staircase to the basement male dormitory permits of the latter being used by patients resident in the hospital. Formerly, the dormitory was occupied by patients belonging to the main building who had to go outside to get to it, an arrangement which was not satisfactory during winter months. Telephonic communication has been established between the principal sections of the institution, and is proving a great convenience in their administration. The equipment of the kitchen is completed and the arrangements of this important department have been made thoroughly efficient. The electric light has been extended to the large dining-hall, high dormitories, workshops, and farm-stead, and a small combined set has been provided for running during the night when few lights are required. The foundations for duplicating the large combined set are ready. The asylum is now included in the Hillside Drainage District, and the disposal of the sewage will in future be unattended with any difficulties or outlay.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Montrose Royal Asylum.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Royal and District Asylums.  
 Montrose Royal Asylum.

The great comfort and elegance of the internal arrangements of Carnegie House never fail to attract favourable attention. It is in every way a desirable residence for patients belonging to the cultured and wealthy classes. Sixteen gentlemen and 27 ladies are in residence, and they are made as happy as it is possible for them to be during their mental illness. A large extent of ground to the south has been laid out as a flower and fruit garden, and the field to the east has been planted with trees. Walks have been formed in the garden and around and through this field for the use of patients. The erection of a summer house, which would afford shelter from the sun and rain, is recommended.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
 1st May 1901.

There are 135 patients at this date on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 67 gentlemen and 59 ladies are certificated patients, and 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Five gentlemen were at the date of the visit resident at the seaside villa at Elie, 1 gentleman was absent on pass, and 1 gentleman, a voluntary inmate, was temporarily absent from the institution. The number of patients resident in the asylum is 128, all of whom were individually seen and interviewed.

Since 17th December 1900, the date of the previous entry, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		
	M.	E.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—			
Admitted, . . . . .	8	8	16
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	5	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	3	6
Died, . . . . .	1	3	4
Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted, . . . . .	2	0	2
Left, . . . . .	0	0	0

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy in 1 case, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, and to senile debility in 1 case. It is creditable to the medical administration of the asylum that in every instance the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries, referring to the use of restraints in the cases of 3 patients in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings. One accident is recorded, a contused scalp wound which an epileptic patient sustained during a struggle. There has been no escape.

With few exceptions in the ladies' division, the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly. There was among them generally an air of contentment which was indicative of kind and considerate treatment. Individual requirements are carefully attended to, as large an amount of liberty is granted as is compatible with safety, and industrial employment, both in the wards and in the grounds, is successfully encouraged. Carriage drives, outdoor games, and indoor amusements and entertainments are liberally provided. In fact, everything seen during the visit showed that Dr. Urquhart endeavours by every means to promote the recovery of all in whom this result is possible, and the contentment, happiness, and comfort of every-one committed to his care.

The institution is full, and even overcrowded in the male division, and the time has now come when its great success warrants its further extension. It is understood that the directors and Dr. Urquhart have under consideration how further provision should be made consonant with modern ideas of asylum accommodation.

The reconstruction of the gallery on the ground floor of the ladies' division has been completed, and when its former dismal condition is considered, the result is beyond what was deemed possible. It is now a well-lighted, well-ventilated, artistically decorated, and comfortably furnished section of the asylum. The bathroom, lavatory, and other sanitary arrangements, are of

the most modern kind, and every detail in its reconstruction has been considered with the view of securing the welfare of the patients. The other sections of the institution are maintained in excellent order, and the accommodation throughout presented a cheerful and handsomely-furnished appearance. The grounds and garden, which afford healthy outdoor work for about 20 gentlemen, are kept in admirable order.

The case-books, pathological register, and official registers, were found written up to date. The medical records indicate the high standard of clinical work bestowed on the study of the condition and history of the patients.

Appendix B  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
4th December 1901.

The asylum was last visited on the 1st May, at which date there were 135 patients resident. Of these, 67 gentlemen and 59 ladies were certificated, and 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies were voluntary inmates.

Since then the following changes have occurred :—

	VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		CERTIFICATED PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	10	12	25
Discharged recovered, . .	—	—	5	3	8
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	3	7	10
Left, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	4
Died, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

At the present time there are 139 patients in the asylum, of whom 69 gentlemen and 61 ladies are certificated and 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies are resident of their own accord. With the exception of 2 gentlemen who were absent on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

There has been no death during the period covered by this report.

There are 36 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 4 persons. In three instances the restraint was technical and employed solely as a medicament in the form of the wet pack; in the fourth it was employed to prevent the removal of medical applications in a case of erysipelas.

There have been two escapes in which the patients were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Among the entries in the Register of Accidents three are of a sufficiently serious character to demand notice. These refer to a cut on the scalp in the case of a lady, and a fracture of the rib and a fracture of the thigh in the case of two gentlemen respectively. The descriptions given of these accidents are so explicit as to raise no doubt as to the fortuitous nature of the causes which account for them.

Fifty-three gentlemen and 44 ladies were employed at useful work at the time of the visit. Of these, 20 gentlemen were employed in the garden and 23 ladies at needlework of various kinds.

The number of patients on parole continues to be comparatively large. Eleven gentlemen and 7 ladies are permitted to go beyond the asylum boundaries, and 17 gentlemen and 11 ladies are confined to the grounds.

The bulk of the patients are distributed between the main building and Kincarrathie House. A few were still at the seaside house at Elie, and two ladies occupied a cottage near the asylum. The recent increase of patients makes it necessary to consider means of enlarging the accommodation, and an excellent plan of a detached villa was exhibited by Dr. Urquhart which it is understood may be approved of by the Directors.

The condition of the patients, the care of their mental and physical health, and the recorded progress of their cases as seen in the case books, was highly satisfactory.

The whole institution was found, as usual, in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.



## Appendix B.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th May 1901.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth District  
Asylum.

There are 358 patients—181 men and 177 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 18th December, 1900—the date of the previous entry—the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	13	22	35
Discharged Recovered, . . . . .	7	5	12
Discharged Unrecovered, . . . . .	5	5	10
Died, . . . . .	4	2	6

It is interesting to note that senile cases are very few among the 35 patients admitted. Only 1 was over 70 years of age, and 5 between 60 and 70. Twenty-two of the patients were between 30 and 60, and 7 were between 17 and 30. The subjects of acute senile insanity require skilful care, and are generally a heavy task upon the nursing resources of an asylum. It is shown in the Forty-Second Report of the Board of Lunacy to be a mistake to think that the increased number of pauper lunatics resident in asylums is in an important degree due to the greater frequency with which persons suffering from the mental decay of old age are sent to asylums.

At the end of the six months to which the foregoing statistics refer, there is an increase of 7 patients. The women have increased by 10, and the men have decreased by 3. Though it is understood that the admission rate has during the last twelve months been lower than that of the immediately preceding years, yet there is, on account of the large percentage of incurable cases admitted, only a decrease of 8 in the number resident since 5th June, 1900. The decrease in the population of the county will, it is feared, have no effect in diminishing the admission rate. It is the able-bodied and mentally sound who emigrate, and the old and defective in mind and body who are left behind. This is a well known fact in regard to Ireland, from which millions have emigrated, and yet the number of lunatics is yearly increasing at a rapid rate. The shortage in the accommodation of the main asylum was dealt with in a previous entry, and it practically remains the same at this date. There are in the dayrooms of the main asylum 38 men and 34 women in excess of what they can properly accommodate. This indicates an overcrowding which is inimical to the welfare of the patients. The accommodation of an institution for the insane should be kept in advance of the demand, not in arrear as is the case in this asylum. It is therefore hoped that the District Board will no longer delay in deciding on the nature and amount of accommodation, and in taking steps to provide it.

The rate of mortality has been low. Of the 6 deaths, 3 are registered as due to diseases of the brain, 2 to phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 to pneumonia and heart affection. In 4 cases, or in 66·3 per cent. the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 1½ to 8 hours in the treatment of 3 males and 3 females on account of threatening homicidal violence or acute epileptic excitement. No accident to any patient has occurred, and there has been no escape.

A fairly adequate day staff continues to be maintained, giving 1 attendant for every 12 males and 1 nurse for every 11 females. The night staff is numerically strong, consisting of 4 men and 4 nurses, the ratio to patients being 1 to 45 in the male, and 1 to 44 in the female division. The continuous supervision of the patients in three dormitories of each side continues as described in previous reports, and is productive of the best results as to their comfort, safety, and improvement in habits and behaviour.

The extension of the villa in which the nurses dine and in which 14 of them sleep is strongly recommended. It should be enlarged so as to accommodate the whole of the nursing staff. This provision would be a boon to the nurses, and would without doubt tend to secure and retain the services of an intelligent

and trustworthy staff of nurses. It is now getting to be recognised that it is only right and proper that the nurses should have a separate home to go to after the harassing duties of the day are over.

The patients continue to be well cared for. Their dress and personal neatness were quite satisfactory. The clothing of the women attracted favourable attention on account of its variety and tastefulness. One or two patients were inclined to be noisy, but the others were quiet and orderly. The only complaint of ill-usage was by a male patient who at every visit makes incredible charges against the management of the asylum. This man was stripped and carefully examined, but no bruises or marks could be found. Generally speaking, the patients were contented, and many expressed appreciation of the care and treatment they receive. The dinner consisted of pea soup and Irish stew made with tinned meat. The soup was well cooked and savoury. It is recommended that a 2-oz. slice of bread be added to this meal. Industrial employment of the inmates is well attended to—112 men and 120 women are registered as daily engaged in useful occupations. Two men are granted parole beyond the grounds, and 49 men and 4 women have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The fact that there has been no escape shows that the patients are well selected for liberty in the grounds.

All the wards were found scrupulously clean and in good order. They are suitably and comfortably furnished, well supplied with plants and other objects of decoration, and liberally provided with books and means of amusement. The kitchen has been re-modelled, its walls tiled, and its lighting and ventilation greatly improved. New boilers of the most modern pattern have been provided, so that the kitchen has now been made an efficient department. A meat store is in course of being fitted out, and its site on the kitchen court appears to secure the necessary coolness and ventilation. A great amount of repainting and repapering has been done, and more is in progress. This work, though tastefully, is yet economically done by the patients and the asylum staff. It is recommended that as the straw palliasses become worn out, wire mattresses should be substituted. The levelling and turning of the cricket field has been completed, and a cricket match between the asylum team and a Blairgowrie club was in progress during the visit.

The medical work in the institution is characterised by marked ability, and scientific investigations have been made which are of value both clinically and therapeutically. Other important work in this direction is in progress. The staff is taught clinically in a manner which deepens their interest in the patients under their charge.

The official registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY,  
5th December 1901.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the numbers resident since last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register 11th May 1901, . . . . .	181	177	358
Admitted, . . . . .	28	36	64
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	17	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	9	18
Died, . . . . .	8	3	11
On Register to-day, . . . . .	185	184	369

With the exception of one man who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

In three cases the deaths are registered as due to senile decay, and in two to general paralysis of the insane. The remaining cases are attributed to each of the following causes—phthisis, exhaustion from mania, exhaustion from epilepsy, cancer of the liver, disease of the kidneys, and apoplexy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 7 instances.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 56. These refer to the seclusion of 11 persons.

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Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Perth District Asylum.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

The Register of Accidents contains three entries. One of these refers to an injury of the scrotum and two to fractures of ribs. In one of the latter cases the patient died, but whether as a direct result of the injury cannot be determined. The patient—a man—was labouring under mania with great excitement, and the cause of the injury was not ascertained. The matter was referred to the Procurator-Fiscal, who held an investigation and ordered a *post mortem* examination.

Nine attendants—3 men and 6 women—have been engaged; 1 man and 4 women have voluntarily left the service; 2 men have been dismissed; and 2 women have absconded.

Two hundred and thirty-one patients—116 men and 115 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of that number about 60 men were employed at work on the farm or garden; 30 women were working in the kitchen and laundry, and 49 at needlework.

The various sections of the asylum were found in very good order, and comfortably heated and ventilated. There was evidence of overcrowding in the rooms which collectively form what are known as the "Homes" in the main building, and a tendency towards excitement among the patients due to this reason was apparent.

The patients in the hospitals were found under the most favourable conditions as regards care and treatment. Every case of acute insanity that ought to be in bed was so disposed of, and the number of beds for the accommodation of the sick and infirm was ample. The very advanced methods used in the treatment of mental diseases in this asylum, and the valuable scientific researches which are being so successfully and systematically instituted into the causes of these diseases, are worthy of the fullest recognition.

The patients occupying the detached villas were found in excellent health and suitably provided for.

Progress is being made with the building for the enlargement of the Nurses' Home.

It is understood that the question of the direction which any future extension of the asylum should take is occupying the attention of the District Board. There are manifestly only two methods of extending—namely, the erection of hospital accommodation for acute cases, or the erection of additional villas for the more chronic patients. In deciding between these two forms of extension it is worthy of consideration that the existing hospitals might possibly be adapted to the requirements of the district, and also that a new hospital, to be efficient and modern, must cost very much more per bed than ordinary accommodation for physically robust patients.

The dress of the inmates was satisfactory; in almost every instance it was neat, in good repair, and suitable. The dinner on the day of the visit was seen being partaken of. The food was properly cooked and wholesome, and the meal appeared to be appreciated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th May 1901.

Since last visit the following changes in the population of the asylum have occurred :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register, 10th December 1900,	143	164	307
Admitted,	12	11	23
Discharged recovered,	5	1	6
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	5
Died,	6	2	8
On Register at this date,	142	169	311

Thirteen men and 12 women are private patients. With the exception of 1 man and 9 women, who were absent on statutory probation, all the patients were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 4 cases, heart disease in 3 cases, and myelitis in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in each instance.



There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion or in the Register of Escapes. There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents, 2 of which describe simple fractures of bones due to accidental falls in both instances. The other two are unimportant.

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The changes among attendants and nurses have been comparatively few. Three men and 4 women have been engaged, 4 men and 4 women have resigned, and 1 woman has been dismissed. There are in all 24 ordinary attendants on day duty, being a proportion of 1 to 12½ of the resident patients, and there are 5 attendants on night duty, a proportion of 1 to 60 patients.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Roxburgh District Asylum.

The number of patients attending divine service last Sunday was 174. Two hundred and twenty-four patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

The patients, as a whole, were free from noisy excitement. They were remarkably communicative and unreserved in their conversation and criticisms, which, taken in conjunction with the fact that there was a total absence of irritable discontent, indubitably indicates that care is considerate and kindly. The general health of the inmates was, with the exception of those suffering from acute mental or physical ailments, highly satisfactory, and they presented all the usual appearances of a liberal dietary. They were suitably clothed.

The condition of the asylum as regards cleanliness and good order was very satisfactory. Otherwise, it presented an unequal appearance. Some parts, including the female hospital, the kitchen, dining-room, and recreation hall, are new, and fulfil all the requirements which the standard of modern institutions for the insane throughout the United Kingdom has established. Other parts of the asylum, especially on the male side, are urgently in need of renovation and repair. The male hospital is overcrowded by, it is understood, over 25 per cent. of its normal capacity. Consequently the sick, senile, and infirm patients cannot receive that amount of care and attention to which they are entitled, and for the newly-admitted male patients there is no such provision for hospital treatment as on the female side. It is learned, however, that plans are being prepared for the erection of a hospital wing for male cases.

Progress is being made with the erection of the new laundry, and at the time of the visit the roof was being put on. This building is simple in construction, but will apparently be sufficiently large and efficient for its purpose. The partitions are formed of glazed bricks, and the interior of the building is lined with the same materials. This is now a common procedure in the construction of modern asylums and public laundries, and when the cost of ordinary bricks and plaster is taken into account the excess in cost is well expended on the durability and cleanliness which is thus ensured.

Plans for the construction of three cottages for married attendants and officials have been submitted for the approval of the General Board. The erection of such houses is commendable, in so far as it tends to ensure a permanent staff in the service of the asylum, whereby the comfort of the patients and the confidence of the public in the administration of the institution cannot fail to be increased.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be neatly, regularly, and correctly kept.

#### ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th October 1901.

There are 312 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 12 males and 11 females are private patients, and 134 males and 155 females are paupers. There are 3 pauper males and 4 pauper females absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 305, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Since 14th May 1901, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

## Appendix B.

		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted, . . . . .	1	0	10	7	18
	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	1	1	6	9
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	0	3	1	4
	Died, . . . . .	1	0	1	2	4

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum.

The recovery rate has been high, being 50 per cent. on the number admitted. The death rate has been low. The number of private patients has decreased by 2, and that of the paupers has increased by 3.

The deaths are registered as due to varicose ulcers and cellulitis of leg, to old age and heart disease, to phthisis pulmonalis, and to apoplexy and softening of the brain. In the cases of 3 of the 4 patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of any patient since 19th August 1900. Six accidents are recorded—3 were wounds sustained from falls due to epileptic seizures or to stumbling, 1 was a fracture of the clavicle from falling against a bedstead, 1 consisted of cuts got by pushing a hand through a window, and 1 of injuries inflicted by a patient on an attendant by means of an old knife found in the grounds. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent for one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff have not been numerous—1 attendant, 1 nurse, and 2 servants have resigned, and 2 attendants, 2 nurses, and 3 servants have been engaged. Great credit is due to Dr. Johnstone for the attention he bestows on the teaching and training of the attendants and nurses by lectures and practical demonstrations. Six attendants and seven nurses have obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association, and it is understood that other five of the staff are to present themselves at the next examination. The building of three cottages for married members of the male staff is in progress. This accommodation will prevent the asylum losing the services of trustworthy and capable attendants who desire to marry. It has been found that married attendants have a good and steadying influence on the younger members of the male staff, and secure a more considerate supervision of the patients.

The patients were, except in a few cases, quiet and orderly in behaviour, and many of the more intelligent spoke voluntarily of the kindly manner in which they are treated. Much ability and conscientiousness continue to be shown in the management of the asylum and in the medical treatment of the acutely insane and of those suffering from bodily ailments. Six patients were confined to bed; 3 men and 1 woman are the subjects of general paralysis; 16 men and 8 women are epileptic; and 21 men and 21 women are returned as suicidal. Seventeen epileptics who have frequent fits, and 8 patients who are acutely suicidal, sleep under continuous observation. One hundred and five men and 126 women are daily engaged in useful work, the percentage employed being 73 and 77 respectively. The number who attended Divine service last Sunday was 80 men and 84 women. Associated amusements are usually attended by 76 men and 90 women. The patients generally were in a satisfactory condition as to bodily health. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, bread, boiled beef, potatoes, and mashed turnips; it was an abundant meal, of which the patients, in reply to enquiries, expressed cordial approval. The enlarged dining-hall permits of the meals being served in an orderly and expeditious manner. The reconstructed kitchen gives every facility for the increased work of this department.

The wards in the female division were in excellent order. Several of its corridors have been repainted and furnished with a dado of wood. The female hospital again attracted favourable attention on account of the great excellence of its accommodation and arrangements. The condition of the male wards is not satisfactory, all of them stand greatly in need of repainting and thorough renovation. It is recommended that a painter-attendant be engaged. There is sufficient work to keep him, and one or two patients who could be trained to assist him, fully and constantly employed.

It is learned with approval that plans for the erection of a male hospital have been prepared and are about to be submitted to the General Board. There cannot be the least doubt as to the necessity for this addition to the

accommodation and equipment of the asylum. The present sick-room, which can only properly accommodate 10 patients, contained at this date 26 inmates requiring hospital treatment. During the night 16 patients occupy this room, five of whom have to sleep on shakedown. It will be at once evident that in these circumstances the care and treatment of the patients must be seriously hampered by overcrowding. The male side contains 15 in excess of its proper number, and this, coupled with the fact that there has been an increase of 40 on the male side during the last ten years, a growth which in all likelihood will continue, clearly proves the need of an extension to provide for present and future requirements.

The building of the new laundry is completed, and contracts for its internal equipment have been made. The present boilers underneath the kitchen have been pronounced insufficient to meet the increased requirements as to power and steam, and their position is neither a safe nor a convenient one. A new boiler-house with workshop and storage for coals is in course of erection on a suitable site. Boilers are to be provided which will supply sufficient steam for the laundry, the kitchen, and the heating arrangements. An iron escape-staircase has been erected in connection with the amusement hall. By it the safety of the patients is secured should a fire prevent egress by the internal staircases. It is strongly recommended that the piggeries be removed from their present position. They are far too near the female hospital, and their condition both from age and design is not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

The additional land acquired by the District Board about four years ago is of great service. It affords healthy outdoor work for the male patients. It is being drained, and a road has been made around it; paths of good width have also been formed through its upper wooded portion, from which extensive views of the surrounding scenery are obtained. The exercise parties have now varied and interesting walks within this piece of ground.

The case books and registers were examined and found regularly and intelligently kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th June 1901.

Stirling District Asylum.

On the 27th instant there were 688 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 45 are private patients and 643 are paupers. Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference of 1 male and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Except 1 private male and 1 male pauper, who are absent on statutory probation, all the patients were individually seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement they desired.

Of the 642 paupers resident, 594 are chargeable to parishes in the Stirling Lunacy District, 34 to the parish of Edinburgh, 11 to Orkney parishes, and 3 to other parishes.

Since 29th November 1900, the date to which the figures given in the previous entry refer, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	7	8	21	88	174
Discharged Recovered, . .	1	6	28	32	67
Discharged Unrecovered, .	0	1	15	10	26
Died, . . . . .	3	3	20	30	56

Among the admissions were 15 paupers transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The increase in the number on the register since last visit is 25, of whom 1 is a private patient and 24 are paupers. According to present requirements as to floor space, the asylum can, from calculations made by Dr. Robertson, accommodate 710 patients, 365 on the male and 345 on the female side. The margin of spare accommodation is becoming small, being only sufficient for 13 men and 9 women. This fact should be borne in mind in view of the large increase in the general population of the district during the last decade, and of the consequent increase in the admission rate. In these circumstances the propriety of receiving additional pauper boarders is doubtful. Until the new asylum for the Edinburgh Lunacy District is



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erected and ready for occupation, which will not be for some years, it will practically be impossible to get free of Edinburgh and Orkney patients.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 10 cases, to general paralysis in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 10 cases, to cardiac affections in 9 cases, to senile decay in 6 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to typhoid fever in 2 cases, to influenza complicated with acute pulmonary affections in 2 cases, to acute pleurisy, acute pulmonary tuberculosis, and fractured ribs in 1 case, and to the following causes, cancer, general tuberculosis, chronic nephritis, pernicious anæmia, and cut throat with septicæmia each in 1 case. The two patients who died from typhoid fever were suffering from this disease on admission, and there are 3 recently admitted patients who are suspected of being the subjects of this fever. In the case of cut throat, the injury was self-inflicted before admission. The causes of death were ascertained or verified in 32 cases, or in 57 per cent. of the deaths.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has since last visit been resorted to in the treatment of any patient. Two accidents are recorded, a fracture of the right clavicle due to being pushed over by a fellow-patient, and fracture of two ribs sustained during a struggle with attendants. This patient was impulsive and extremely violent, requiring five attendants to control him. He was at the time the subject of acute pleurisy and acute pulmonary tuberculosis. The case was reported to, and fully investigated by, the Procurator-Fiscal, and Crown Counsel saw no cause to proceed further. There have been 4 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The nursing arrangements in this asylum possess many novel and interesting features which are worthy of record. There are 3 Assistant Matrons who are trained hospital nurses of good social position—1 is in charge of the male hospital and infirm wards, which are staffed by nurses, 1 of the infirm and ordinary wards on the female side of the old asylum, and 1 of the female side of the Succursal Block. There are also a trained nurse of considerable experience in charge of the whole of the male side during the day, and a night superintendent, a trained nurse, who supervises the whole of the night staff. The influence and control of these trained nurses have been found to be most beneficial, both as to the patients and staff. Gentler methods of dealing with the patients, better order, and more efficient care and supervision are among the results obtained. There are 10 nurses on duty on the male side—4 in the sick-room and 6 in the infirm wards. The sick and infirm male patients are therefore wholly under the care of nurses during the day, and the male infirm dormitory, containing 23 patients, is under the charge of 2 night nurses. These arrangements are said to be working most successfully, and to be productive of kindlier care and more efficient nursing. The constant presence of women in these male wards acts as a deterrent to refractory conduct, and the patients are found to be more obedient to the nurses, and are thus more easily managed. Their behaviour during the visit was most orderly, and the condition of these wards was all that could be desired. The supervision of the male division of the asylum by a trained nurse has been found to be advantageous in various ways. The men's clothing has been much improved, and the clothes-store is a model as to neatness of what such a store should be. The night staff consists of 10 nurses and 7 male attendants, 9 on the male and 8 on the female side, being in the proportion of 1 to 41 in the male and 1 to 42 in the female division. All the dormitories except 3 are under continuous night supervision. There are 54 epileptics, 33 men and 21 women, all of whom are under constant night supervision. The single rooms have now all to be occupied on account of the increase in the population, but they are given to quiet patients as a privilege. These rooms are gradually being furnished with chairs, tables, and pictures. The night staff assist in the morning in dressing the patients and in putting the dormitories into order; consequently each morning's work is well advanced before breakfast. The night superintendent visits at intervals all sections of the asylum, and sees that the duties of the night staff are properly performed.

The District Board are recommended to take into consideration the erection of a separate hospital for the care and treatment of consumptive patients. Of the 56 deaths since last visit, 10, or 17·8 per cent., were due to consumption, and among the patients resident there are 12 suffering from the acute stages of this disease, and 28 from either its first or second stages. Medical science has

for many years shown that consumption is a communicable disease. The isolation of the subjects of this malady is therefore a duty in the interests and well-being of the other inmates of the asylum. A separate hospital would not only secure isolation, but also enable modern methods of treatment to be adopted for the cure or arrestment of this malady.

The management of the asylum is characterised by marked ability. The patients bore every evidence of efficient care, and were remarkably quiet and orderly in behaviour. The improvement in the conduct of many of the patients, largely the result of good night nursing, was most satisfactory. Except for a few appeals for discharge there were no complaints. The dinner on the first day of the visit was seen served in an orderly manner to 209 patients in the hall of the main asylum, and on the second day to 310 patients in the hall of the Succursal Block. Both meals were liberal in amount, well cooked, and evidently much appreciated. A patient played on the piano in the orchestra in the latter hall during the dinner. The sick, the infirm, and the acutely insane are skilfully treated and carefully nursed. The number industrially employed is 214 men and 225 women. Eighty-four men are engaged at outdoor work; this number gives a much smaller percentage than that in asylums possessed of large farms. If more outdoor work were available, there is no doubt that this number could be considerably increased. It is therefore hoped that the District Board will endeavour to secure additional land without any unavoidable delay.

The asylum is maintained in excellent order and was throughout scrupulously clean. The dayrooms are well supplied with plants and other decorative objects. The supply of newspapers, periodicals, books, and indoor games is liberal. Three dayrooms, a bathroom, a bootroom, corridors, and single rooms in the female section of the main asylum have been repainted and tastefully redecorated. A separate milk store is required near the kitchen in which the cooking for the whole asylum is done.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and accurately kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
2nd and 3rd December 1901.

The asylum was last visited on the 27th June 1901. The following changes have taken place since then :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register 27th June,	26	19	326	317	688
Admitted,	5	1	50	43	99
Discharged recovered,	3	2	21	19	45
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	16	15	31
Died,	1	1	12	11	25
On Register 3rd December,	28	16	326	316	686

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 male from the pauper to the private list and of 1 female from the private to the pauper list.

With the exception of 2 men and 1 woman who were absent on pass, all the patients were seen in the course of the visit.

The number of male patients has increased by 2 and that of the female patients has decreased by 4, since last visit, so that there is practically little change in the state of the population. According to calculations made by Dr. Robertson, which are quoted in last entry, there are at present only 11 beds vacant on the male side and 13 on the female side. As there are a number of female boarders from the Edinburgh district in the asylum, the accommodation of the female side need not be further referred to, but the small margin of vacant space on the male side is deserving of the serious attention of the District Board. It is believed that the present time is particularly suitable for again urging upon the larger parishes the many advantages of boarding out their patients in private dwellings; but should that for any reason fail to diminish materially the resident population, the question of further extension alone remains to be considered.

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## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Stirling District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in 5 cases, to apoplexy in 4 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to phthisis in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to acute delirious insanity in 2 cases, to septicæmia in 2 cases, and to gastritis, senile decay, pleurisy, and nephritis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 17 instances.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no patient was absent over night by escape since last visit.

There are two entries in the Register of Accidents, one of which refers to the fracture of the forearm in the case of a female attendant, and the other to a fracture of the jaw, unfortunately followed by fatal result, in the case of a male patient. In the description of the latter accident it is stated that this patient, an epileptic of violent habits, on the 20th September last attempted to assault one of the male attendants without any warning. The latter closed with him, and both fell on the floor, the patient, owing to the fall, sustaining a fracture of both rami of the lower jaw. Septicæmia intervened, and ten days afterwards the patient died. The case was reported at the time the accident took place to the Procurator-Fiscal, who held an inquiry, and afterwards ordered a *post mortem* examination.

Two hundred and nine men and 225 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The proportion of men employed is slightly under 60 per cent., which is a lower proportion than the average in similar asylums. Only 76 men were employed at outdoor work on the farm and garden. If this small proportion (21 per cent.) is due to the want of land it is earnestly recommended that the District Board should secure such an amount of ground as will provide healthy labour for at least twice as many male lunatics as are at present employed in this manner.

Twenty-seven nurses and attendants—11 men and 16 women—have left the service of the asylum in the period covered by this report. Of these, 4 men and 4 women have been dismissed. Twenty-four—7 men and 17 women—have been engaged.

The institution was found in very good order. The methods employed in the nursing of the patients are such as are deserving of recognition by those interested in the advance of the treatment of insanity. The sick and infirm are suitably tended, the accommodation provided for them is sufficiently warm and comfortably furnished, and those of them who require rest or attention in bed are so disposed of. The position of the recent and acute cases was equally satisfactory. It was judged that every acute case in the asylum requiring bed treatment was being so treated; the number of such cases in bed was much above the average usually met with in asylums.

The patients with some exceptions, were quiet and orderly. The personal clothing both of the men and the women was suitable, and they had every appearance of receiving a generous dietary.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

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## PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

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## Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

## Mavisbank Asylum.

### MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 16th May 1901.

There are 23 gentlemen and 26 ladies resident at this date, of whom 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Since the 13th December 1900, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients—5 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted; 5 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. The cause of death was brain-softening. During the same period the changes among the voluntary patients consisted in the admission of 6 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and in the departure of 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies.



There are no entries in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Escapes. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 162 entries referring to the seclusion of one for short periods on 38 occasions, and to the restraint of 5 ladies for the following reasons:—One lady was restrained on 103 occasions on account of homicidal violence. The irresponsible behaviour of this unfortunate patient has been the means of augmenting the entries in this register on previous occasions, and from the accounts received of her from Dr. Wilson there is reason to believe that her symptoms are of an exceptional character. Another lady was restrained on 12 occasions, a third on 5 occasions, a fourth on 1 occasion, and a fifth on 3 occasions. The last four patients were restrained in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

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The medical care of the patients again attracted favourable attention. The opportunities which an institution of this size affords for the treatment of individual cases appears to be amply taken advantage of. The idiosyncrasies of each case are separately studied and every effort is made to assist recovery, or to mitigate symptoms by companionable association with members of the staff. But the most obvious and gratifying form of the medical care was witnessed in the bed treatment of so many of the acute and excited cases. It is understood that all really acute cases of mania and melancholia are systematically confined to bed, and several such were seen during the visit. It was also observed that the more excited among the chronic patients were reposing in bed after their forenoon walk and before going out again in the afternoon. Such instances as those mentioned are indicative of a desire to benefit the inmates by the adoption of medical measures which are not only theoretically sound but which have recently been sanctioned by authoritative experience in more than one country in Europe.

The house was found in good order, but it was evident that a good deal of furnishing and decoration is still required, more especially on the male side. The opening of a door from the male sickroom in order to give easier access to the lawn would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the patients who occupy that part of the building. It is recommended that this structural alteration should be carried out.

The various books and registers were examined and found correct.

#### MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 18th September, 1901.

There are at this date 47 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 7 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates, and 16 gentlemen and 21 ladies are certificated patients. One voluntary inmate, a gentleman, is absent on pass, but he came to the asylum and was seen during the visit.

Since 16th May 1901, the date of the preceding entry, the changes among the certificated patients are as follows:—2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died. Six gentlemen have been received as voluntary inmates, 3 gentlemen have left, and 1 gentleman has died.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 2 cases, to Bright's disease and peritonitis in 1 case, to carcinoma in 1 case, and to diabetes and heart disease in one case. In the cases of 2 of the 5 patients who died a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 59 entries. In 56 instances they refer to the use of the camisole in the case of a lady who persistently made homicidal attacks upon her fellow-patients and on the nurses. This lady has been transferred to another asylum. Another lady has been restrained on one occasion, and the two remaining entries refer to the use of padded straps in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings. No casualty has occurred and there has been no escape.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Their individual requirements are carefully studied and liberally met. It was abundantly evident that the medical treatment of the patients is in the hands of a skilful physician deeply interested in his work. The most approved and advanced methods of treatment are adopted, and the results are gratifying. Since the visit on 13th December 1900, 11 patients have been admitted, and during this period 11 patients have been discharged recovered—the rate of recovery being 100 per cent. on the admissions.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The establishment was in good order, but several sections require redecoration and renewal of floorecloth and furnishings. The necessity for the erection of a wider and better lighted staircase to the sick-room in the ladies' division has been pointed out in a previous entry, and it is hoped that effect will soon be given to this recommendation.

The case-records are kept in an exceptionally careful and able manner.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
9th May 1901.

There are at this date 74 patients—24 gentlemen and 50 ladies—resident. Five of the ladies are voluntary inmates. Since last visit on the 1st October 1900, 8 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted; 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged or left, and 1 gentleman has died. The cause of death was general paralysis.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 3 persons on account of violence and excitement. There are no entries in the Register of Escapes or Register of Accidents.

The care of the patients was as usual very satisfactory. Owing to the judicious division of the accommodation into small sitting-rooms the patients enjoy the greatest amount of privacy, and a classification suitable for individuals of varied tastes, proclivities, and mental peculiarities is consequently adopted with advantage. The individual treatment of the patients was evident in the careful and elaborate system of case-taking and in what may be termed the hospital treatment of acute cases. It was particularly gratifying to observe so many of the acute, recent, and recurrent cases being treated by repose in bed. This system, which is now becoming very general in continental institutions, is based upon sound medical and physiological reasons, and has been shown to be, when properly carried out, an essential adjunct to the medical treatment of acute insanity. Although it has not, as yet, been adopted to any considerable extent in Great Britain, it is right to acknowledge that in this asylum it has for many years been used as one of the ordinary forms of treatment, and that by this means, among others, the nursing of the acutely insane has been brought into line with the physically sick in ordinary hospitals. It is believed that the results of this painstaking treatment have fully justified its adoption and its continuation.

The patients were generally quiet, free from excitement, and no complaints were submitted. The institution was in excellent order throughout. The various registers were examined and found correct.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
6th September 1901.

There are at this date 76 patients on the registers of the asylum. One gentleman and 6 ladies are voluntary inmates, and 24 gentlemen and 45 ladies are under certificates. Twenty-four gentlemen and 26 ladies are in residence at Saughton Hall, 1 gentleman and 15 ladies at Balgreen, and 10 ladies at Gullane House.

Since last visit the changes among the certificated patients are as follows:—1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 lady has died. The cause of death has been registered as bronchitis: the patient's age was 75, and she had been an inmate of the asylum for 39 years. One gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary inmates.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the use of the camisole to prevent self-mutilation. One casualty is recorded—a patient slipped into the head attendant's room, seized a bottle of medicine containing chloral, bromide of potassium, and cannabis indica, and swallowed the greater portion of its contents. No injurious results followed, as effective measures were taken in due course. The lock on this room was found to be defective, and a new one has been provided.

The care and treatment of the patients continue to be characterised by ability, liberality, and kindly consideration. No complaints calling for attention were

made, and the appeals for discharge were from patients who were manifestly insane. Only one lady, the subject of acute melancholia, was noisy and excited; the other patients were quiet, orderly, and generally contented.

The gentlemen were seen in the gardens, in which there are several shelters from sun and rain. Only 3 ladies were confined to bed, and the nursing of these patients was of a most efficient character—water beds and other similar arrangements being in use. The fulness of the records in the case books as to the history, condition, and treatment of each patient deserves commendation.

All sections of the asylum were found in admirable order. Renovations and redecorations are attended to, and the accommodation throughout is of a most comfortable and home-like character. Gullane House, the seaside adjunct to the asylum, is surrounded by a garden over 2 acres in extent. The patients resident there enjoy great privacy, and the change of air and of scene cannot fail to be beneficial both bodily and mentally. Parties of from 8 to 10 reside there from May to September.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM.  
29th May 1901.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.  
Saughton Hall Asylum.  
Westermains Asylum.

There are 17 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 3 ladies are voluntary inmates, and 2 gentlemen and 12 ladies are certificated patients. One lady, a voluntary inmate, was absent at the time of the visit.

Since 10th November 1900, the date of previous report, 1 lady has been admitted under a Sheriff's order, and 2 ladies as voluntary boarders. The latter appear to be proper cases to be received in that capacity. There has been no discharge and no death.

The patients bore evidence of being carefully attended to and kindly treated.

Two ladies have been 24 years, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies 18 years, and 3 ladies over 10 years inmates of this asylum.

The establishment is maintained in very good order, handsomely furnished, and throughout there was great cleanliness. The grounds are well kept and present a most pleasing appearance.

The registers were written up to date.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
13th November 1901.

There are 16 patients resident in the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 lady is a voluntary inmate, and 2 gentlemen and 13 ladies are certificated.

Since last visit one lady has been admitted on sheriff's order. There has been no death. Two ladies who were here as voluntary patients have left.

There has been no escape or accident since the asylum was last visited.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health; they were suitably clothed, and bore evidence of kindly care and good supervision. They manifested no excitement, and none of them made any complaint.

The house was found as usual in excellent order, well ventilated, properly heated and clean. The furniture and furnishings of the rooms again attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
17th January 1901.

There are 229 patients, 115 men and 114 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All were resident and seen during the visit except one woman who is absent by escape.



Appendix B. Since 19th July 1900, the date of last visit, the following changes have  
Commissioners' Entries, taken place:—

Entries.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
Parochial Asylums.		M.	F.	TOTALS.
	Admitted, . . . . .	22	22	44
Greenock	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	12	19	31
Parochial	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Asylum.	Died, . . . . .	4	4	8

These figures show that the number in the asylum has increased by 2. This establishment was during a period of great deficiency of asylum accommodation in Lanarkshire licensed for 290 patients, but according to present requirements as to floor space it can only properly accommodate 246 patients. If the pauper insane are to be adequately provided for, this number should not be exceeded. The asylum proper can only contain 184 patients, and those portions of the poorhouse which were not designed as accommodation for the insane, and can only be regarded as used temporarily for that purpose, can contain 62 patients. Calculations based on the rate of increase during the last ten years of patients in the asylum chargeable to Greenock show that their number will probably be 255 in 1910, or 9 more than can be efficiently provided for in all the sections now used as asylum accommodation. It would, however, be safer to take the rate of increase during the last five years, and if this is done, the number of Greenock patients would probably be 279 in 1910. The increase during the five years 1890-1895 was 22, but during the last five years 1895-1900 it was 46. It will therefore be evident that Greenock will in the course of a few years require all its present asylum accommodation for its own patients.

The percentage of recoveries continues very high, being 70 per cent. on the admissions since last visit. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to inflammatory chest affections in 3 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, and to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examinations in 4 instances, or in 50 per cent. of the cases. The consent of the relatives was withheld in the remaining 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contained 30 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 3 cases for surgical reasons and in 1 case to prevent impulsive and dangerous attacks, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. Three accidents are recorded—fracture of two ribs, caused by a fall during an epileptic seizure; fracture of the right ulna, believed to be due to the rough usage of an attendant; and fracture of two ribs, also believed to be due to ill-treatment by an attendant. These two cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal. In the former case the attendant, who had to deposit £10 as bail, absconded before his trial, and in the latter case, though the evidence was considered legally insufficient to convict, the attendant was dismissed. Two escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff are far more numerous than is desirable in the interests of the patients. Nine have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, 1 absconded, and 13 have been engaged.

The asylum was found clean, in excellent order, and of a suitable temperature. The sanitary arrangements on the male side are being remodelled in a manner similar to what has been done in the female division. The fireplaces are being reconstructed in order to make them more efficient. The washtubs in the laundry, which are of wood, are in an unsatisfactory condition, and they should be replaced by those made of porcelain. The floor of the wash-house also needs renewal.

The patients generally were well behaved, and their clothing and personal neatness were satisfactory. An abundant dinner of broth, boiled beef, and bread was served during the visit, and enquiries regarding their food elicited favourable answers. The overcrowding of the dining hall has ceased since the reopening of the male ward in the poorhouse. Useful employment is found for 79 per cent. of the men and 76 per cent. of the women. The

general health of the patients is very satisfactory, only 1 man and 1 woman being confined to bed. Appendix B.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
11th July 1901.

Parochial Asylums.

There are 240 patients, 121 men and 119 women, on the register at this date. With the exception of 1 man who was absent on probation, all the patients were seen during the visit. Since the 17th January of the present year, the date of last visit, the following changes have occurred in population :—

Greenock Parochial Asylums.

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	18	31	49
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	9	15	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	3	3
Died, . . . . .	3	8	11

The numbers resident have thus increased by 11 since last visit.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to gross disease of the brain and spinal cord in 2 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case :—heart disease, epilepsy, bronchitis, and exhaustion following acute mania. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

There are 3 accidents recorded; one refers to a scalding of the right leg sustained by an attendant, the others to a cut on the head and a lacerated wound of the hand in the case of 2 male patients respectively. The wound of the hand was caused by the patient jumping through a window while in a state of acute mania. Dr. Wallace is strongly of opinion that some protecting mechanism should be applied to the windows of the apartments inhabited by such patients. This is a point which may safely be left to the Committee under the guidance of their medical adviser, but it may be pointed out that such protection of the windows, if decided upon, should be wholly ornamental and unsuggestive of its purpose.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 22 entries. No less than 21 of these refers to 1 woman whom it is found necessary to restrain partially from time to time during long periods of excitement. Two patients have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back. The changes among the attendants have been as follows :—7 men and 4 women have been engaged, and 6 men and 5 women have resigned. One hundred and eighty-five patients, 99 men and 86 women, were usefully employed at the time of the visit. Of the 99 men employed, 54 were engaged in outdoor work on the farm and garden. These figures are highly satisfactory.

The patients with a few exceptions were quiet, free from excitement, and orderly in their demeanour. They were seen partaking of a very ample and well-cooked dinner, and they bore every appearance of regularly receiving an adequate dietary. Their clothing was neat and in good repair.

Every section of the asylum was found clean and well aired.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
11th January 1901.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

There are 111 patients, 50 men and 61 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident.

Since 16th July 1900, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	4	8	12
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	2	4
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	2
Died, . . . . .	0	7	7

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Parochial Asylums.

—  
Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Craw Road.

The patients admitted were chargeable to the following parishes—3 to Paisley, 5 to Eastwood, 3 to Mearns, and 1 to Eaglesham. Of the 111 patients resident at this date, 64 are chargeable to Paisley, 27 to Eastwood, 10 to Mearns, 5 to Eaglesham, and 5 to Lochwinnoch. The asylum contains 12 inmates in excess of its license. Seven patients have to sleep on shake-downs. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how the asylum is to provide for the future and increasing requirements of those parishes whose lunatics it has contracted to accommodate. Should the increase of patients from Paisley, Eastwood, Mearns, Eaglesham, and Lochwinnoch continue as it has done during the last ten years, the numbers in excess of the accommodation would probably be 27 in 1910 and 37 in 1920. If, however, the calculation is made on the increase of the last five years, then the numbers beyond what the asylum can properly receive would probably be 39 in 1910 and 61 in 1920. Early consideration should be given to this matter, so that contracting parishes can make timely arrangements for the accommodation of their lunatics.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, to bronchitis in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases, or in the proportion of 28·5 per cent. of the deaths. This is a very low percentage, but it is understood from Dr. Graham that the consent of the relatives was refused in the other cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains one entry referring to the use of the strait-jacket and seclusion in the case of a female patient who, during the visit, became very excited and violent and assaulted the nurses with a chair. It is recommended that she be transferred to Riccartbar Asylum. One accident consisting of slight injuries to face and trunk is recorded. These were due to a struggle with an attendant, and after investigation the Superintendent did not consider the attendant blame-worthy. There has been no escape.

Five attendants have been engaged, 3 have resigned, 1 absconded, and 1 has been dismissed for intemperance. The staff consists of 4 male attendants and 5 nurses for day duty, and 1 male attendant and 1 nurse for night duty. This gives a proportion of about 1 to every 12 patients for day duty, which is not a strong staff.

The patients were, with the exception of two females, quiet and contented. The general health of the inmates is good, only 1 man and 3 women being confined to bed. The dress and personal neatness of the patients was quite satisfactory. The stock of clothing is ample. All the patients have Sunday suits or dresses, and much good taste is shown in the choice of material and in the making of the women's clothing. A dinner of broth, boiled beef, and bread was served in an orderly manner during the visit. The broth was pleasant to the taste, and the meal was a good and abundant one. All expressed approval of their dietary. Useful employment is found for 78 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women. Thirty-two men work on the land attached to the asylum.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and bedding were clean and in good order. It is understood with approval that the straw palliasses, many of which are becoming old and unsatisfactory, are being replaced by wire mattresses. The linoleum in some of the passages on the female side needs renewal. The floors of the dormitories, especially those of the sick wards, should be varnished and waxed so as to avoid wet scrubbing, which is not conducive to good health. The new shoe-room serves its purpose in an efficient manner and is altogether a useful addition.

The registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
10th July 1901.

There are 104 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 44 are men and 60 women. With the exception of 1 woman who was absent on pass, all these patients were seen in the course of the visit. Since the 14th January of the present year, the date of last visit, 1 man and 11 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 8 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 2 women



have died. The assigned causes of death are epilepsy, pernicious anæmia, and pneumonia. A *post mortem* examination was made in 1 case; in another the permission of the relatives was not obtained; and the third case died while absent from the asylum on pass.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of one woman for a short period on account of maniacal excitement. There have been no escapes and no accidents since last visit. Thirty-nine men and 45 women, over 80 per cent. of the resident population, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. This is a large and creditable proportion.

The changes among the staff have been numerous. Two men and 7 women have been engaged, 1 man and 6 women have resigned, and 1 man and 1 woman have been dismissed.

The patients were seen partaking of dinner. The meal, which consisted of soup, boiled beef, and bread, appeared to be appreciated, and those who were questioned professed themselves satisfied with it. In the wards the patients were exceptionally quiet and orderly. None of them made any complaint of a rational kind, and they seemed on the whole to be contented.

The wards and dormitories were nicely painted and decorated. One of the female dormitories, to the decoration of which it is understood some members of the Committee personally contributed, was especially attractive. In some of the rooms the carpeting is worn and ought to be replaced.

It is satisfactory to observe that the numbers resident have diminished since last visit.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,  
15th January 1901.

There are 211 patients, 107 men and 104 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen except one man who is absent by escape.

Since 20th July 1900, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	19	15	34
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	12	7	19
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	4	4
Died, . . . . .	6	3	9

The number resident in the asylum is 6 in excess of its accommodation. There is room for 5 additional male patients, but in the female side there are at present 11 patients beyond what the establishment can properly accommodate. The number of lunatics in this asylum from Paisley and other Renfrewshire parishes has increased from 137 in 1890 to 211 at this date, an increase of 74 in ten years. It will be at once apparent that this establishment, which is more than full, cannot, without serious and dangerous overcrowding, continue to meet the requirements as to lunacy accommodation of those parishes with which it has contracts. The Asylum Committee is therefore recommended to give intimation to these parishes, in order that they may make timely arrangements for the accommodation of their lunatics. Calculations based on the increase during the last five years of lunatics chargeable to Paisley show that in the course of about ten years Paisley will probably require all its asylum accommodation at Riccartbar and Craw Road for its own pauper insane.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 4 cases, to acute pneumonia in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to acute peritonitis in 1 case.

*Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases, or in 66·6 per cent. of the deaths. The consent of the relatives was refused in the remaining 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One slight accident is recorded—a flesh wound over the right eyebrow, due to slipping while being bathed. Two patients have escaped—one was absent for a night before being brought back, and one is still absent.

Appendix B. The changes among the staff are very numerous—5 male attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse absconded, and 6 male attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged. These changes involve 50 per cent. of the staff. The ratio of day attendants to patients is 1 to 10½ on the male side, and 1 to 11 in the female division, proportions which are adequate. The night staff consists of 2 men and 2 women, or 1 to about 52 patients. One attendant on each side of the house is in continuous night charge of the suicidal, the epileptic, and the sick, and the second attendant periodically visits the remaining sections of his or her division. There were only 2 wet beds last night.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.  
Paisley Parochial Asylum,  
Riccartonbar.

Reconstruction of the female sickroom is urgently required. This section is low in the roof and quite unsuitable in many ways as hospital accommodation. Its lavatory and sanitary arrangements are antiquated and inadequate. Plans should be prepared for its reconstruction and submitted to the General Board.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and their conduct generally was quiet and orderly. The sick and acutely insane receive skilful treatment, and their special requirements are met in a praiseworthy manner. The clothing of the patients is suitable and sufficient. The dinner was a palatable and abundant meal. Bread at dinner and bread and butter at supper are now put on a plate in the centre of each table, and the patients help themselves *ad libitum*.

The whole of the female division has been tastefully repainted, and consequently the appearance of these wards has been greatly improved as to brightness and cheerfulness. Fire escape stairs from the first floor at each end of the main building are in course of construction. The excellence of the arrangements for the care of the patients in the new male hospital block attracted favourable attention. The dayroom in Riccartonbar House is not satisfactory—the building is an old one, damp permeates its walls, its roof is low, it is badly lighted, and altogether the room is a cheerless apartment. Its continuance as satisfactory dayroom accommodation is doubtful.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTONBAR,  
11th July 1901.

The following statement shows the changes in population which have taken place since last visit.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On the Register, 15th January, 1901, . . .	107	104	211
Admitted since, . . . . .	34	33	67
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	16	14	30
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	18	24
Died, . . . . .	4	7	11
On the Register at this date, . . . . .	115	98	213

With the exception of 1 woman who was absent on pass and 3 who were out on statutory probation all the patients on the register were seen during the visit.

The above figures indicate a very active change in the population, which is highly satisfactory in so far as it points to an endeavour to avoid overcrowding by promoting the discharge of recoverable cases and by removing suitable cases to other institutions or to private care.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from brain disease, tubercular disease of the bowels, puerperal septicaemia, pleurisy, senile decay, general paralysis, apoplexy, exophthalmic goitre, alcoholism, phthisis, and acute delirious mania. *Post mortem* examinations were made in six cases, in the remaining five cases the permission of the relatives was not granted.

Two accidents, a fracture of the humerus and a fracture of the femur, are recorded. So far as the responsibility of the staff is concerned these accidents appear to have been unavoidable. One hundred and sixty-six patients (79 per cent. of the population) were employed usefully at the time of the visit. This is a large and very creditable proportion. There are no entries in the Register

of Restraint and Seclusion. Three patients escaped in the interval since last visit and they were each absent for at least one night before being brought back. The changes which have occurred in the nursing staff are as follows :— Eight attendants, 3 men and 5 women, have resigned, and one man has been dismissed ; 4 men and 5 women have been engaged.

The condition of the patients was wholly satisfactory. They were free from excitement and apparently contented ; their clothing was neatly fitting and suitable ; they made no complaints as to their treatment ; and their food, judging from the dinner on the day of the visit, is nutritious, properly cooked, and palatable.

Every part of the institution was found clean, well aired, and in excellent order. The plans for the renovation and enlargement of the female sickroom have obtained the sanction of the General Board, and it is expected that building operations will begin at an early date.

The land in connection with the institution is fully taken advantage of : it affords ample work for the male patients, and the supply of farm produce to the institution is abundant. It is satisfactory to learn that the pecuniary interests of the asylum have in no way suffered, but on the contrary have benefited, by the possession and cultivation of this land.

The impression produced by the visit was very favourable. The present management of the asylum appears to be energetic and thorough, the methods of administration are modern and efficient, and are characterised by a conscientious desire to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.  
Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Aberdeen East Poorhouse.

### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 12th February 1901.

These wards were last visited on the 18th October 1900, at which date there were 83 patients—43 men and 40 women—resident.

Since then, 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, 3 men have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The numbers resident at this date are 45 men and 41 women, all of whom were seen during the visit.

The death was due to pneumonia in a tubercular subject ; a *post mortem* examination was held. Forty-nine patients—29 men and 20 women—were industrially employed at this date. There has been no casualty or escape, and no change in the staff since last visit.

With the exception of 2 women confined to bed, the patients were found in a good state of physical health. One of these women, M. D. or M'L., is broken down permanently through old age and infirmity ; she has been constantly confined to bed for the past eight weeks, and is helpless, demented, and of faulty habits. The care which her nursing demands is too great a strain upon the limited staff of an institution such as this, and her removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.

The dinner provided on the day of the visit was a palatable, temptingly-cooked meal, consisting of pea soup, stewed meat, and potatoes. The patients get four regular meals per diem, and their quiet and contented demeanour and the good average state of their health is no doubt largely due to this liberality in diet. The clothing both of the men and the women is made of substantial material suitable for the season of the year.

The dormitories were very comfortable, and fires were burning in them early in the afternoon. The beds had an amply sufficient supply of good, clean coverings.

Apart from the state of the wards, which are now old and somewhat cheer-



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Appendix B. less in appearance, it was evident that the patients are in other respects comfortably treated and well cared for.  
Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.  
Aberdeen East  
Poorhouse.

## LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 26th July 1901.

There are 43 men and 40 women, 83 patients in all, as inmates of the wards at this date. There are vacant beds for 1 male and 10 females, and efforts should be made to have them occupied by patients transferred from the Royal Asylum.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death in this case was sudden, and it is unsatisfactory to have to report that there was no *post mortem* examination. It should have been made in order to ascertain, for the information of all concerned in the administration of the wards, whether or not the cause of death was a natural one. The value of these examinations from this point of view is great.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. Two male attendants have resigned, and 2 have been engaged.

The establishment was found in good order. The dining hall and dayrooms on the female side have been repainted, and the work has been well and tastefully done.

No patient was confined to bed, and the physical condition of the inmates indicated a liberal dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. The dinner served during the visit consisted of pea-soup, bread, fresh fish, sauce, and mashed potatoes. It was an abundant and well-cooked meal, and was generally approved of by the patients. The dress and personal neatness of both sexes were satisfactory. The regular employment of the inmates in useful work continues to receive due attention. The wards are evidently managed in a careful and conscientious manner.

The registers were examined and found accurately kept.

Aberdeen  
West  
Poorhouse.

## LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE, 11th February 1901.

There are 56 patients—29 men and 27 women—resident in the wards at this date.

Since the 19th October 1900, the date of last visit, 3 women have been admitted and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. No accident, escape, or death has occurred among the patients, and none of them has been subjected to any form of restraint or seclusion. A male attendant resigned, and another has been engaged in his place.

Thirty-six patients were industrially employed to-day, the majority of the men being engaged in wood-cutting, and the larger proportion of the women at laundry work and at sewing and knitting.

The patients were quiet, free from excitement, and none of them made any statement or complaint bearing on the manner of their treatment. They were warmly and suitably clad, and their general appearance and state of contentment indicated a suitable dietary. The wards were comfortable and pleasantly heated.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

## LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE, 26th July 1901.

At this date there are 26 men and 26 women, or 52 patients in all, as inmates of the wards. Vacant accommodation exists for 4 men and 4 women, and suitable patients should be removed from the Royal Asylum to fill the empty beds.

Since last visit, on the 11th February 1901, 1 woman has been admitted, and 3 men and 2 women have been discharged. No death has occurred. The patient admitted is a boarder from a parish in Caithness.

No patient has been the subject of any casualty. One escape has taken place, but the patient was brought back in the course of a few hours. A female attendant resigned on being charged with neglect of duty, 1 male attendant has been appointed to another appointment in the poorhouse, and 2 male attendants have resigned. One female and 3 male attendants have been engaged.

The patients were quiet and orderly and entirely free from complaints. Their physical health and appearance bore evidence of a suitable and liberal dietary and abundant outdoor exercise. Their clothing is kept in proper repair, and the suits and dresses for Sundays and special occasions are of good quality and neatly made. All the inmates who are able to work are daily employed in useful occupations.

The annual picnic took place on the 19th June, and at this date a strawberry-treat is to be given to all the inmates in the male exercise ground. Such breaks in the monotony of institutional life are most beneficial and give great pleasure.

The wards were in good order; but the floors of the dormitories stand greatly in need of re-staining and re-varnishing. This, it is understood, is to be done.

The registers were examined, and found written up to date and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
11th February 1901.

Buchan  
Poorhouse.

These wards were last visited on the 20th October 1900. Since then no change of any kind has occurred in the population. There has been no casualty or escape to record, and no change has taken place in the staff. Upon these negative facts, those concerned in the management of the institution are to be congratulated.

There are 52 patients—26 men and 26 women—resident in the wards at this date. They were all seen during the visit and found, with one exception—an old man confined to bed on account of physical debility—in the enjoyment of good health. They were also quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and no sign of discontent was manifested by any of them. The physical condition of the patients of both sexes was highly satisfactory. It is not often that such a large average of the inmates of any single institution present so healthy and so robust an appearance. They gave the impression of being not only liberally but judiciously fed, and that they are thoughtfully cared for was apparent from the excellent state of their personal clothing. Most of the men were out working, and each of these had on warm underclothing, a well-fitting shirt with a knitted jersey worn over it, a well-cut suit of clothes, and a pair of neatly-buttoned leggings. Many of them also wore woollen mittens. They all looked smart and clean, and there was a total absence of slovenliness in their appearance. The dress of the women was equally neat and good and varied by nicely coloured shawls.

The state of cleanliness, brightness, and good order of the dayrooms was in every respect commendable; they are comfortably furnished and provided with arm chairs and couches. The dormitories were also in excellent order, and the arrangement and comfort of the beds and the quality and quantity of their coverings left little to be desired. It is unnecessary to add that the impression produced by the inspection of these wards was entirely favourable.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
27th July 1901.

There are 52 patients, 26 men and 26 women, as inmates of the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to valvular disease of the

Appendix B.  
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Commissioners  
Entries.  
—  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

—  
Aberdeen  
West  
Poorhouse.

Appendix B. heart. No *post mortem* examination was made. Such examinations are important, and should be made unless the consent of relatives is withheld.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Poorhouse.

No accident has occurred and there has been no escape. Three changes have taken place in the female staff. The conduct of the female attendant who last resigned was so unsatisfactory as to have justified Mr. and Mrs. Fraser in dismissing her. It is to be regretted that this was not done, as her dismissal would in all likelihood have prevented her being re-engaged as an attendant on the insane. Complaints were made by a patient as to this attendant's treatment of the inmates. On being severely reprimanded for her behaviour, she resigned.

Except in regard to this matter the patients were free from complaint. They bore every evidence of being liberally provided for and well fed. The dinner seen during the visit was an abundant meal. The neatness and good quality of their clothing are highly creditable to the management, and the stores of spare and sundry clothing are kept in a most orderly manner. Nineteen of both sexes are engaged in useful work. The land in connection with the poorhouse affords healthy and interesting outdoor labour to 14 men. Four cows are kept, and the supply of milk is abundant for the requirements of the inmates.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in admirable order. One of the dormitories on the male side has been provided with new iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, and similar bedsteads are to be placed in a female dormitory after it has been repapered and repainted. This improvement in the furnishing of the wards is recorded with satisfaction. The condition of the patients and of the wards was clearly indicative of careful and intelligent management.

The registers were examined and found accurately kept.

Cunningham Poorhouse.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM POORHOUSE, 9th May, 1901.

There are as inmates of these wards 47 men and 44 women. There are vacancies for 8 patients.

Since 6th October 1900, the date of last visit, 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 3 women have been discharged, and 3 men and 3 women have died. The rate of mortality has been high during the last seven months. The proportion of deaths to the numbers resident has for many years in this establishment been a low one. Of the 6 patients who died, 1 was 84 years of age, 4 were over 60, and 1 was 52 years. The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, and to senile debility, peritonitis, and struma, each in 1 case. A *post mortem* examination was made in 1 case. Whenever the consent of the relatives can be obtained the cause of death should, in the interests of all concerned in the administration of the wards, be verified by an autopsy.

One accident, very slight in character, is recorded. There has been no escape. One change in the staff has taken place. The average duration of service of the present staff is very satisfactory. The head nurse has completed 6 years, and the garden attendant 20 years of service.

The condition of the inmates as regards physical health was satisfactory; only one patient was confined to bed. The clothing, except that of some of the men, was neat in appearance and of good quality. The patients generally were very contented, and bore evidence of judicious and kindly care. The dinner consisted of broth, beefsteak pie, and bread, and was a liberal and palatable meal. The inmates are well employed—85 per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in useful work. Three men have parole beyond the grounds, and 8 men and 3 women are granted parole within the grounds.

Many improvements were observed in the state of the wards. Several day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms have been effectively painted, which has added greatly to their brightness, and it is understood that the remaining rooms are to be similarly renovated. Linoleum has been laid in the dormitories, and furnishings have been renewed. The escape staircases are of a satisfactory width, and have been well placed to secure the egress of the patients in the case of fire.

The attention of the House Committee is drawn to the insanitary condition



of the straw palliasses, the majority of which are old and stained. It is strongly recommended that these should be condemned and wire mattresses substituted. The compartments in the bathrooms containing the water-closets are open in front, which is not a satisfactory arrangement, and it is recommended that these be provided with dwarf doors, as explained to Mr. Lockhart.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Cunninghame Poorhouse.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
11th October 1901.

There are 94 patients resident at this date. Of these, 48 are men and 46 are women.

Since the wards were last visited on 9th May of the present year, 1 man and 4 women have been admitted; 1 woman has been discharged; and 1 woman has died. The cause of death, which was verified by *post mortem* examination, was phthisis.

There has been no accident or escape since last visit, and there are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Seventy-five patients, 40 men and 35 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

The patients were found in good health, free from excitement, and generally contented. The dress of the female patients was bright, neat, and clean. That of the men was not, comparatively, in the same good order.

The wards were found, as usual, clean and well kept. The attention of Committee is directed to the condition of the lavatories adjoining the upstairs dormitories. It would be an undoubted advantage if the floors were relaid with new wood and proper slop sinks introduced into these apartments. Operations are in progress for heating the lunatic wards in conjunction with the rest of the poorhouse by means of steam conveyed from a central boiler to water heaters placed throughout the buildings. It is hoped that by this means a more uniform and at the same time a more economical system of heating the institution may be obtained.

The books and registers were examined and found neatly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
5th February 1901.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 47 patients, 22 men and 25 women, in the wards at this date.

There is vacant accommodation for 8 men and 5 women, and it is recommended that the Parish Councils of the Combination be informed to this effect.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes:—general debility, congestion of liver and jaundice, chronic diarrhoea, and senile decay. Attention is drawn to the fact that no *post mortem* examination was made. An autopsy should be made in order to verify the cause of death in every case in which the consent of the relatives can be obtained.

There has been no accident. One escape has occurred, and the patient was absent for 28 days. His name consequently fell to be removed from the register. He is reported to be maintaining himself.

Many improvements have recently been effected in the wards. The two dayrooms and four dormitories have been tastefully repainted and their appearance rendered brighter and more cheerful. A large square of linoleum has been laid in the female dayrooms, easy chairs have been provided, and the beds in one dormitory on each side have been furnished with spring mattresses. The lavatory and bathing arrangements are very satisfactory.

The wants of the inmates are liberally met. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, bread, and pudding—the meal was an abundant one, and the broth and pudding were well made and pleasant to the taste.

The clothing and personal cleanliness of the patients were satisfactory.

Their employment in useful work is well attended to. The condition of the inmates and of the wards is creditable to the present management.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

## Appendix B'

Commissioners'  
Entries.Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.Dumbarton  
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
9th July 1901.

There are 52 patients, 25 men and 27 women, in the wards at this date. Since last visit, on 5th February of the present year, 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death was acute Bright's disease. There have been no accidents, no escapes, no changes in the staff, and no patient has been restrained or secluded since last visit.

Thirty-nine patients, 20 men and 19 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and beyond a few appeals for release there was no appearance of discontent. Their clothing was neat and clean, and they had every appearance of being suitably fed and properly cared for.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order.

Woven wire mattresses have been fitted into the majority of the beds in the dormitories, and are a great improvement upon the old straw mattresses. Two easy chairs have been added to the furnishings of each day-room, and these increase the comfort and improve the appearance of these rooms.

There is still room for 5 men and 3 women in the wards, and it is hoped that these vacancies may be occupied before next visit.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Dundee East  
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
21st February 1901.

When these wards were last visited, on 5th September 1900, there were 44 men and 56 women resident. Since then 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death was due to intestinal obstruction, and the cause was verified by *post mortem* examination. There are 42 men and 55 women resident at this date. There has been no accident to any of the inmates since last visit. One escape in which the patient was absent for a night has occurred. There has been no change in the staff.

All the patients were seen during the visit. Their general physical condition was highly satisfactory; they presented a healthy, well-nourished appearance, and their personal clothing was neatly fitting, clean, and in good repair. Demands for release were frequent, but otherwise there was no indication of excitement or discontent. Twenty-nine men and 43 women were usefully employed at the time of the visit.

The accommodation provided for patients in these wards is in every respect satisfactory. The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in admirable order. The beds in the dormitories were comfortable, and their coverings were sufficiently warm and commendably clean.

The employment of a night attendant on the male and female sides of the wards respectively has, as might have been expected, had a most beneficial effect upon the mental health and habits of several of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
9th July 1901.

There are 98 patients, 44 men and 54 women, as inmates in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Of the 4 patients discharged, 2 were boarded out and 2 were returned to the asylum as unsuitable for care in these wards. The death is registered as due to cardiac failure and senile dementia. There was no *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Accidents contains only one entry; it refers to a cut on the forehead, due to an accidental fall. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent for two nights before being brought back. One change has

taken place in the staff, the female night attendant resigned, and one was engaged in her stead. Appendix B.

The management of the patients continues judicious and kindly; their occupation in useful work, which is so essential in securing good order, tranquillity, and physical well-being, receives careful attention. Eleven men are engaged in garden work, which benefits them both bodily and mentally, and 17 are usefully occupied either at trades or in assisting in keeping the wards in order. Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Twenty-five women work in the laundry, 10 at sewing or knitting, and 8 assist the attendants in the wards. The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal neatness was satisfactory, and their general health was indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. Dundee East Poorhouse.

The wards throughout were in excellent order, and the aspect of both day-rooms and dormitories was bright, cheerful, and comfortable. It is recorded with satisfaction that practically all the beds have been provided with wire mattresses, which is found to be a great improvement. Much that was seen during the visit showed that the establishment is managed in a conscientious and progressive manner.

The registers were examined and found accurately and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
21st February 1901.

Dundee West  
Poorhouse.

There are 78 patients—40 men and 38 women—resident in the wards at this date. Since the 5th of September 1900, the date of last visit, 6 men and 4 women have been admitted, 4 men and 1 woman have died, and there is an increase of 2 men and 3 women in the number resident.

The assigned causes of the 5 deaths are cancer of internal organs in 2 cases, and senile decay, cardiac failure, and cerebral hæmorrhage in 1 case each. A *post mortem* examination was held in 1 case. There has been no accident or escape since last visit, and no form of restraint has been applied to any of the patients. One male attendant has resigned and 1 has been engaged.

With the exception of 1 man and 3 women who were confined to bed, the patients were in good bodily health, and the majority of them were usefully employed. The laundry and kitchen of the institution supply work for the more active among the females, but at this season of the year, when garden work is suspended, the men have no proper form of exercise and no interesting employment. Sixteen of them were engaged in rope-teasing, which is neither congenial nor healthy occupation for the insane, and the reporter hopes that the recommendation contained in the preceding entry regarding the advisability of introducing such an occupation for the men as wood-cutting and splitting will soon be given effect to.

The patients were free from excitement, none of them made any complaint regarding their treatment, and their general condition was satisfactory.

The dormitories were comfortable, and the beds were suitably supplied with coverings.

The large dayrooms where the patients dine and sit are dingy, low in ceiling, and their furnishings are not good when compared with the standard of more modern institutions for the insane.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
9th and 18th July 1901.

There are 78 patients, 39 men and 39 women, as inmates of the wards at this date.

Since 21st February, the date of last visit, 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and 3 men and 1 woman have died.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 2 cases and to cardiac disease in 2 cases. In only 1 case was a *post mortem* examination made. The importance of these examinations should be kept in view, and whenever the consent of relations can be obtained an autopsy should be made.



Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The Register of Accidents contains no entry. There has been no escape. It is recorded with satisfaction that there has been no change in the staff since last visit. The nurse and laundress attendant have each completed over three years service in the wards.

A plan for the alterations of the present workshops has been approved of by the Board. By these alterations suitable workshops will be obtained in which the patients can be employed in wood cutting and bundling and in which they will do this work under healthy conditions.

It is proposed by the Parish Council to extend the accommodation of the wards on the male side by an addition to contain rooms for the two attendants and a sickroom for four patients. This extension will add to the efficiency of the wards; the sick will be provided for in a more satisfactory manner, and the staff will be more comfortably accommodated. A door and an outside staircase are also provided, leading from the sickroom to the exercise court. On the ground floor of the extension will be a visiting room and an enlarged mortuary. It is recommended that a water-closet be provided next the sick-room. Space for this can be obtained between the sick ward and one of the attendants' rooms, which is of large size. Should effect be given to this alteration, the Board are recommended to approve of the plans for the extension.

The dining halls have been repainted and have been rendered as bright and as cheerful as their low ceilings and indifferent lighting will allow. The floor of the hall on the female side has been laid with linoleum and floorcloth, and additions have been made to the furniture. Further additions to the furniture would be advantageous and give these rooms a more comfortable appearance.

The dormitories were clean and in good order, and the worn-out straw palliasses are gradually being replaced by wire mattresses.

The patients are well cared for and their health and physical condition are satisfactory. Only one man was confined to bed. The dinner was a well-cooked and abundant meal.

Rope teasing as an employment for the men has been abandoned, and garden work substituted. The laundry and kitchen afford employment for 15 women, 7 assist in the work of the wards, and 7 are engaged at either sewing or knitting.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Edinburgh  
Poorhouse,  
Craiglockhart.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
29th January 1901.

There were 150 patients—79 men and 71 women—resident on the 24th August 1900, the date of last visit.

Since then the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	8	2	10
Discharged, . . . . .	6	0	6
Died, . . . . .	2	1	3

At this date there are 151 patients—79 men and 72 women—in the wards.

The three deaths are registered as due to heart disease, anæmia, and emphysema respectively. *Post mortem* examinations were made in two instances. Since last visit one patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. There has been no accident, and none of the inmates have been subjected to any kind of restraint or seclusion.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 111 or 74 per cent. of the population—a very creditable proportion. One hundred and five patients—66 men and 39 women—were industrially employed at this date. The proportion of women usefully employed is somewhat small, and although the provision of work of a suitable kind for female patients is always attended with considerable difficulty, it is hoped that in a large institution like this means may perhaps be devised for remedying, to some extent at any rate, a defect which is not consistent with the general welfare of the patients.

The physical health of the inmates was very satisfactory, only 2 females, both suffering from chronic bodily ailments, being confined to bed. A substantial dinner, consisting of bread, broth, and boiled beef, was seen being partaken of. The food was of good quality, and it was satisfactory to observe that, while it was judiciously distributed, the quantity supplied to each patient was liberal and in every instance sufficient. The personal clothing of the inmates, both male and female, was of good material and generally well-fitting. All parts of the wards were found in good order, and the female section was especially clean, bright, and attractive in its arrangements.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

The inmates at the time of the visit were quiet, free from excitement and restlessness, and none of them made any complaint of a rational kind.

It is understood that a number of patients are this week to be sent to Middleton Hall, and that their places will be filled by fresh cases from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. There are, excluding heads of departments, 10 ordinary attendants on day duty at present, and a male night attendant is to be engaged. While this staff is sufficient for the class of inmate presently occupying the wards, it is right to point out, should patients of a more acute type be transferred to the institution, it will be necessary to increase the number of attendants.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
2nd and 3rd July 1901.

There are at present on the register of the wards 124 men and 77 women, or 201 patients in all.

Since 29th January 1901, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	47	9	56
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Died, . . . . .	0	3	3

The deaths are registered as due to chronic hemiplegia, valvular heart disease, and phthisis pulmonalis respectively.

In 2 of the 3 deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

This establishment now consists of two sections—the wards in Craiglockhart Poorhouse, and the mansion-house Middleton Hall at Uphall. The latter was opened for the reception of patients on 1st February 1901, and at present contains 59 patients—49 men and 10 women. In the wards at Craiglockhart are 142 patients—75 men and 67 women.

All parts of the wards at Craiglockhart were found in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort. The condition of the beds and bedding was satisfactory. The patients during the visit were quiet and well conducted, and except the usual appeals for discharge there were no complaints. The clothing of both sexes was of good quality and tidy in appearance, that of the women especially so. The neatness of the personal appearance of the women is highly creditable to the head and other nurses in charge. The dinner consisted of broth, bread, and Irish stew, and was abundant and well liked. It was observed with approval that the special dietetic requirements of certain patients receive attention, rice broth, or rice and milk, and pudding being provided for those unable to take the ordinary fare. Among the men transferred from the Royal Asylum since last visit are 16 epileptics, and an attendant has been engaged for their supervision at night. It is regretted that on account of the size of the dormitories these epileptics cannot be accommodated in one room so as to secure continuous night supervision. They, however, sleep in three adjacent dormitories, and it is understood that the night attendant is constantly on patrol between these rooms.

The number of women industrially employed has increased from 39 to 48, or from 54 to 62 per cent. The rate of mortality has been low, and the

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

general health of the inmates is good. One accident, not of a serious character, is recorded. There has been no escape.

The impression produced by the visit to Middleton Hall was highly satisfactory. This mansion house is proving excellently adapted for the purpose it is for a period intended to serve. The internal alterations to render it suitable for the accommodation of the insane and to facilitate administration have evidently been carefully considered and efficiently carried out. Adequate and excellent bathing and water-closet arrangements have been provided, and the supply of cold and hot water is sufficient. The furniture has been well selected, the beds are of good design and substantially made, the bedding and bed coverings are of good quality, the floors of the dormitories are covered with waxcloth, strips of carpet are laid between the beds, and the day-rooms and dining hall have been suitably furnished. In one of the day-rooms is a grand piano, which is proving most useful at the evening entertainments. It is understood to be the gift of a lady member of the Parish Council. The lighting of the house is by lamps, and it was evident that everything is done to render them as safe as possible. They are placed out of reach of the patients in the day-rooms and are encased in wire netting receptacles in the dormitories. The drying arrangements in the laundry are at present defective, but are soon to be made efficient. The patients are evidently well cared for and judiciously treated. The absence of the ordinary asylum arrangements in the building is a decided advantage, and some of the more intelligent patients expressed satisfaction with their new surroundings. Suitable employment is found for every inmate, and a most creditable amount of outdoor work has been done since the house was occupied. The grounds have been put into good order, and a large piece of land has been converted into a garden. The supply of vegetables promises to be abundant. Dr. Stewart of Uphall visits daily, and due provision has been made for religious services on Sundays. The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, who are in charge, a cook, a laundress, and 3 male attendants; and the management of this section appears to be quite satisfactory in every detail.

Of the 10 female patients, 4 work in the laundry, 3 in the kitchen, 1 as a housemaid, and 2 at sewing.

The registers were examined and found written up to date.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
1st February 1901.

There are 166 patients, 93 men and 73 women, resident in the wards at this date. There is vacant accommodation for 7 men and 27 women.

Since 13th July 1900, the date of last visit, 12 men and 8 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 3 men and 2 women have died. Of the 20 patients admitted, 12 were transferred from the Govan District Asylum, 4 from the Larbert Imbecile Institution, 3 from their own homes, and 1 from being boarded out.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral affections in 2 cases, to cancer in 1 case, to heart disease in 1 case, and to chronic Bright's disease in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases, and the sanction of the relatives was refused in 2 cases.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, a flesh wound on left forearm from thrusting arm through window, and a scalp wound from being pushed down by a fellow-patient. One patient escaped and was absent for a night before being brought back. Four attendants have resigned and four have been engaged.

The condition of the inmates bore evidence of their being well cared for. They were quiet and orderly in behaviour and their clothing and personal neatness were satisfactory. The dinner was an abundant and well-cooked meal, and was evidently much liked. Complaints were made as to the porridge being cold at breakfast. The cause of this should be seen to and remedied.

The wards, which have been most successfully reconstructed, presented a bright and comfortable appearance. The heating arrangements are very efficient—steam can be turned on to each radiator as required, and conse-



quently the temperature of each room can be regulated by using one or more radiators. The floor of the sewing room has been relaid with pitch pine, and its walls are about to be repainted. The substitution of spring mattresses for the straw palliasses is again recommended. Opaque green blinds have been provided for all the windows.

A great improvement has been effected in the appearance of the grounds adjoining the wards by the removal of the wall and the high, prison-like railing which surrounded the male and female exercise courts. A series of greens, divided and fenced by low iron railings, now flank the buildings. To the south a large bowling green has been completed by the patients and attendants.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
12th July 1901.

There are 176 patients on the register at this date, of whom 94 are men and 82 are women. With the exception of 1 man who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen at the time of the visit.

Since the 1st February 1901, the date of last visit, the numbers resident have increased by 10 and the following changes have occurred in the population :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	7	12	19
Discharged, . . . . .	4	0	4
Died, . . . . .	2	3	5

The deaths are registered as due to cancer of the bowel, heart disease with pneumonia, epilepsy, cerebral softening, and cerebral hæmorrhage. *Post mortem* examinations were made in three instances. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. One accident is recorded which is of an unimportant nature.

One hundred and forty-six patients, or the remarkably high proportion of 83 per cent. of the population, were industrially employed at the time of the visit; of this number it is satisfactory to record that 50 men were employed at garden or field labour. It is understood that 12 acres of arable land have recently been acquired by the institution, which will amply meet the requirements of the male patients in respect to outdoor work. The grounds surrounding the department for the insane were in admirable order, and the removal of the massive iron railings has had the effect of greatly improving their appearance and of removing from the sight of the patients an object which was so suggestive of restraint. The new railing is open and ornamental.

The wards and dormitories were found in a very commendable state of good order and cleanliness. The furnishings are of a modern description and suitably chosen. Wire mattresses have been fitted into all the beds in the dormitories, which is a change of considerable importance from a sanitary point of view. With the exception of the corridor of communication and the renovation of the general bathroom, the extensive alterations which have been proceeding for the past two or three years are finished, and upon the results the Committee and Mr. Thomson may justly be congratulated.

The general health of the patients was satisfactory, and only three persons, one man and two women, were confined to bed. No exception could be taken to their personal clothing or to the quality or cooking of the food which was being prepared for their dinner. Their demeanour was quiet and orderly, and no complaint of a rational nature was submitted by any of them.

It is satisfactory to record that out of a staff of 17 nurses and attendants, only one change has taken place since last visit.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
—  
Commissioners' Entries.  
—  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
—  
Govan Poorhouse.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
31st January 1901.

There are at this date 16 men and 16 women in the wards. There has been no change in the population since 29th August 1900, the date of last visit. It is satisfactory to record that no death, accident, or escape has occurred among the inmates since the wards were last visited.

The health of the inmates was satisfactory with the exception of one man, 75 years of age, who was admitted to the wards last July, and who is now confined to bed, suffering from bronchitis, heart affection, and senile decay. Such cases are as a rule more suited for treatment in asylums which possess special facilities for the care of sick and infirm patients.

The wards were found throughout in good order, and the condition of the inmates, judged by the state of their personal clothing, their general appearance, and the absence of excitement and signs of discontent, indicated that they are conscientiously and adequately cared for.

The medical journal and the books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
4th September 1901.

There are 30 patients—15 men and 15 women—resident in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death. The three patients discharged were transferred to the asylum on account of their being unsuitable for care and treatment in an establishment of this kind. The Register of Accidents and Escapes contains no entry.

Practically there has been no change in the staff. The female attendant, who has been in the service of the wards for 3 years, had to leave for some months on account of domestic reasons, but has now returned.

The condition of the patients as regards cleanliness and personal neatness was exceedingly satisfactory, and suitable for the season. The dinner at this date consisted of pea soup, boiled beef, and bread, and it was a well cooked and abundant meal. It is recommended that potatoes be given more frequently—at present they are given only twice a week, once as Irish stew and once at the fish dinner. The diets would be made quite satisfactory by this change and by giving extras to working patients, otherwise they are good and varied.

The cleanliness and good order which prevailed throughout the wards merit commendation. The water supply and the bathing arrangements continue defective, and until the former is ample the bathing of the patients cannot be as satisfactory as in other establishments for the insane. The straw palliasses are old, and, as their condition must be an insanitary one, they should be discarded and wire mattresses substituted.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
12th February 1901.

There were 43 patients in the wards on the 20th October 1900, the date of last visit. Since then 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. There are at this date 40 patients on the register, of whom 19 are men and 21 are women. All are resident, with the exception of one man who is out on a week's pass and who is at present working for a neighbouring farmer. All the patients were seen during the visit. It is understood that the Governor has satisfied himself that this patient who is on pass is properly fed and treated during his absence from the institution.

The single death is registered as due to softening of the brain. There has been no change in the staff, no escape, and no accident since last visit. About 25 of the inmates—13 men and 12 women—are usefully employed from day to day.

The health of the majority of the patients was satisfactory, only 1 woman, suffering from bronchitis and weakened by successive attacks of

influenza, being confined to bed. Attention must, however, be directed to the following 2 patients, both of whom were admitted to the wards about 6 months ago :—(1) C. S. is in feeble health, his heart's action is weak, and his feet are consequently swollen; he is so demented that he cannot dress himself. (2) H. B. or C. also suffers from heart disease, and her feet are swollen; there is an ulcer on one of her legs; she is unfit to do any kind of work; her age is given as 67, but she herself says she is 80 years of age, and her appearance is more in accordance with her own statement.

Both patients are unsuitable subjects for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, where there exist no means or appliances for the care or nursing of senile or infirm patients, and their removal back to the asylum is therefore recommended.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. The patients, who were all suitably dressed, were free from excitement and exhibited every indication of efficient care and of an adequate dietary.

The books and registers were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
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Commissioners' Entries.  
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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
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Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
27th July 1901.

There are 20 men and 21 women in the wards at this date.

Since 12th February 1901, the date of last visit, 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death is registered as heart disease. No *post mortem* examination was made. The value of these examinations in institutions for the insane is great—a fact which should be kept in view.

No accident occurred. A male patient recently escaped, and has not yet been brought back. It is believed he is on his way to his home near Kirriemuir, and there appears to be no ground for anxiety as to his welfare. A change in the staff on the male side has taken place.

Both in regard to the care and treatment of the patients and the management of the establishment, the visit left a most favourable impression. The appearance of the patients indicates good feeding and plenty of exercise in the open air.

All were quiet and orderly, and none had any complaint to make. The present inmates appear to be suitable for an establishment of this character.

Two women were confined to bed, one from general debility and one on account of an ulcer on the leg. One man was absent visiting his relatives; and it is understood that 6 men and 5 women are given a day's leave from time to time to visit their friends. This privilege is greatly appreciated, and promotes happiness and contentment, and is never abused.

Ten of the men do useful and profitable work, either on the land belonging to the poorhouse, or in wood cutting and bundling.

Thirteen women are engaged at either household work or at sewing and knitting.

The wards were in admirable order, and presented throughout an aspect of brightness and comfort.

The registers were examined and found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
28th February 1901.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

There are 34 patients—17 men and 17 women—inmates of the wards at this date. The only changes since last visit are the admission of 1 man and the discharge of 1 man.

There has been no accident and no escape. One change in the staff has occurred, a nurse having resigned and one having been engaged in her stead.

The male attendant has been in the service of the wards for nearly twelve years. There is great kindness in the relations between the patients under his charge and himself.

The establishment continues to be efficiently managed. The dayrooms and dormitories were clean, in excellent order, and comfortably furnished.



Appendix B. Repainting is well attended to, and consequently both the rooms and passages are bright and cheerful in appearance. It is understood that the conversion of the two male dormitories into one, which would be a great improvement, is to be carried out at an early date. The patients are, with one exception, suitable for care in this institution. The removal of J. P. to the asylum, on account of her defective habits, has been called for. The condition of the inmates as to physical health, personal neatness, and tidiness of clothing was very satisfactory. The dinner was a well-cooked and liberal meal; it consisted of pea-soup, bread, and boiled beef. All the patients, with one exception, in each division are daily engaged in useful work. Contentment, the result of kindly and judicious treatment, prevailed among the inmates.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
23rd November 1901.

The number of patients resident at this date is the same as at the date of the last visit—17 men and 17 women. In the interval 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There have been no deaths. There is an entry in the Register of Accidents, referring to an injury to the knee of a male patient, which was fortunately not of a serious nature. With the exception of one man and one woman, all the patients are employed usefully. They all looked healthy and well fed, and their clothing was, in every instance, well fitting, clean, and in good repair. A suitable dinner, consisting of broth, bread, and stewed meat, was served during the visit. The day-rooms, dormitories, and the various accessory apartments were found, as usual, in excellent order. The removal of the partition in the male dormitory and the erection at one end of it of a room for the male attendant has proved already the wisdom of the proposal, for the alteration gives greater comfort to the attendant and more air and light to the dormitory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

Old Monkland  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
6th May 1901.

There are 24 men and 22 women at this date as inmates of the wards.

Since last visit on 30th November 1900, 1 woman has been admitted and 2 women have died. The cause of death in each case was apoplexy. A *post mortem* examination was made in one case, but the consent of the relatives for an autopsy was refused in the other. It is desirable and important in the interests of all concerned in the administration of the wards that the causes of death should be verified by an examination whenever the consent of relatives can be obtained for it.

There has been no accident to any patient, no escape, and no case of seclusion or restraint.

The wards are maintained in excellent order, and were throughout scrupulously clean. The day-rooms, dining-halls, and corridors have been tastefully repainted and made bright and cheerful in appearance. Linoleum has been laid in the day-rooms and dining-halls, and is a great improvement. The beds in the male dormitories have been furnished with wire mattresses, and those in the other dormitories are to be similarly equipped.

The recommendation in the previous entry as to placing a piece of felt between the wire and hair mattresses, and a blanket between the under sheet and hair mattress has been carried out. The baths have now been fitted with arrangements which give an ample supply of hot water. The outlet from the baths is too small, and entails delay in emptying. If it can be enlarged it should be done, as it would enable the attendants to give clean water to each patient without loss of time. The large wardrobe in the room which was formerly a surgery is a useful addition, and admits of the female clothing being kept in an orderly manner. A smaller press in the same room would be serviceable in holding the spare crockery of the wards.

The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed, and their personal cleanliness satisfactory. Their aspect was indicative of a liberal dietary and abundant outdoor exercise or work. The dinner was a well-cooked and abundant meal, with which the more intelligent patients expressed cordial approval. The industrial occupation of all capable of employment is well attended to. The patients were entirely free from complaints and excitement, and everything seen during the visit reflects creditably on the present management of the wards.

J.W. or S. has become very defective in her habits, both during the day and night. As there is no prospect of improvement her removal to the asylum is recommended.

The registers were examined and found correctly and neatly kept.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
 Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
 16th December 1901.

There were 46 patients—24 men and 22 women—resident on the 6th May of the present year, at which date the wards were last visited. Since then 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died.

There are 46 patients—25 men and 21 women—resident at this date.

The death is registered as due to phthisis.

One male attendant has resigned and one has been engaged. There have been no accidents or escapes, nor has any patient been secluded or restrained during the period embraced in this report.

The patients were free from excitement, their physical health was apparently good, and their personal clothing was in every respect suitable. One of the female patients named M. L. is suffering from Addison's disease. It is recommended that she should be removed to an asylum for the prolonged nursing which her symptoms require.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, properly heated, and in excellent order. A proper supply of hot water has now been provided for the baths and lavatories on the male and female sides respectively.

In respect of adaptation to their purpose of the care and management of the patients, and of good order and cleanliness, these wards will compare favourably with any similar institution in the country.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
 28th March 1901.

Perth Poorhouse.

There are 37 patients—19 men and 18 women—in the wards at this date.

Since last visit, one female has been discharged recovered, and one man and one woman have died. The cause of death in both cases is registered as heart disease. No *post mortem* examination was made; in one case the sanction of relatives for an examination was refused, and in the other case it was not applied for. It is important that an examination should be made whenever the consent of relatives can be obtained, in order to verify the cause of death.

No accident has occurred, and there has been no escape. A male attendant has been dismissed for intemperance and one has been appointed in his stead.

The patients were quiet and well behaved, and in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. Two females were in bed—one from a temporary ailment, and one on account of the infirmities of old age. M. S. has again become wet in her habits and requires night supervision for her proper care. Her transfer to the District Asylum is recommended.

The inmates were seen at dinner, which was a well cooked and abundant meal. It consisted of broth, boiled beef, bread, and pudding. Regular employment is provided for 14 men and 10 women. The workshop, in which 11 men are engaged in bundling firewood, is a very satisfactory feature of this institution. It is spacious, well lighted, efficiently ventilated, and comfortably heated.

Appendix B. The wards are maintained in excellent order. The day-rooms have been repapered, and the dormitories presented a clean, bright and well furnished appearance. The bed clothes were ample for the season.

Commissioners' Entries. The satisfactory condition of the establishment deserves commendation.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
5th December 1901.

Since the last visit to these wards 6 men and 4 women have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The number resident at this date is 39, of whom 20 are men and 19 are women. This shows an increase of one patient of each sex as compared with the numbers at last visit. The two deaths are registered as due to senile decay and fatty degeneration of the heart respectively. There has been no accident or escape during the period covered by this report.

The patients were found in good physical health, all except one woman, M. S., who has been bedridden since September last owing to bodily weakness and infirmity. As, in addition, she frequently suffers from attacks of diarrhoea, her case is evidently one which could be better nursed in an asylum hospital, and her removal to the district asylum is therefore recommended.

The personal clothing of the inmates was satisfactory, and their wants appear to be properly attended to in every respect. The dayrooms and dormitories were, as usual, bright, clean, and in excellent order. It is worthy of consideration whether the comfort of the inmates would not be increased and the floors of the corridors better preserved if wooden porches were erected at the outer doors of the male and female wards respectively.

It is also suggested that it would add materially to the convenience of the cleansing and other arrangements if hot water were introduced into the male division of the wards.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
21st March 1901.

There are 16 men and 14 women at present inmates of the wards.

Since last visit, 1 man has been admitted and 4 men have died. One death was due to valvular disease of the heart and old age (84), and 3 were due to influenza complicated with acute chest affections. Influenza is and has been prevalent in the district, and the rate of mortality among the general population has, it is understood, been high. One patient who has been seriously ill from influenza and pneumonia is evidently going to make a good recovery. Investigation into the care of these patients showed that everything was done to secure their constant day and night supervision. The medical records by Dr. Anderson relative to these cases are very complete and indicate skilful and liberal treatment.

There has been no accident and no escape in which the patient was absent overnight. Two male attendants have resigned and two have been engaged. These frequent changes are undesirable in the interests of the patients. Every reasonable inducement should be offered to efficient and trustworthy attendants to remain in the service of the institution.

The patients continue to be kindly and judiciously treated. The men were seen at supper—the tea was satisfactory, the bread sufficient, but the butter was scanty. The allowance of butter should be increased. The women have tea at 3 p.m. and at 6 p.m., and none had any complaints. The clothing of the inmates has been much improved in recent years. Nine men are daily engaged in garden work and one in house work. Nine women are usefully employed.

The wards were in good order, the bedding clean, and the bedclothes ample for the season. The management continues to be painstaking and satisfactory.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.



LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
12th October 1901.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

There are 34 patients in the wards at this date—viz., 19 men and 15 women.

Three men and 1 woman have been admitted since last visit, and 1 woman who was at that time on probation has been removed from the roll. There has been no death or accident and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint or Seclusion. There have been 2 escapes where 2 male patients were absent over night. One was away for four days, and had travelled to a relation's house at Hurlford, from which he was sent back; the other escaped while the attendant was engaged looking for this man, and was returned from Glenluce on the following day. One of the male patients recently admitted—W. C. C.—is slovenly as regards his clothing, and is said to be defective in his habits, and it is recommended that he should be returned to the asylum.

Two male attendants have resigned and 2 have been engaged since last visit.

The day being very wet, all the patients were found in the house, but in suitable weather 14 men are regularly employed at garden work, and one is employed assisting the attendant in the wards. Of the females, 10 are engaged regularly in house and laundry work, knitting, &c. The general health of the patients was very satisfactory, and all who were questioned expressed themselves as quite satisfied with their treatment. They were seen at dinner, and the meal consisted of an unlimited supply of good broth, a fair quantity of boiled beef, and bread. Effect has been given to Dr. Fraser's recommendation regarding the supply of butter; each patient is said now to receive nearly double the former allowance.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well aired, and in good order, and the supply of clothing was ample, of good quality, and well made. Improvement has been begun as regards the bedding by the introduction of a few spring mattresses. The supply of bed clothing was sufficient and of good quality.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
22nd February 1901.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

The numbers resident have increased from 105 on the 12th September 1900, the date of last visit, to 114 at this date. Of the latter number, 2 boys and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is supported by the funds of the institution, and 67 boys and 41 girls are chargeable to various parishes throughout the country.

Since last visit 13 boys and 9 girls have been admitted, 5 boys and 2 girls have been discharged, and 4 boys and 2 girls have died. The assigned causes of death are epilepsy (3 cases), phthisis, heart failure, and bronchitis.

Seven children were confined to bed, the majority of them on account of trivial ailments. During the past five months no epidemics or debilitating affections of a marked kind have operated unfavourably upon the general health of the inmates. The children were found in as satisfactory a state of physical condition as could be expected, considering the somewhat large proportion of weakly and helpless cases which the institution accommodates. Allowing for that fact, however, the general appearance of the children was distinctly favourable; they were well nourished, cheerful, tidily dressed, and the relations existing between them and Miss Butter were

Appendix B. evidently cordial and characterised by confidence on their part and affection on hers. There are four regular meals a day—breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper. The dinner to-day was witnessed. The food was suitable and of adequate quantity, and the order prevailing in the dining-rooms, though not of a disciplinary character, was perfectly pleasant, considering that many of the children are unable to feed themselves.

Institutions for Imbeciles. The employment of the children is carefully attended to, everyone who is able to do any work being encouraged to do a little. Apart from light household work, in which as many as 40 are induced to participate to a greater or less extent, the following modes of employment may, among others, be mentioned :—4 boys work in the garden, 8 boys and 5 girls are employed in the laundry and kitchen, and 10 boys and 8 girls either knit or sew. The usual amount of attention continues to be devoted to school training.

Baldovan Institution.

It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation about the beginning of August, and that the present house will then be relieved to the extent of about 50 inmates. Such a relief is much required, for the number resident is greatly in excess of that for which the establishment is licensed and which it can properly accommodate.

Every part of the house was found in good order, the rooms were bright and well ventilated, and the beds in the dormitories were comfortable and suitably supplied with coverings.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
18th July 1901.

There are 70 boys and 46 girls as pupils in the institution at this date. Of these, 3 boys and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is maintained out of the funds of the institution, and 66 boys and 43 girls are paid for by Parish Councils. Two pauper boys were absent on holiday.

Since 22nd February 1901, the date of last visit, 8 boys and 5 girls have been admitted, 3 boys have been discharged, and 5 boys and 3 girls have died. Except in 1 instance, the admission of a private boy boarder, these changes refer to pauper pupils.

The rate of mortality has been high. The deaths are registered as due to tubercle of the lungs in 3 cases, to tuberculous enteritis in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 1 case, and to atrophy and debility in 1 case. A *post mortem* examination was made in 5 cases.

The changes in the staff have been very few, a fact which is highly creditable to Miss Butter, and indicative of her tactful management. One of the governesses has resigned, and there has been only 1 change among the nursing staff. Two additional servants have been engaged.

The number in the register has increased by 2. Serious overcrowding is an unsatisfactory feature in the condition of the present institution, and as overcrowded dwellings are the real breeding places of tuberculosis it is hoped that relief will be speedily obtained by the opening of the new buildings. The new institution was inspected, and it was found that it will yet be two months or more before it will be ready for occupation. Relief of the present house to the extent of 50 pupils will then be obtained. It is recommended that until the new buildings are opened no fresh cases be received.

It was observed that no direct access to the grounds has been provided in the hospital section of the new institution. The pupils in this section, who will be of the most helpless class, will have to be taken—in many instances they will have to be carried—along the corridor to the front door in order to get to the grounds. It is recommended that one of the windows of the sick ward be converted into a door and a suitable porch erected outside. This improvement should be effected without delay. Immediate access to the grounds will better secure the open-air treatment which is now found so beneficial to those who are the subject of tuberculous disease, as a large percentage of imbecile and idiot children are.

It was abundantly evident during the visit that the children are efficiently cared for. Their condition in regard to cleanliness and clothing was highly satisfactory. Every child was neatly and tastefully dressed; and in this way their sense of self-respect is promoted. A pride in appearance judiciously

cultivated never fails to have a beneficial effect on habits and conduct, and this is especially true of weak-minded children. The stores of Sunday and special clothing were inspected, and their quality, variety, and tastefulness were all that could be desired. Great credit is due to Miss Butter for the attention she bestows on this section of her duties.

The training of those children who are capable of useful work is carried on assiduously, and the teaching staff for the school now consists of an additional governess. As no restrictions are imposed as to the class of children received, the proportion of the feeble and helpless is a very large one, and this entails a great amount of labour. The staff of nurses will require to be increased when the new buildings are in occupation.

The management of the institution continues to merit the commendations expressed in previous entries.

The registers were examined and found accurately kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
13th May 1901.

Larbert  
Institution.

There are 260 pupils on the books of the institution at this date. Of these, 27 boys and 17 girls are private pupils, 52 boys and 34 girls are elected pupils, and 83 boys and 47 girls are paid for by Parish Councils. One boy was absent on holiday.

Since last visit, 14th November 1900, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . .	1	0	0	0	11	4	16
Discharged . . .	0	0	1	1	3	1	6
Died . . . . .	0	2	3	2	3	5	15

During the period to which the foregoing figures refer, there has been a decrease of 5 in the number resident. The private and elected pupils have decreased by 1 and 7 respectively, and the pauper inmates have increased by 3. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the accommodation for private pupils is fully occupied, and that as a result of the well merited and widely spread reputation of the institution, applications for admission for this class of pupils continue to be received. If these are to be met, an extension of the private section will have to be provided in order to accommodate these pupils in a manner consonant with the higher rates of board.

The rate of mortality has, during the last six months, been high. Of the 15 deaths, 6 are registered as due to epilepsy, 3 to general tuberculosis, 2 to phthisis pulmonalis, and one to each of the following causes—hydrocephalus, pneumonia, tubercle of brain, and tubercular peritonitis. In 1 case a *post-mortem* examination was made. Such a large number of deaths means a great amount of sickness requiring hospital care. Many of the children who died were under treatment for long periods. The present sick wards are not satisfactory, their site especially so. The children going to the covered playground have to pass through the passage between the two sickrooms, and to-day, they were, as usual, very noisy, as is to be expected, and in one of the sick wards was a boy seriously ill with pneumonia. Such an arrangement cannot possibly be regarded as satisfactory, and it is therefore hoped that the Directors will favourably consider the erection of a separate hospital of modern construction on a suitable site. This is without doubt the next improvement in the equipment of the institution which should be provided. To obtain a suitable site the field adjoining the covered playground would require to be purchased. The acquisition of this piece of ground would be of great benefit in this and many other ways, and a most desirable investment in the interests of the institution.

The general care of the children was found most satisfactory. Their personal neatness and the tastefulness of their clothing cannot be too highly commended. These are features in their condition which cannot fail to attract favourable notice and to give assurance of the great efficiency of Mr. Skene's management of the institution. The careful attention given to the children's dress tends to

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for Imbeciles.

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check destructive, slovenly, and uncleanly habits, and the expenditure and care in this direction are fully compensated by the improvement in behaviour effected. The dinner was served in an orderly manner, and a considerable number of the elder girls are trained in the duties of the table. The children had every appearance of being happy and contented, and of being on the best of terms with those in charge of them.

The covered playground can unhesitatingly be pronounced a great success. The children were seen at play there, and the usefulness and advantages of this unique addition to the institution were at once evident. The children thoroughly enjoyed themselves, running freely about, some skipping, some with hoops, and some with hand-balls or footballs. The great amount of exercise which they obtain in this way cannot fail to be highly beneficial to them, both mentally and bodily. Play of this description brightens their intellect, develops their muscles, and makes them sleep better. It has been observed that the children now play in the park during summer more readily and freely than when they were confined to dayrooms, as was formerly the case, during the winter. They forgot, in fact, how to play on account of idling about the dayrooms all winter. A good musical instrument is required in this building to aid in the drills and manual and other exercises conducted there. It is hoped that it will be at once provided.

The institution is doing excellent work in the education and training of the children. A class of boys and girls read with considerable fluency, their writing was decidedly good, and their sums in compound division showed how efficiently they were taught. In regard to the other children at school, it was evident that no efforts are spared by the teachers to develop and expand the intelligence of the pupils according to the measure of its strength and capability. In the workroom section, where the children are taught to sew, knit, and do fancy work, the motor and co-ordinating powers are trained and developed, and the results are of a gratifying character. Useful occupations receive careful attention—112 boys and 102 girls are registered as being industrially employed. In this way the pupils are trained to be useful members of a household on leaving the institution.

All sections of the establishment are maintained in excellent order. The dayrooms are comfortably furnished, and abundantly supplied with objects of interest and decoration. The condition of the dormitories, beds, and bedding was satisfactory. Repainting is being gradually overtaken, and the work is well and tastefully done. New and improved grates have been provided in the private section of the establishment. A verandah is much required at the west door where the goods for the store are received, and where the ash-buckets are kept. The erection of a mortuary supplies a long felt want. The new office for the Superintendent, the new Board and visiting room, and the sitting room for the nurses are all most useful additions, from an administrative point of view.

The staff of the institution is numerically strong, consisting in all of 62 persons. Among the officials are the Superintendent, the Matron, Assistant Matron, and 3 Governesses. The female staff consists of a head nurse, 20 nurses, 2 cooks, 4 laundresses, 2 hall maids, and 20 ward cleaners. There are 5 men employed—an engineer, a gardener, a tailor, a coachman, and a labourer. Of the latter, one resides within the grounds so as to be available in any case of emergency, such as a fire during the night. It is worthy of note that among the staff there are 7 servants who were formerly pupils. These are fed and clothed and receive wages according to the value of their work. These facts strikingly illustrate the usefulness and philanthropy of the institution. It is also worthy of record that many imbeciles who have been trained in this establishment are now known to be maintaining themselves by their industry.

The registers were examined and found to be regularly and accurately kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
3rd December 1901.

Since the 13th May—the date of last visit—the following changes have occurred in the number resident :—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
On Register 13th May, . . . . .	27	17	52	34	83	47	260	Commissioners' Entries.
Admitted, . . . . .	5	4	11	6	8	10	44	—
Discharged, . . . . .	2	1	4	7	2	0	16	Institutions for Imbeciles.
Died, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	—
On Register 3rd December, . . . . .	28	19	59	32	88	56	282	Larbert Institution.

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 1 boy from the private to the elected list.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 1 case, to tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to German measles in 2 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 2 instances.

An epidemic of German measles has recently visited the institution, and no less than 50 children were infected.

Two hundred and fifty-four children, 160 boys and 90 girls, were attending school to-day. Of that number, 17 boys and 40 girls are being instructed in needlework and knitting, and, judging from the samples of work seen, with excellent results. Many of the pupils were also engaged in useful work in the garden, laundry, and kitchen. A highly interesting exhibition was given in the covered playground by a number of the pupils. It consisted of songs, musical drill, and various exercises. The performance was undoubtedly creditable to those who have charge of the instruction of the children.

The principal governess has resigned, and another has been engaged, who is to enter on her duties to-morrow.

The dinner and tea meals were seen to-day. The food was good and wholesome, and the conduct of the children and the service of the meals were entirely satisfactory.

The personal clothing of the pupils attracted very favourable attention. It was not only warm, suitable, and in good repair, but in almost every instance neat and varied, and, what is more important to note, indistinguishable in its appearance from the clothing worn by children of the same age in ordinary circumstances. The various living and sleeping apartments were found, as usual, in excellent order.

There is an increase of 22 in the number resident as compared with last visit, which number exceeds by 32 the licensed capacity of the institution. The Directors will have, sooner or later, to face the question of further extension, and it is well known by experience that the consideration of this question cannot be undertaken too soon. It may be suggested that the class for whom new accommodation is more urgently required is the private class, and it is worthy of consideration whether such extension should be in the form of separate houses or villas. The advantages of segregate buildings for all institutions are now becoming widely recognised, but in the case of children who are particularly subject to epidemic infection their value is greatly enhanced. For this and other reasons it is learned with much satisfaction that there is a prospect of acquiring the small piece of land to the west of the institution. The existing buildings are already sufficiently large for the area of ground they cover, and it would not be advisable to add to them except in case of necessity. The erection of a villa for pupils paying the higher rates of board would set free accommodation in the main buildings which is required for other inmates. It is hoped that when the new piece of ground referred to is acquired, the Directors will not lose sight of the proposal to erect a small hospital.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 28th March 1901.

H.M. General  
Prison, Perth.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that at this date I visited the Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison.

Appendix B.  
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 Commissioners  
 Entries.  
 -----  
 H.M. General  
 Prison, Perth.

On 19th December 1900, the date of last visit, there were 37 men and 8 women resident. Since then, 2 men have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged as pauper lunatics to District Asylums, and 1 man has been discharged to the Penal Department. The above changes leave 37 men and 7 women resident at this date.

During the inspection all inmates were given an opportunity of making any statement they desired. Only one man made complaints as to his treatment, but investigation disclosed that they were the outcome of delusions of suspicion. Several complained of their detention.

The clothing and personal neatness of the inmates were satisfactory, and their physical health and condition indicated a suitable and liberal dietary. With very few exceptions their behaviour was quiet and orderly. One man and one woman were in seclusion, the former on account of physical illness and the latter on account of mania. It is recommended that a Register of Seclusion be kept, similar to that in use in asylums. At present its use is entered in the case records of each inmate secluded.

The male wards have been repainted and redecorated, and made brighter and more cheerful in appearance. The brackets and pipes in connection with the cisterns of the water-closets have been encased in wood, and the facilities for suicide have consequently been lessened.

The female department was in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and comfortably furnished.

PERTH, 6th December 1901.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I this day visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison. There are 39 men and 7 women resident at present. Since the 28th March of the present year, the date of the last official visit by one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, 4 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been sent to an ordinary asylum, and 1 man and 1 woman have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been placed in private dwellings. There has been no death during the period covered by this report.

The wards were found in good order. The house now occupied by the female inmates approaches closely to the ideal of a private residence. The rooms are nicely decorated, comfortably furnished and well lighted. While everything has been done to ensure detention, the methods employed to this end are as inconspicuous as possible and in no way interfere with the home-like character of the building. Any similar modification in the direction of improving the accommodation for the male inmates would add greatly to the comfort of the latter and would undoubtedly react favourably on their mental health. The inmates of the wards as a whole were, with one or two exceptions, quiet and free from excitement, and their physical wants seem to be liberally and judiciously attended to.

The living rooms were properly heated and the sleeping apartments were clean and comfortably supplied with bed coverings. The good supply of books and newspapers throughout the wards attracted favourable attention.



## APPENDIX C.

### GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

#### REPORT BY DR. JOHN MACPHERSON.

Report by  
Dr. John  
Macpherson.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients resident in private dwellings in the county of Fife. The following statement shows the number of patients and their classification :—

Single Patients—	M.	F.	T.
(a) Private and Curatory, . . . . .	5	15	20
(b) Pauper, . . . . .	30	54	84
Pauper Patients in Specially Licensed Houses,	126	260	386
	161	329	490

A separate report upon the condition of each patient was, as usual, transmitted to the Board immediately after the patient was visited. With one or two exceptions, I have not felt called upon to report in an unfavourable sense on the management or care of any of the patients, and any recommendations which may have been made in the direction of improving the circumstances or increasing the comfort of individual cases have, as a rule, been promptly attended to.

Considering that the boarded-out patients in Fife number nearly 500 and that they are widely spread over the county, it was both surprising and gratifying to find an almost uniformly satisfactory standard of care prevailing throughout the houses in which the patients live. As might be expected, some of the houses liberally exceeded the ordinary requirements, and perhaps many more fell below the average standard, but it is worthy of record that in few instances was it suspected that the food, personal clothing, or the sleeping arrangements for the patients were defective. The reasons for adverse criticism or for recommending the removal of patients were entirely based upon either personal defects in the guardians or upon the unsuitability of the patients for private care.

The uniformity in the care of the insane in this county is probably due to the long period of time during which the system of boarding-out has been organised there, to the liberal and uniform allowance for maintenance paid by the two parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow, to which the majority of the patients are chargeable, and to the regular supervision of the houses by the officials of these parishes as well as by the Dundee Parish Council, which also boards out extensively in this county.

## Appendix C.

## REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
and.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report, and accompanying statistical returns, bearing upon the work accomplished by me during 1901, in the visitation of the private and pauper insane in private dwellings, resident in the counties specified in the subjoined Tables.

TABLE I.

1901. Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	A.—Private and Curatory Patients.			B.—Pauper Patients.						Total of B.	Total of A and B.	Number of Visits Made.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Aberdeen . . . . .	47	7	7	14	34	62	96	8	6	14	110	124	124
Ayr . . . . .	25	2	8	10	33	26	58	21	72	93	151	161	219
Bute & Arran . . .	6	7	4	11	17	14	31	4	6	10	41	52	92
Caithness . . . .	10	—	—	—	32	46	78	1	1	2	80	80	80
Elgin . . . . .	12	5	5	10	16	17	33	—	4	4	48	48	48
Fife—Markinch & Kennoway	2	—	1	1	7	15	22	42	85	127	149	150	780
Fife — Other Parishes	42	5	14	19	23	39	62	84	175	259	321	340	
Kincardine . . . .	10	3	3	6	2	5	7	3	9	12	19	25	25
Kinross . . . . .	4	1	—	1	3	1	4	19	32	51	55	56	98
Kirkcudbright . .	11	3	4	7	4	16	20	—	—	—	20	27	27
Nairn . . . . .	3	1	—	1	4	4	8	—	—	—	8	9	9
Orkney . . . . .	16	1	1	2	21	22	43	—	—	—	43	45	45
Perth . . . . .	50	16	17	33	52	44	96	80	101	181	277	310	509
Ross . . . . .	27	2	4	6	60	61	121	—	—	—	121	127	128
Shetland . . . . .	13	2	—	2	19	28	47	—	—	—	47	49	49
Sutherland . . . .	12	1	—	1	9	21	30	—	—	—	30	31	31
Wigtown . . . . .	10	—	—	—	8	15	23	—	—	—	23	23	23
Total, . . . . .	300	56	68	124	345	437	782	261	490	751	1533	1657	2186

From the foregoing Table referable to the 300 parishes in the 16 specified counties, with a population of 1,281,670, it would appear that 1657 patients were visited, and that 2186 visits were made. Of the patients visited, however, those in Fifeshire, numbering 490, were visited by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson, of whom 290 were a second time visited by me. The number of patients visited by me was thus 1457, and the total number of visits paid by me, including the revisitation of districts in which aggregations occurred, was 1986. Of the total insane poor visited, 606 were males and 927 females, the sex ratio thus being 100 to 153.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Reviewing my work for the year, I desire to make special reference to two or three aspects of boarding out—*first*, the sex ratio of the insane found in private dwellings; *second*, the distribution of the small colonies, and the percentage of insane to population in the villages and rural districts in which there are aggregations; and *third*, the relative adaptability, of the sexes for domestic care. With regard to the disposal of the insane, it would appear that in the half of Scotland which I have officially visited, the number placed singly is nearly the same as that in the licensed houses in which 2, 3, or 4 are lodged. In the former there were 782 provided for, in the latter 751. The proportion of males to females among the single patients is 100 to 126; among the groups of two, three, and four 100 to 186, a ratio which favours the generally accepted view that the female insane in association do better than

males. The average ratio for both in all the 16 counties is 100 to 153, the three counties of Aberdeen, Caithness, and Kinross approximating it, while the six counties of Kirkcubright (100:400), Kincardine (100:280), Sutherland (100:230), Fife (100:200), Wigtown (100:181), and Ayr (100:180) exceed it as much on the one hand as the four counties of Shetland (100:100), Ross (100:101), Orkney (100:104), and Perth (100:110) fall below it. The sex ratio of the aggregations in the 18 rural districts of the five counties of Fife, Perth, Kinross, Ayr, and Arran, with 211 patients, is 100 to 100, but in the 24 villages of these counties (Table II.), with 431 patients, it is 100 to 280, or nearly three to one. In 8 of the villages—Gartmore, Scone, Ballantrae, Craigrothie, Kilconquhar, Balmullo, Largo, and Milton of Balgonie—with 180 insane, 173 are females, and only 7 males.

In the 27 parishes in the five counties referred to there is a population of 66,200 and 662 insane, or 43 per cent. of all visited, giving a percentage to population of 1. The percentages in certain villages may be regarded as already sufficiently high, but it cannot be said that the capacity to receive patients of all the rural districts and most of the villages in these counties has been exhausted. In the villages and rural districts of these five counties, in order to bring the percentage of either sex or both up to 5, a percentage by no means excessive or likely to give a colour to the population, 2340 additional patients would require to be boarded out. This calculation gives a fair conception of what might be done to extend boarding-out in rural districts, in villages already to a slight extent utilised, and in parishes in Scotland not yet made use of in that way, provided sufficiently encouraging pecuniary inducements were held out to suitable guardians, inducements much below the cost of patients in asylums. I am satisfied, having now traversed almost every parish in Scotland, and visited patients in 600 parishes, that the possibilities are great if only inspectors of poor as a whole, following the excellent example of a few, bestowed the time, labour, trouble, and care necessary to make boarding-out a success.

In alluding to certain villages with somewhat high percentages to population, and in suggesting that the maximum had been reached, it is proper to qualify this expression of opinion by observing that in two of them, including the largest village colony—that of Gartmore, with 58—the patients are all females with the exception of two, and in seven more villages with 122 patients the females far outnumber the males. There need be little doubt that the percentage in villages of females may safely, and with regard to all interests, be double that of males, having regard to the facts that unmanageable habits are less common among females than males, and also that female patients adapt themselves more readily to the kinds of employment, multifarious and light, which are to be met with in village dwellings. On the other hand, the percentage of patients, whether male or female, in rural districts may, in the interests of patients, their guardians and families, and without injury to the public, be double that of the villages, the dwellings or farmhouses being, as a rule, so far apart as to bar the suggestion of patients mingling with each other, or with sane neighbours who may or may not take in insane boarders.

The difficulty of finding suitable work for many men in village homes too often leads to enforced idleness and inactivity, and induces a condition of discontent which not unfrequently ends in return to the asylum. Thus it is that men do better in farming districts, to which they are sent in numbers almost identical with females, the ratio being 100 to 100. Females do equally well in village or country, some adapting themselves to field and farm work, others to domestic duties. Of course the small farmers have a preference for males with a certain capacity for work.

Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr. J. F. Sutherland.



## Appendix C.

TABLE II.

Showing the Number and Sex of the Aggregations of Lunatic Poor Boarded-out in the Village and Rural Districts of Fife, Perth, Kinross, Ayr, and Arran.

County and Parish.	Districts.	1901 Popula- tion.	Patients.			Percentage of Patients to Population.
I. FIFE—			M.	F.	T.	
1. Markinch -	Thornton Village - -	1,385	6	14	20	1.4
	Milton of Balgonie, Village	471	-	23	23	4.9
	Windygates - -	913	10	3	13	1.4
	Markinch Rural - -	4,034	2	17	19	.4
2. Kennoway -	Kennoway Village - -	800	9	14	23	2.8
	Star - -	220	8	16	24	10.9
	Kennoway Rural - -	485	4	2	6	1.2
3. Falkland -	Freuchie Village - -	880	10	20	30	3.4
	Falkland - -	809	4	3	7	.8
	„ Rural - -	540	1	4	5	.9
4. Strathmiglo -	Strathmiglo Village - -	966	6	8	14	1.4
	„ Rural - -	650	2	2	4	.6
5. Auchtermuchty	Dunshalt Village - -	300	-	9	9	3.
	Auchtermuchty Village -	1,429	11	22	33	2.3
6. Collessie -	Ladybank - -	1,340	7	2	9	.6
	Collessie Rural - -	821	2	5	7	.8
7. Kettle -	Kettle Parish - -	1,757	6	25	31	1.7
8. Leuchars -	Balmullo Village - -	320	1	12	13	4.
9. Largo -	Largo - -	1,341	1	8	9	.6
10. Kilconquhar -	Kilconquhar - -	334	3	11	14	4.1
11. Ceres -	Craigrothie - -	129	-	12	12	9.3
	Totals for 15 Villages -	11,637	76	177	253	2.1
	Totals for 7 Rural -	8,287	17	55	72	.8
	Both - -	19,924	93	232	325	1.6
II. PERTH—						
1. Port of Menteith	Gartmore Village - -	350	2	56	58	16.5
	Port of Menteith Rural -	738	11	4	15	2.1
2. Kincardine -	Thornhill Village - -	388	2	7	9	2.3
3. Ardoch -	Ardoch Parish - -	916	17	-	17	1.8
4. Blackford -	Blackford - -	1,539	7	-	7	.4
5. Scone -	Scone Village - -	1,585	2	20	22	1.3
6. Auchtergave -	Bankfoot and Waterloo ) Villages - - - - -	755	10	6	16	2.
7. Cargill -	Wolfhill Village - -	132	4	5	9	6.7
8. Kinclaven -	Kinclaven Parish - -	637	6	2	8	1.2
	Total for 5 Villages -	3,210	20	94	114	3.5
	Total for 4 Rural -	3,830	41	6	47	1.2
	Both - -	7,040	61	100	161	2.2
III. KINROSS—						
1. Portmoak -	Kinneswood Village -	225	8	9	17	7.5
	Wester Balgedie - -	78	6	3	9	11.5
	Portmoak Rural - -	524	5	1	6	1.1
2. Orwell -	Milnathort Village -	1,052	3	6	9	.9
IV. AYR—						
1. Ballantrae -	Ballantrae Village - -	600	-	29	29	4.8
	„ Rural - -	524	4	9	13	2.4
2. Colmonell -	Colmonell Parish - -	1,950	2	8	10	.5
3. Kirkoswald -	Kirkoswald - -	1,577	10	1	11	.7
4. Dunlop -	Dunlop - -	1,542	-	10	10	.6
V. ARRAN—						
1. Kilmore -	Kilmore Parish - -	2,311	17	12	29	1.2
2. Kilbride -	Kilbride - -	2,532	9	4	13	.5
	Grand Total for Villages	2,532	113	318	431	2.6
	Grand Total for Rural -	16,202	105	106	211	.9
	Grand Total for Both -	23,077	218	424	642	1.6
		39,279				

This return refers to 642 patients (m. 218, f. 424), for the most part chargeable to the urban parishes of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, Dundee, and Leith, and residing in 27 parishes in the five counties of Fife, Perth, Kinross, Ayr, and Arran. Males are to females in the proportion of 100 to 194. The village colonies in these parishes number 24, and in the aggregate amount to 431 patients, males being to females in the ratio of 100 to 280. The rural colonies, numbering 18, have 211 patients, males being to females as 100 to 100.

The principal village colonies are those in Fifeshire of Thornton 20, Milton of Balgonie 23 (all females), Kennoway 23, Star 24, Freuchie 30, Strathmiglo 14, Auchtermuchty 33, Kilconquhar 14, Balmullo 13 (all females save one), Craigrothie 12 (all females), and Dunshalt 9 (all females); in Perthshire, Gartmore 58 (all females save two), Scone 22 (all females save two), Bankfoot and Waterloo 16, Wolfhill 9; in Kinross, Kinneswood 17, Wester Bargeddie 9; and in Ayrshire, Ballantrae 29 (all females).

The chief rural aggregations are to be found in Fifeshire in the parishes of Markinch 19, Kettle (village and rural) 31; in Perthshire, Port of Monteith 15, Ardoch 17 (all males); in Ayrshire, Ballantrae 13, Colmonell 10, Kirkoswald 11, Dunlop 10; and in Arran, Kilbride 13, Kilmore 29.

In the 24 village aggregations the percentages to population which exceed 5 are to be found in Star 10·9, Craigrothie (females) 9·3, Gartmore (females) 16·5, Wolfhill 6·7, Kinneswood 7·5, Wester Bargeddie 11·5. The highest rural percentage, viz. 2·4, is to be found in Ballantrae parish. Having visited Fifeshire for the first time six years ago I am in a position to compare the results of my visit of 1896 with that of 1901. Considerable changes have taken place, not least that in the 11 parishes specified in the foregoing table there has been in the interval a diminution of 102 patients, or 23 per cent., and the 15 villages in these parishes contribute no less than 94 of this reduction, the principal contributors being Thornton, Windygates, Kettle and Kettlebridge, Ladybank, Kennoway, Star, and Strathmiglo.

On the other hand there have been slight increases at Freuchie and Craigrothie.

It is safe to say that the capacity of many of these villages and rural districts for receiving suitable cases has not by any means been exhausted.

TABLE III.

Changes during 1901 among the Lunatic Poor in private dwellings chargeable to the 16 counties enumerated *infra*.

COUNTIES.	(a)				Total.	(b)		Total.	Balances + or -
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylums.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Aberdeen . . . . .	5	1	4	-	10	4	4	8	- 2
Ayr . . . . .	4	-	4	4	12	1	4	5	- 7
Bute and Arran . . . . .	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	- 3
Caithness . . . . .	7	-	1	1	9	-	5	5	- 4
Elgin . . . . .	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	- 3
Fife . . . . .	9	1	3	1	14	2	5	7	- 7
Kincardine . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinross . . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	+ 1
Nairn . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	8	+ 7
Perth . . . . .	5	1	6	-	12	7	-	7	- 5
Ross . . . . .	10	-	3	1	14	5	8	13	- 1
Shetland . . . . .	2	-	2	-	4	-	3	3	- 1
Sutherland . . . . .	2	1	1	-	4	-	2	2	- 2
Wigtown . . . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	- 2
	49	5	28	8	90	22	39	61	- 29

Appendix C.  
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Private  
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The outstanding fact revealed by this return is that there are 29 fewer patients this year in private dwellings chargeable to parishes in these 16 counties than last year, and this in spite of the fact that the death-rate has been low. With the exception of Orkney it may be said that the balance of admissions over deaths, &c., is on the wrong side.

## ADMISSIONS.

The mental defects and derangements met with among the 98 (males 35, females 63) residing in, although not all chargeable to, the 16 counties specified, who were seen and examined for the first time during the current year were as follows :—

Imbecility (congenital or acquired in early life),	28
Dementia, . . . . .	36
Senile Dementia, . . . . .	9
Paranoia and Delusional Insanity, . . . . .	16
Melancholia, . . . . .	6
Mania, . . . . .	2
General Paralysis of the Insane, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	98

Dementia thus accounts for 33 per cent., senile dementia 9 per cent., and both combined 42 per cent. ; imbecility for 28 per cent., and delusional insanity 16 per cent. The only observation which these figures call for is that relative to dementia and other disorders the proportion of imbeciles is much smaller than in former years.

Of the 98, 23 were left with or placed under the care of related guardians, 75 with strangers. The relative position of related and unrelated guardians is also being reversed.

The following figures give the number of patients in each of the divisions into which the ages naturally and conveniently divide :—

Under 15.	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Above 80.	Total.
2	11	14	18	9	21	15	8	—	98

From this analysis it would appear that the ages of 23, or 23 per cent., of the entrants exceeded 60 years, and 8, or 8 per cent., 70 years. The majority of the twenty-three patients of an age exceeding 60 were suffering from senile dementia more or less in evidence, and many of them struck one as belonging to that dependent class in the community who in years not very remote would have been classed as ordinary paupers.

## REMOVAL TO ASYLUMS.

Removals took place in 63 instances, 29 being males and 34 females. Considering that in private dwellings males are to females in the proportion of 100 to 153, it is plain that the male sex contributes considerably more than its share of these returns. The excess may be put at 7, or 24 per cent. The percentage of such returns may be expressed by 4, by no means a large figure, rather a remarkably small one, and one calculated to encourage asylum superintendents and inspectors of poor to make the fullest trial of the private dwelling.

It may be of interest to note that, of sixty-one of those removed to asylums whose cases I have investigated, 16, or 26 per cent., were under 1 year in private dwellings ; 27, or 42 per cent., under 2 years ; 17, or 28 per cent., between 3 and 10 years ; and 15, or 25 per cent., from 11 up to 30 years. The return of those whose stay might be considered brief was necessitated by the manifestation either of wandering tendencies or unmanageable dispositions,



both of which are difficult of control in family. In the case of those who had spent a large part of their lives in private dwellings their return was due to faulty habits, physical diseases, and the infirmities inseparable from old age. The principal cause, and the numbers referable to each cause as stated in intimations made by inspectors of poor, may be summarised as follows:—*First*, requiring institutional treatment and appliances because of physical disease and exacerbation of mental malady, 15; *second*, unmanageable, impulsive, quarrelsome, nocturnally noisy, discontented, &c., 20; *third*, wandering and unsettled habits, 7; *fourth*, sexual risks arising from eroticism or inefficient guardianship, 3; *fifth*, bad or indifferent care, and inability of inspectors of poor at the time to find suitable guardians, 6; and *sixth*, on educational grounds there were sent to imbecile training institutions, 3. While these six causes combined account for 54, or 85 per cent., of all who were removed, the second and third account for no less than 27 transfers (14 males, 13 females), or 50 per cent. It is evident that males in proportion to their numbers are much more prone to the wandering habit and noxious propensities than females. Were the liability in this direction uniform, then, instead of 14 males, the number should be 8, or 42 per cent. less.

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#### RECOVERIES AND REMOVALS FROM ROLL.

Residing in the counties referred to, of recoveries there were 13, and of removals 11, six being males and five females—one of the latter, after a very brief residence, becoming impulsive and not easily managed.

The causes of the 64 deaths as certified by the Parochial Medical Officers were as undermentioned:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—		4. Specific Diseases:—	
(1) Apoplexy, Hemiplegia, &c.,	14	(1) Influenza . . . . .	1
(2) Chronic Hydrocephalus . . .	1	(2) Septicæmia . . . . .	1
(3) Convulsions . . . . .	2	(3) Acute Tuberculosis . . .	1
(4) General Paralysis . . . . .	1		—
(5) Diffuse Myelitis . . . . .	1		3
	19		
2. Thoracic Affections:—		5. Other Diseases:—	
(1) Heart Disease . . . . .	15	(1) Senile Debility, Senile	
(2) Pneumonia . . . . .	5	Decay, Senile Marasmus	7
(3) Bronchitis . . . . .	5	(2) Senile Gangrene . . . . .	1
(4) Phthisis . . . . .	1	(3) General Debility . . . . .	3
(5) Congestion of Lungs . . . . .	1	(4) Retained Menses . . . . .	1
	27	(5) Unascertained . . . . .	13
			—
			64
3. Abdominal Affections:—			
(1) Acute Peritonitis . . . . .	1		
(2) Malignant Tumour . . . . .	1		
	2		

The percentage death-rate of patients residing in the 16 counties, calculated on those seen and on the small number not seen owing to their coming upon the register after official visitation of the district had been made, is, as near as possible, four. This may be considered a low death-rate, and much lower than last year, and indeed most years. To brain and spinal lesions 30 per cent. of the deaths are set down, to pulmonary and cardiac diseases 42 per cent., and to various senile causes 17 per cent.

Of the 64 deaths, 29 were those of males, 35 those of females. Males in proportion to their numbers yield 7, or 24 per cent., more deaths than females.

The number of deaths at certain age periods is as follows:—

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land.

Under 20.	20-30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	71-80.	Above 80.	Total.
3	7	6	7	10	15	11	5	64

It will be observed that the ages of 25 per cent. exceed 70 years, and 48 per cent. 60 years, and, further, that of the 64, 8, or 12 per cent., have been on the register of the insane in private dwellings for less than 1 year; 28, or 43 per cent., less than 5 years; 19, or 30 per cent., between 5 and 10; and above 20 years, 12, or 18 per cent. The longevity which so many attain, and the long periods of life spent amid natural and normal conditions, may be referred to in support of the private dwelling as the most suitable destiny for a large proportion of the insane poor, in addition to many other strong reasons which need not be urged now.

Twenty-one resided with related guardians, 43 with unrelated.

## PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

Of these there were visited 124, 56 being males and 68 females. Save in two cases the position of each was satisfactory, one of the two being a male imbecile whose treatment in several respects did not indicate much consideration, the other being an elderly female suffering from carcinoma of the breast, and who required hospital treatment. In three more instances minor recommendations were made to curators, relatives, and guardians to improve somewhat upon what was being already done to promote the happiness and well-being of those, many of them advanced in years, whose person and property were committed to the care of others.

The deaths of twelve was made known, 8 being curatory and 4 private; 10 were females and 2 males. Seventeen were seen for the first time, 13 (5 m. and 8 f.) being curatory and 4 (2 m. and 2 f.) private cases.

## REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

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I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done by me in connection with the visitation of the insane in private dwellings during the year 1901. Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

The district visited includes seventeen counties, and the number of the patients visited is shown in the following Table :— Report by Dr Charles Macpherson.

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Argyll, . . .	21	3	6	9	42	34	76	8	11	19	104	104
Banff, . . .	16	1	2	3	28	34	62	-	5	5	70	70
Berwick, - .	10	-	2	2	7	13	20	2	2	4	26	26
Clackmannan, -	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	2	2	7	7
Dumbarton, -	9	3	4	7	4	8	12	2	-	2	21	21
Dumfries, . .	16	2	3	5	12	11	23	-	2	2	30	30
Edinburgh, -	18	24	40	64	26	40	66	2	13	15	145	145
Forfar, . . .	26	2	6	8	28	37	65	3	18	21	94	94
Haddington, -	8	2	2	4	5	8	13	-	-	-	17	17
Inverness, -	19	5	5	10	52	85	137	11	20	31	178	257
Lanark, . . .	21	15	9	24	46	93	139	24	73	97	260	336
Linlithgow, -	5	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-	9	9
Peebles, - .	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	7
Renfrew, . .	12	6	7	13	7	9	16	-	2	2	31	32
Roxburgh, -	8	3	4	7	9	14	23	-	-	-	30	30
Selkirk, . .	4	1	-	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	9	9
Stirling, . .	18	7	12	19	20	20	40	60	99	159	218	338
Western Isles, -	13	1	-	1	59	66	125	-	-	-	126	126
Totals, . . .	230	78	104	182	353	488	841	112	247	359	1382	1558

As usual, a report on each individual case was forwarded to the Board immediately after the visit.

With the exception of the counties of Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Inverness, the whole of the district visited was, to me, new ground. The impression left by the visit was, on the whole, a favourable one. As must always occur when dealing with such large numbers, it was found necessary in a few cases to recommend removal of patients to other guardianship or to an asylum. In other cases there were minor defects which required only to be pointed out to be rectified. I saw no patient who bore the slightest appearance of being insufficiently fed. The most frequent defects to which I had to call attention were insufficient bed-clothing and defective attention to cleanliness, and in the great majority of these cases the guardians at once promised to have the defects remedied.

I was very agreeably surprised with the condition of matters found generally in the Western Isles. One hears so often of the poverty of the people there that I feared, judging by the usually very small alimentary allowances given for the patients, that I would find many indications of defective care and diet. I, however, found that these patients generally would compare favourably as regards robust appearance with any in Scotland. The great majority of them are living with relatives in what has always been their home, and they share every-



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thing equally with the family. There may be a want of variety, but there is always plenty of food, such as porridge and milk, potatoes, fish, eggs, etc. The impression left on my mind was that while the money allowance could not as a rule repay the guardians anything like the cost of the food supplied, still the patients were as well fed as they would be if the allowance were doubled or trebled. As a contrast to the small money allowance, the supply of clothing—especially in the Lewis parishes—is very generous. Both bed and bodyclothing are of excellent quality and are liberally supplied. The small money allowance has, however, this disadvantage. It often makes it difficult for an Inspector of Poor to induce the relatives of an asylum patient to take him home; and when patients prove in any degree troublesome the guardians are very apt to demand their immediate removal: whereas, if the money paid as alimony was such as to form an important item of the household income they would put up with a certain amount of inconvenience rather than lose it.

At Benderloch in Argyllshire there is a small colony of male patients chargeable to Paisley which is in my opinion an ideal one. There are no licensed houses; all are single patients. The guardians are small farmers or large crofters. The houses are in a good state of repair. The patients were all in good physical condition, usefully employed, and none of them had any complaint to make as to the diet or their treatment by the guardians. They were all well clad in good tweed suits and had ample supplies of underclothing. Each man was provided with a warm overcoat, a sailor's oilskin coat, and leggings, so that they are thoroughly protected during wet weather. In addition to the statutory visits of the Inspector of Poor, the colony is visited once a year by a deputation from the Parish Council, and the Medical Officer immediately after each of his quarterly visits sends a report to the Inspector of Poor on each individual case. The district is a most suitable one for patients, and their number might with advantage be increased. It is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the Inspector of Poor, that, notwithstanding the very liberal treatment of the patients, the cost to the parish is less than that incurred in the asylum, and that his Council are willing and anxious to board out, on similar lines, all the patients they can get from the asylum.

The Glasgow Parochial Authorities continue to develop their boarding-out system in a praiseworthy manner, and I have been informed recently by Mr. Motion, that he is at present selecting homes for 30 patients from Woodilee Asylum. A regular system is now pursued regarding every asylum patient chargeable to this parish. The assistant Inspector of the part of the parish from which the patient has been removed visits the asylum at stated intervals, sees these patients, and hears as to their present condition from the attendants in charge, and, when necessary, from the Medical Officer. He then reports to the Inspector what he has learned—the work each patient is engaged in; whether noisy, impulsive, or epileptic; his habits as to cleanliness, speech, and behaviour generally, and the conclusions he has come to as to his suitability for private care. These reports are carefully revised by the Inspector, and a list of the patients is drawn up for discussion with the Medical Superintendent as to their fitness for removal from the asylum. There is no doubt that the result of this course of action will be the removal of an increased number of patients, as the attention of the Medical Superintendent will thus be frequently drawn to individual cases whose fitness for private care might not otherwise be specially noticed among such large numbers.

## CHANGES.

During the year there have been 66 deaths among the patients resident. Forty-six patients have been returned to the asylum, this number, however, including several who were out on probation and had only been out for a very short time. Six have been discharged recovered, and 11 have been removed from the roll.

## DEATHS.

The death-rate has been considerably lower than that of last year, and amounts to about 4·7 per cent. of the cases visited. There is an absence of all epidemic causes. Influenza was certified as the cause of a large number of

deaths in 1900, but during last year no death has been certified as due to influenza. The average age at death was 60·8 years.

1 was 92.	7 were between 40 and 50.
11 were between 80 and 90.	2 „ „ 30 „ 40.
19 „ „ 70 „ 80.	4 „ „ 20 „ 30.
8 „ „ 60 „ 70.	1 was „ 16 „ 20.
13 „ „ 50 „ 60.	

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The causes of death, as certified by the medical attendants, may be grouped as follows, viz :—

1. Cerebral Affections :—	
(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis	11
(b) Epilepsy and Convulsions	2
	— 13
2. Thoracic Affections :—	
(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis	2
(b) Pneumonia or Bronchitis	11
(c) Disease of the Heart	10
	— 23
3. Abdominal Affections :—	
(a) Inflammatory	5
(b) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.	2
(c) Cancer	3
	— 10
4. General Debility and Senile Decay	17
5. Drowning (Suicidal)	1
	—
Total	64

The last-mentioned case was that of an old woman of 74 who was found drowned in a well. She had been in a private dwelling for many years and had never shown any suicidal tendencies. An inquiry was held by the Procurator-Fiscal and the evidence showed that no blame could be attached to the guardian.

#### REMOVALS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

These have been rather numerous. In some cases the removal was undoubtedly due to defective guardianship. Three were epileptics, whose seizures had become more severe; 7 were inclined to wander; 20 were returned as noisy, excitable, or unmanageable; 3 were sent in for medical or surgical treatment; 2 on account of the death of their guardians, and the difficulty at the time of procuring suitable guardians for them; and 1 was sent to Baldovan Institution.

There are no special circumstances to report regarding the recoveries or removals from the poor-roll.

In addition to my usual work in connection with the boarded-out insane, I assisted, during the year, at the visitation of 17 institutions. While visiting the Inverness District Asylum, along with Mr. Commissioner Fraser, attention was directed to the number of patients in that institution who did not appear to require asylum treatment, and at Dr. Fraser's request Dr. Keay sent me a list of all those who he considered might be tried in private dwellings. The list contained the names of 82 patients chargeable to 51 different parishes in the Counties of Nairn, Inverness, Ross and Sutherland. At the request of the Board I undertook to give what assistance I could to induce the Parochial Authorities to find suitable homes for these patients, and, in pursuance of this object, I paid special visits to the Inspectors and, in some cases, to the Chairmen and Medical Officers of 32 of these parishes. My ordinary work prevented me from overtaking the visitation of the other 19 parishes, but in these cases I communicated with the Inspector by letter, calling his attention to the names of the patients considered suitable for private care. In most cases the matter was taken up very heartily, though,

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as was to be expected, there were, in several instances, circumstances known to the Inspectors of Poor regarding the former conduct of some of these patients which seemed to make it undesirable to have them at home from the risk of their being either kept too closely confined, or becoming public nuisances. It was advised that these patients should not be removed from the asylum until further investigation had been made. In other cases—mostly in those regarding whom I had written and had not visited—I was assured that it was impossible to find homes for them. This, as we know by the experience of the Inspectors of the larger parishes, is not correct. A home may not be obtainable among the patient's friends, or even possibly in his native parish, but any Inspector who chooses to take some trouble, and to pay a suitable rate of maintenance, need have no difficulty in finding homes for quiet inoffensive patients. The result of the work, while not as great as one could wish, has been on the whole a success. Thirty of these patients have been discharged on twelve months' probation since the month of September, and I know that arrangements are in progress for providing homes for a considerable number more. As far as I at present know, none of these probationary patients has as yet had to be returned to the asylum. I am strongly of opinion that if time could be found for such work much good could be done by the visitation of parishes in many districts for the special purpose of calling attention to cases suitable for being boarded out, and my experience has clearly shown me that more can be done by a few minutes talk than by any amount of letter writing. I intend during the coming year to visit the 19 parishes which other work prevented me from visiting, and to see whether anything further can be done towards removing such of their patients still in the asylum as may be suited for domestic care. This experience in connection with Inverness District Asylum brings clearly home to one's mind the very large number of patients who, while not requiring asylum treatment, must be filling up the wards in almost all the Scottish asylums, thus causing overcrowding and the necessity for additional accommodation.



## APPENDIX D.

*Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict., Ch. 39].*  
*Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vict., Ch. 53, Section 61].*

### ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, IN REGARD TO ALTERING AND VARYING THE RENFREW LUNACY DISTRICT AND THE LANARK LUNACY DISTRICT.

#### THE ORDER.

Applications having been made to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland by the Parish Councils of Cathcart and of Eastwood to alter and vary the Renfrew Lunacy District, at present consisting of the County of Renfrew, and also to alter and vary the Lanark Lunacy District, at present consisting of all parts of the County of Lanark which are not within the Glasgow Lunacy District or the Govan Lunacy District, the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do hereby, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, alter and vary the Renfrew Lunacy District and also the Lanark Lunacy District in the following manner :—

1. The Renfrew Lunacy District shall consist of the County of Renfrew, together with those portions of the Parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood which are in the County of Lanark.

2. The Lanark Lunacy District shall consist of all parts of the County of Lanark which are not within the Glasgow Lunacy District, the Govan Lunacy District, or the Renfrew Lunacy District as defined in the immediately preceding paragraph.

#### THE REGULATIONS.

The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do further, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, make and issue the following Regulations which they consider necessary in consequence of the alteration of the Renfrew and the Lanark Lunacy Districts made by the foregoing Order :—

1. In consideration of the fact that the Parishes of Paisley and Greenock have been wholly exempted by the Board from assessments for lunacy purposes so long as they continue to provide asylum accommodation for their pauper Lunatics to the satisfaction of the Board, the Burghs of Paisley and Greenock, which are wholly situated within these Parishes, shall have no representation on a District Lunacy Board for the Renfrew Lunacy District during such time as these Parishes are wholly exempted from assessments for lunacy purposes.

2. There shall be elected to be the District Lunacy Board for the Renfrew Lunacy District a Board consisting of Fourteen persons, of whom Nine shall be elected by the County Council of Renfrew, Three by the Magistrates of the Burgh of Glasgow, One by the Magistrates of the Burgh of Port-Glasgow, and One by the Magistrates of the Burgh of Renfrew.

3. The County Council of Renfrew and the Magistrates of the Burghs of Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew shall elect their respective representatives on the Renfrew District Lunacy Board within twenty-eight days from the date at which this Order and Regulations come into force, and the members of the Board so elected shall meet and elect a Chairman and Committees as soon

thereafter as may be convenient, at a time and place to be fixed by the General Board. The District Board so elected shall hold office only until the election of a new Board in the manner provided for in Regulation No. 4.

4. The County Council aforesaid shall elect representatives to serve on the Renfrew District Lunacy Board at their Statutory Meeting in December of the current year, and thereafter at their Annual Statutory Meeting in December of each year following; and the Magistrates of the Burghs aforesaid shall elect representatives to serve on the Renfrew District Lunacy Board not earlier than the third lawful day after the first Tuesday in November and not later than the third Tuesday in December of the current year, and thereafter at a date within the above-mentioned days in each year following; and the Board so elected shall meet and elect a Chairman and Committees as soon thereafter as may be convenient, at a time and place to be fixed by the General Board.

5. The constitution of the Lanark District Lunacy Board as determined by Regulation No. 4 of the Order and Regulations issued by the Board and approved of by the Secretary for Scotland on 25th July, 1888, shall remain unaltered.

6. The General Board reserve the power from time to time to alter and amend these Regulations as the public interest may require and experience suggest, and also, if requested, to hear and determine all questions or disputes which may arise out of the alteration of the Renfrew and Lanark Lunacy Districts by the foregoing Order, or as to the interpretation, meaning, or effect of, or any other question arising out of, the foregoing Order and these Regulations, or any of them, or otherwise in any manner of way.

7. The foregoing Order and Regulations shall come into force on the date when they receive the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland.

WALTER G. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN CHEYNE.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 26th June, 1901.



BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,  
*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
8th July, 1901.











